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MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL BRANCH  
REPORT No 12.

Prices, Purchasing-Power of Money, Wages,  
Trade Unions, Unemployment, and General  
Industrial Conditions, 1921.

Prepared under instructions from the  
MINISTER OF STATE FOR HOME AND TERRITORIES  
by the  
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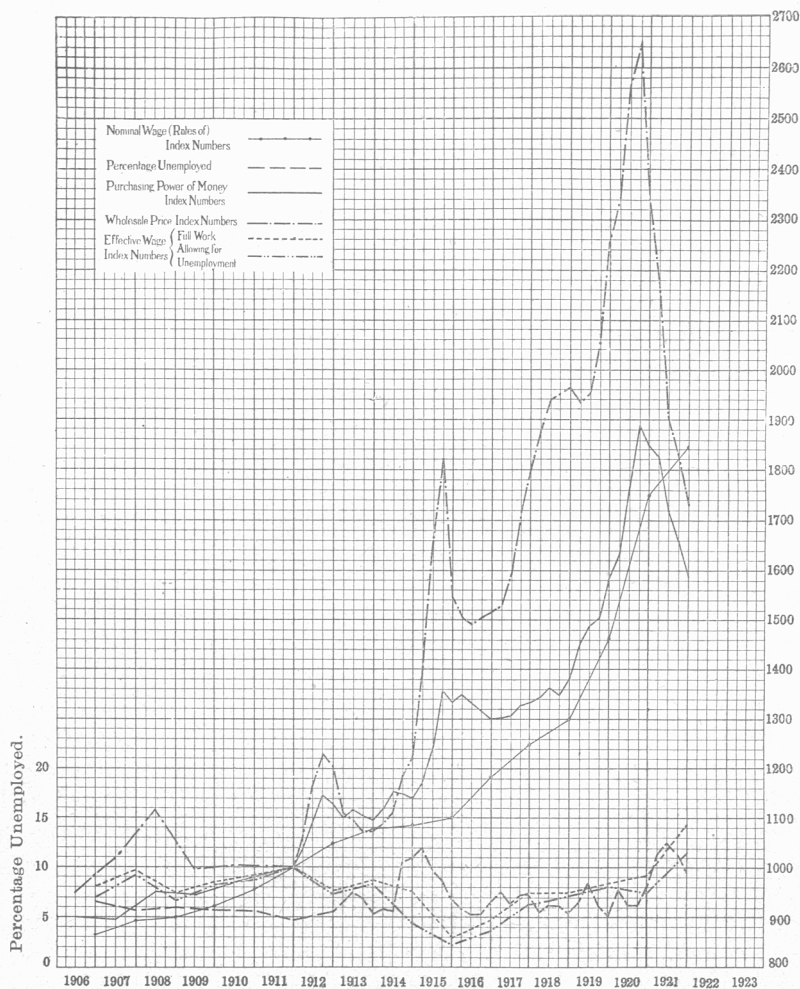
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# Purchasing-Power-of-Money, Wholesale Prices, and Nominal and Effective Wage Index-Numbers, and Percentage of Unemployed.



EXPLANATORY NOTE.—The figures on the left represent the scale for the percentage of persons unemployed according to trade union returns. The figures on the right represent the scale for the several index-numbers, the year 1911 being taken in each case as base (= 1000). Since the end of the year 1911 the index-numbers for cost of food, groceries, and house rent (average for the six metropolitan towns) and for wholesale prices (Melbourne) are shewn each quarter, while unemployment percentages are shewn quarterly since the end of the year 1912 only. Unemployment figures for previous years are shewn as at the end of each year, while other index-numbers refer to the average for the whole year. Nominal and effective wage index-numbers are only computed annually. It should be observed that the purchasing-power-of-money and wholesale-price index-numbers since the year 1911 shew the average level during the whole of each quarter; but for purposes of convenience they have, however, been plotted on the graph as at the end, and not the middle, of each quarter. The purchasing-power-of-money index-number is based upon a constant regimen: see Report No. 1, Appendix vii., and Labour Bulletin No. 9, pp. 27 to 46.

## SECTION I.—INTRODUCTION.

**1. General.**—This report contains information in summarised form regarding trade unionism, unemployment, prices, rents, purchasing-power of money, wages, industrial disputes, and general industrial conditions, and covers the matters of general interest and importance investigated each year since 1913 by the Labour and Industrial Branch of this Bureau. In some instances, however, the inquiry was carried back as far as 1891. In addition, the Appendixes to the Report furnish detailed particulars in a comparable form—firstly, as to prices (wholesale and retail) and rents, and secondly, as to current rates of wage and hours of labour in all the more important trades and occupations in the several States for the year 1921.

In consequence of the urgent necessity for economy, the publication of the Quarterly Labour Bulletins ceased with No. 18 (June, 1917). The principal tables hitherto published in these Bulletins are included in the Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics.

Notwithstanding the explicit statement of the purpose and scope of the investigations of the Bureau as to variations in prices and purchasing-power of money given in the various Labour Reports, misunderstandings in regard thereto are prevalent. A limited number of copies of a special article entitled "Price-Indexes, their Nature and Limitations, the Technique of Computing them, and their Application in Ascertaining the Purchasing-Power of Money" was issued in pamphlet form during the year 1919, and the report was printed in Labour Report No. 9 (vide Appendix 1). Part I. of this Appendix consists of introductory remarks on price-indexes. In Part II. the purchasing-power of money and the nature of price-indexes are indicated, while in Parts III. and IV. the technique and significance of price-indexes are dealt with in detail. In Appendixes to Labour Report, No. 9, tabular information was given of the commodities included for both wholesale and retail price investigations in various other countries.

**2. Sources of Information.**—In the collection of the data upon which the particulars given in this Report are based, a great variety of sources of information has been utilised. For example, in the collection of data as to the purchasing-power of money, particulars are obtained direct from

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NOTE.—The Labour Report, in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations and other matters of concern to labour, is not to be regarded as expressing an official endorsement of any of the views or opinions contained therein.

retail dealers and house-agents, the complete scheme providing for the collection, analysis, and tabulation of over 150,000 separate prices and quotations each year. Particulars as to wholesale prices are taken from the market quotations in the daily press and in trade journals. Information as to unemployment is collected from trade unions, partly direct and partly through the labour agents and correspondents whose services are also utilised in collecting returns from trade unions as to industrial disputes and changes in rates of wage. As regards the last two matters, however, returns are also collected from employers and employers' associations. A large number of reports and returns is also received from official sources. These relate to operations of industrial courts and wages boards, employment bureaux, assisted and nominated immigrants, accidents, and cognate matters. Although the work of collecting the necessary information and of keeping in touch with industrial conditions and matters throughout the whole Commonwealth from a single bureau centralised in Melbourne is necessarily one of some difficulty and magnitude, it is felt that the conspectus which is thus given of the industrial affairs of the entire Commonwealth fully justifies the effort, and is essential to a proper understanding of the industrial position of Australia.

During recent years enquiries from the Labour and Industrial Branch of the Bureau for particulars relating to the variations in the prices of commodities and house rents, changes in rates of wage, industrial disputes, unemployment, etc., have been greatly in excess of those in previous years, and it is very gratifying to record that secretaries of trade unions, and employers' associations, officials of various State and Commonwealth departments, municipal bodies, private employers, retailers and house agents readily responded. Cordial thanks are extended to all those who forwarded returns.

**3. Classification of Industries.**—For the purpose of tabulating the results of the investigations which have been made in regard to labour organisation, unemployment, rates of wage, industrial disputes, etc., the following classification of trades and occupations has been adopted:—

#### Classification of Industries and Occupations.

I.	Wood, Furniture, Sawmill, Timber-works, &c.	VIII.	Mining, Quarries, &c.
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, &c.	IX.	Railway and Tramway Services.
III.	Food, Drink, and Tobacco, Manufacture and Distribution.	X.	Other Land Transport.
IV.	Clothing, Hats, Boots, Textiles, &c.	XI.	Shipping, Wharf Labour, &c.
V.	Books, Printing, Bookbinding, &c.	XII.	Pastoral, Agricultural, Rural, Horticultural, &c.
VI.	Other Manufacturing.	XIII.	Domestic, Hotels, &c.
VII.	Building.	XIV.	Miscellaneous.



## SECTION II.—LABOUR ORGANISATIONS.

1. **General.**—In Report No. 2 the method adopted in ascertaining the number of members in labour organisations throughout the Commonwealth was outlined, and the results, tabulated up to the end of 1912, were given. From the beginning of 1913 quarterly returns have been obtained from a considerable number of trade unions, both as to membership and unemployment, and these were supplemented at the end of the year by special inquiries as to the membership of those unions which, owing to the nature of the callings and industries covered, were unable to furnish quarterly unemployment returns. The following pages shew the general situation in regard to the trades union movement in the Commonwealth at the present time, and also its development since the year 1906. The recognition of the fact that the affairs of single unions are not disclosed in the published results has led to a greater readiness to assist in securing complete information, and thanks are again tendered to the Secretaries of Trade Unions for their cordial co-operation in this matter.

2. **Development of Trade Unions in Australia, 1906 to 1921.**—The following table shews for the years specified the total number of trade unions in the Commonwealth, and the number and membership of those unions for which membership is available. The *estimated* total membership of all unions for the year 1906 is shewn in the last line of the table.

**Number and Membership of Trade Unions in Commonwealth at end of each Year Specified, 1906 to 1921.**

Particulars.	1906.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
Total Number of Unions ..	302	710	712	713	705	747	767	771	796	796
No. of Unions for which membership available ..	253	710	712	713	705	747	767	771	796	796
Membership of these Unions	147,049	497,925	523,271	523,031	546,556	564,187	581,755	627,685	684,450	703,009
Estimated Total Membership of all Unions	175,529	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

These figures shew that the number of unions in 1921 was more than double the number in 1906. The membership during the same period

increased four-fold. The increase in membership in any one year was greatest in 1913, when it amounted to 64,701, and least in 1915, when it was only 4760.

3. **Number and Membership of Trade Unions and Branches, 1912 to 1921.**—The following table gives particulars of the number of trade unions, the number of branch unions, and the number of members in each State and the Commonwealth at the end of the years 1912 to 1921.

**Number of Trade Unions, Branch Unions and Membership, at end of Years  
1912 to 1921.**

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N'thern T'tory.	Total.	C'with.
NO. OF SEPARATE UNIONS.									
1912 ..	177	151	67	78	97	51	..	621	*408
1913 ..	201	162	94	86	107	60	..	710	*432
1914 ..	197	170	86	87	107	62	3	712	*430
1915 ..	203	161	89	87	104	66	3	713	*415
1916 ..	199	151	93	86	107	66	3	705	*392
1917 ..	220	156	96	93	108	71	3	747	*389
1918 ..	217	158	102	101	111	74	4	767	*394
1919 ..	211	160	106	101	112	77	4	771	*394
1920 ..	214	158	115	104	121	81	3	796	*388
1921 ..	213	159	118	108	116	79	3	796	*382
NO. OF BRANCHES.									
1912 ..	453	241	226	62	177	33	..	1,192	†1,405
1913 ..	555	292	230	74	174	60	..	1,385	†1,663
1914 ..	598	314	224	85	214	62	..	1,497	†1,779
1915 ..	721	312	246	94	203	63	..	1,639	†1,937
1916 ..	790	361	290	102	170	72	..	1,785	†2,098
1917 ..	765	353	291	98	195	76	..	1,778	†2,136
1918 ..	785	346	298	137	195	75	..	1,836	†2,209
1919 ..	748	411	338	134	161	76	..	1,868	†2,245
1920 ..	8	453	340	139	172	81	..	2,056	†2,464
1921 ..	925	466	344	150	173	83	..	2,141	†2,535
NO. OF MEMBERS.									
1912 ..	192,626	116,557	44,768	37,336	33,282	8,655	..	433,224	433,224
1913 ..	230,677	130,176	51,683	40,061	35,317	10,011	..	497,925	497,925
1914 ..	240,023	138,810	55,580	40,956	38,106	9,149	647	523,271	523,271
1915 ..	241,979	141,993	58,810	39,264	35,980	9,346	1,159	528,031	528,031
1916 ..	244,074	147,614	66,807	42,537	33,900	10,263	1,361	546,556	546,556
1917 ..	248,851	148,730	75,393	45,400	33,263	10,886	1,664	564,187	564,187
1918 ..	243,176	152,063	87,737	51,559	33,761	11,900	1,559	581,755	581,755
1919 ..	255,899	164,583	97,378	56,879	38,169	13,556	1,221	627,685	627,685
1920 ..	277,519	187,100	103,784	55,958	44,054	15,220	815	684,450	684,450
1921 ..	285,638	195,971	103,786	55,701	45,334	15,842	737	703,009	703,009
PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP.									
1913 ..	12.0	11.2	11.5	10.7	10.6	11.6	..	11.5	11.5
1914 ..	4.1	6.6	7.5	2.2	7.9	†8.6	..	5.1	5.1
1915 ..	0.8	2.3	4.9	†4.1	†5.6	2.2	79.1	0.9	0.9
1916 ..	0.9	4.0	14.6	8.3	†5.8	9.8	17.4	3.5	3.5
1917 ..	2.0	0.8	12.9	6.7	†1.9	6.1	22.3	3.2	3.2
1918 ..	†2.3	2.2	16.4	13.6	1.5	9.3	†6.3	3.1	3.1
1919 ..	5.2	8.2	11.0	10.3	13.1	13.9	†21.7	7.9	7.9
1920 ..	8.4	13.7	6.6	†1.6	15.4	12.3	†33.3	9.0	9.0
1921 ..	2.9	4.7	..	†0.5	2.9	4.1	†9.6	2.7	2.7

\* Allowing for inter-State excess. The figures represent the number of distinct organisations and inter-State groups of organisations in the Commonwealth. They do not represent the total number of organisations which are practically independent and self-governing (see remarks below).

† Includes not only branches of separate State unions and sub-branches in each State of inter-State unions, but also head State branches of inter-State unions. ‡ Decrease.

In the above table, under the heading "Number of Separate Unions," each union represented in a State is counted only once, regardless of the

number of branches in that State. In taking the total number of separate unions in the Commonwealth (see last column but one), it is obvious that, in the case of Inter-state and similar unions, there will be duplication, since each such union is counted once in each State in which it has any branches. In the figures given in the last column, a deduction has been made for this duplication.

Except in the last column, the "Number of Branches" indicates the number of branches of State head offices, which may, of course, themselves be branches of an inter-State or larger organisation. State branches of inter-State or federated unions, as well as sub-branches within a State, are included under the heading "branches" in the last column. It should be observed that the schemes of organisation of these inter-State or federated unions vary greatly in character, and the number of separate Commonwealth unions does not fairly represent the number of practically independent organisations in Australia. In some of these unions the State organisations are bound together under a system of unification with centralised control, while in others the State units are practically independent and self-governing, the federal bond being loose and existing only for one or two specified purposes.

The percentage increase in membership in each year is given in the last part of the table. The increase was greatest in 1913 (11.5 per cent.), and least in 1915 (0.9 per cent.). The increase in membership in 1921 compared with 1912 amounts to 62.3 per cent.

The table shews that there has been an increase in membership in Victoria and Queensland in each of the years given; in New South Wales in each of the years except 1918; in South Australia in each of the years except 1915, 1920 and 1921; in Western Australia in each of the years except 1915, 1916, and 1917; and in Tasmania in each of the years except 1914.

**4. Number of Unions and Membership in Industrial Groups, Commonwealth, 1912 to 1921.**—The following table gives the number and membership of trade unions in the Commonwealth, classified according to Industrial Group, at the end of the years 1912 to 1921. Attention was drawn in Report No. 11 to the fact that the number of unions classified in Group XIV. (Miscellaneous), increased considerably during the period under review; and that a correspondingly large increase occurred in the membership of the group. During recent years, many associations of employees of public and semi-public bodies have been organised, and such unions are now included in the tabulations. Public service, municipal, banking and insurance associations, which were not previously recognised, are now registered under the provisions of Commonwealth and State Industrial Arbitration Acts, and are therefore classified as industrial bodies. These organisations are responsible, to a great extent, for the increase in Group XIV. During the year 1921, there were decreases in membership in Groups V. (Books, Printing, etc.); VI. (Other Manufacturing); VIII. (Mining, Quarries, etc.); IX. (Railway and Tramway Services); X. (Other Land Transport); and XI. (Shipping, etc.); and increases in the remaining group.

**Number and Membership of Trade Unions in the Commonwealth classified  
in Industrial Groups at the end of years 1912 to 1921.**

Industrial Groups.	1912.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
<b>NUMBER OF UNIONS.</b>								
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	24	20	20	19	20	20	19	19
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	71	77	76	75	77	77	76	75
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	70	72	69	74	80	77	71	66
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. ..	33	31	28	26	28	27	26	25
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	30	30	29	29	30	29	26	18
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	80	78	78	84	84	84	84	85
VII. Building ..	60	63	63	60	58	57	56	57
VIII. Mining, Quarries, etc. ..	28	27	26	25	26	20	18	19
IX. Railway and Tramway Services	25	31	28	34	40	43	43	49
X. Other Land Transport ..	19	24	23	22	23	23	22	20
XI. Shipping, etc. ..	41	66	65	73	72	71	69	70
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. ..	14	12	10	10	9	8	9	9
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. ..	27	20	22	19	20	20	23	24
XIV. Miscellaneous ..	99	162	168	197	200	215	254	260
Total ..	621	713	705	747	767	771	796	796
<b>NUMBER OF MEMBERS.</b>								
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	18,569	16,172	14,762	16,365	18,953	21,156	23,691	25,541
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	29,953	47,104	49,230	47,023	47,135	49,043	53,870	57,012
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	28,132	38,504	41,515	41,229	40,953	46,589	49,447	51,698
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. ..	16,691	21,885	25,962	29,150	31,856	38,620	40,325	42,069
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	8,214	10,784	11,079	11,401	11,972	13,259	15,136	15,059
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	24,838	30,648	32,119	30,017	30,673	34,901	39,710	38,873
VII. Building ..	25,609	37,739	36,255	34,772	35,761	37,301	40,348	42,244
VIII. Mining, Quarries, etc. ..	39,203	33,024	33,515	34,029	35,519	40,278	41,777	39,967
IX. Railway and Tramway Services	56,005	76,482	75,896	79,520	74,813	83,183	89,069	88,731
X. Other Land Transport ..	14,550	17,208	15,719	14,728	14,487	15,903	17,862	16,944
XI. Shipping, etc. ..	35,000	42,903	45,868	51,746	50,433	48,598	41,668	40,840
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. ..	52,180	38,334	37,679	40,735	44,176	46,794	42,923	47,893
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. ..	14,289	9,269	9,907	10,163	11,169	14,702	19,353	20,442
XIV. Miscellaneous ..	69,991	107,975	117,050	123,309	133,855	137,378	169,271	175,696
Total ..	433,224	528,031	546,556	564,187	581,755	627,685	684,150	703,009

For particulars relating to years 1913 and 1914, see Labour Report No. 10.

**5. Percentage of Male and Female Members of Trade Unions.—**

(i.) *Percentage of Male and Female Members of Trade Unions in each State and Commonwealth, 1921.* The results of the Census taken in 1911 shew the percentage of male and female employees (*i.e.*, persons "in receipt of wages or salary," and persons "unemployed"), 20 years of age and over, on the total male and female population. Applying these percentages to the estimated total male and female population in 1921, the estimated number of adult employees of each sex in 1921 is obtained.

The information with regard to occupations as disclosed by the Census of 1921, is not yet available, consequently the results of the 1911 Census have again been used in the following computations.

The following table shews separately for males and females and for each State (a) the number of members of trade unions, (b) the estimated total number of employees of each sex, 20 years of age and over, in all professions, trades, and occupations, and (c) the percentage of the former (a) on the latter (b). It should be pointed out that *the estimated total number of employees comprises all persons (over the age specified) in receipt of wages or salary, as well as those unemployed*; the estimate therefore includes a large number of adults who are either not eligible for membership of any trade union (such as certain persons employed in professional occupations) or who, while eligible for membership in so far as the nature of their trade or occupation is concerned, do not reside in a locality which is covered by any union embracing their particular trade or occupation. It is also proper to observe that the age at which persons

are eligible for membership varies in different unions. The Census results are classified in quinquennial age groups, and the sum of the groups 20 years of age and over is taken as more closely approximating to the average age of admission to membership than that of any other groups.

**Percentage of Male and Female Members of Trade Unions on Estimated Total Number of Male and Female Employees, 20 years of Age and over, in all Professions, Trades, and Occupations, at end of Year 1921.\***

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Nthn. T'ory.	C'wlth.
<b>MALES.</b>								
No. of Members of Unions ..	260,328	161,077	93,704	50,856	40,853	14,938	737	622,493
Estimated Total No. of Employees 20 years of age and over ..	427,729	277,320	156,113	93,127	80,877	37,527	1,489	1,074,182
Percentage of Members on Esti- mated Total No. Employees	60.86	58.08	60.02	54.60	50.51	39.85	49.05	57.95
<b>FEMALES.</b>								
No. of Members of Unions ..	25,310	34,894	10,082	4,845	4,481	904	..	80,516
Estimated Total No. of Employees 20 years of age and over ..	92,940	85,611	29,920	20,786	13,830	8,214	90	251,391
Percentage of Members on Esti- mated Total No. Employees	27.23	47.05	33.60	23.31	32.40	11.00	..	32.02

\* Corresponding figures for years back to 1912 will be found in previous issues of this Report.

It may be seen that the male membership in 1921 was 622,493, and female membership 80,516, representing percentages on the total membership of 88.6 and 11.4 respectively. Of the 80,516 female members of trade unions in 1921, 26,725, or 33.2 per cent., are included in Group IV. (Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.), 21,246, or 26.4 per cent., in Groups III. (Food, Drink, etc.), and XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.), and 24,857, or 30.9 per cent., in Group XIV. (Miscellaneous).

(ii.) *Percentage of Male and Female Members of Trade Unions in the Commonwealth, 1912 to 1921.* The following table shews separately for males and females for the Commonwealth (a) the number of members of trade unions, (b) the estimated total number of employees of each sex, 20 years and over, in all professions, trades and occupations, and (c) the percentage of the former (a) on the latter (b).

**Percentage of Male and Female Members of Trade Unions on Estimated Total Number of Male and Female Employees, 20 years of Age and over, in all Professions, Trades, and Occupations in the Commonwealth, 1912 to 1921.**

Particulars.	1912.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
<b>MALES.</b>								
No. of Members of Unions	415,554	499,160	506,981	518,582	531,090	564,262	606,620	622,493
Estimated Total No. of Em- ployees 20 yrs. of age & over	944,599	957,110	920,686	927,470	948,239	1,017,147	1,034,853	1,074,182
Percentage of Members on Estimated Total Number of Employees .. ..	44.0	52.2	55.0	55.9	56.0	55.5	58.6	58.0
<b>FEMALES.</b>								
No. of Members of Unions	17,670	28,871	39,575	45,605	50,665	63,423	77,830	80,516
Estimated Total No. of Em- ployees 20 yrs. of age & over	210,213	225,588	229,118	232,856	238,301	240,807	245,596	251,391
Percentage of Members on Estimated Total Number of Employees .. ..	8.4	12.8	17.2	19.6	21.3	26.3	31.7	32.02

For particulars relating to years 1913 and 1914, see Labour Report No. 10.

6. **Classification of Trade Unions in Commonwealth according to Number of Members, 1912 to 1921.**—The following table shews the number and membership of all trade unions in the Commonwealth for the years 1912 to 1921 inclusive, classified according to size. In this table inter-State unions are, of course, only counted once :—

**Classification of Trade Unions in Commonwealth according to Number of Members at end of Years 1912 to 1921.**

Classification.	10,000 and over.	5000 and under 10,000.	2000 and under 5000.	1000 and under 2000.	500 and under 1000.	300 and under 500.	200 and under 300.	100 and under 200.	50 and under 100.	Under 50.	Total.
NUMBER OF UNIONS.											
1912 ..	7	15	26	43	32	32	39	67	72	75	408
1913 ..	9	17	26	35	45	47	26	81	84	62	432
1914 ..	8	17	29	39	52	45	32	72	67	69	430
1915 ..	9	16	30	41	44	35	34	69	63	74	415
1916 ..	11	16	35	33	47	43	25	53	59	70	392
1917 ..	9	19	27	36	48	44	28	48	63	67	389
1918 ..	11	15	33	39	51	38	19	66	65	57	394
1919 ..	13	13	34	44	52	31	32	62	62	51	394
1920 ..	14	13	41	43	57	29	27	60	54	50	388
1921 ..	15	15	37	41	55	26	30	57	53	53	382

**MEMBERSHIP.**

1912 ..	132,335	99,718	79,614	60,558	22,585	12,234	9,483	9,323	5,106	2,268	433,224
1913 ..	176,188	121,710	75,357	48,938	32,154	17,994	6,406	11,326	5,914	1,938	497,925
1914 ..	176,157	125,021	84,359	59,350	37,141	16,439	7,898	10,141	4,572	2,193	523,271
1915 ..	186,755	122,009	89,295	61,264	30,651	13,405	8,308	9,408	4,537	2,399	528,081
1916 ..	219,990	113,587	95,143	49,170	32,429	16,657	6,003	7,091	4,326	2,160	546,556
1917 ..	217,002	144,198	78,019	52,258	34,944	17,433	7,032	6,742	4,550	2,009	564,187
1918 ..	259,824	103,152	91,656	54,119	37,784	14,840	4,599	9,502	4,623	1,656	581,755
1919 ..	292,406	95,400	104,547	64,145	37,083	12,148	7,624	8,392	4,430	1,510	627,685
1920 ..	314,437	101,801	136,587	60,324	40,464	10,751	6,451	8,391	3,763	1,481	684,450
1921 ..	337,683	115,364	120,331	58,775	39,729	10,442	7,213	8,076	3,722	1,674	703,009

**PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL MEMBERSHIP.**

1912 ..	30.5	23.0	18.4	14.0	5.2	2.8	2.2	2.2	1.2	0.5	100.0
1913 ..	35.4	24.4	15.1	9.8	6.5	3.6	1.3	2.3	1.2	0.4	100.0
1914 ..	33.6	23.9	16.1	11.4	7.1	3.2	1.5	1.9	0.9	0.4	100.0
1915 ..	35.3	23.1	16.9	11.6	5.8	2.5	1.6	1.8	0.9	0.5	100.0
1916 ..	40.3	20.8	17.4	9.0	5.9	3.0	1.1	1.3	0.8	0.4	100.0
1917 ..	38.5	25.6	13.8	9.3	6.2	3.1	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.4	100.0
1918 ..	44.7	17.7	15.8	9.3	6.5	2.5	0.8	1.6	0.8	0.3	100.0
1919 ..	46.6	15.2	16.7	10.2	5.9	1.9	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.3	100.0
1920 ..	45.9	14.9	20.0	8.8	5.9	1.6	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.2	100.0
1921 ..	48.0	16.4	17.1	8.4	5.7	1.5	1.0	1.2	0.5	0.2	100.0

In the last part of the preceding table the percentage which the membership in each group bears to the total membership of all groups is given for the years 1912 to 1921. In all the years from 1912 onwards more than half the membership of the unions was included in organisations having more than 5000 members. The tendency towards closer organisation is evidenced by the fact that though membership of trade unions has increased since 1912 by 62.3 per cent., the number and membership of unions having less than 2000 members have considerably decreased.

7. **Number and Membership of Interstate or Federated Trade Unions in Commonwealth at end of Years, 1912 to 1921.**—The following table gives particulars of inter-State or federated trade unions having branches in two or more States. The figures given include inter-State unions registered under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, as well as federated unions which are not so registered :—

**Number and Membership of Interstate or Federated Trade Unions in Commonwealth at the end of Years 1912 to 1921.**

PARTICULARS.	UNIONS OPERATING IN—					TOTAL.
	2 States.	3 States.	4 States.	5 States.	*6 States.	
Number of Unions, 1912	20	11	17	14	10	72
" " 1913	16	11	16	18	17	78
" " 1914	18	9	14	16	22	79
" " 1915	17	11	14	16	23	81
" " 1916	15	11	12	18	25	81
" " 1917	18	11	18	14	33	94
" " 1918	14	17	13	18	33	95
" " 1919	16	14	12	17	36	95
" " 1920	15	14	14	16	40	99
" " 1921	17	10	15	19	40	101
Number of Members, 1912	31,358	18,147	55,517	43,548	131,201	279,771
" " 1913	31,063	13,389	73,186	54,202	180,597	352,437
" " 1914	26,423	7,853	64,040	67,427	190,084	355,827
" " 1915	21,709	10,425	73,760	76,633	197,310	379,837
" " 1916	18,185	12,739	56,717	101,848	222,794	412,283
" " 1917	18,286	18,649	76,981	90,068	252,319	456,303
" " 1918	14,709	35,885	58,376	95,042	265,135	469,147
" " 1919	19,323	43,643	51,882	106,430	276,652	497,930
" " 1920	19,494	52,556	53,448	123,258	294,622	543,378
" " 1921	20,787	42,127	60,413	137,585	307,438	568,350

\* Certain unions in this group have, in addition to branches in each of the six States, a branch in the Northern Territory.

The development of trade union organisation of an inter-State character is reflected in the figures given in the above table. The number of organisations operating in two or more States has increased from 72 in 1912 to 101 in 1921, and the percentage of the membership of such organisations on the total membership of all organisations has increased from 64.6 per cent. to 80.8 per cent. during the same period.

8. **Central Labour Organisations.**—In each of the metropolitan towns, as well as in a number of other industrial centres, delegate organisations, consisting of representatives from a group of trade unions, have been established. Their revenue is raised by means of a per capita tax on the members of each affiliated union. In most of the towns where such central organisations exist, the majority of the local unions are affiliated with the central organisation, which is usually known as the Labour or Trades Hall Council, or the Labour Federation. In Western Australia a unified system of organisation extends over the industrial centres throughout the State, and there is a provincial branch of the Australian Labour Party, having a central council and executive, and metropolitan and branch district councils, to which the local bodies are affiliated. The central council, on which all district councils are represented, meets periodically. In the other States, however, the organisation is not so close, and though provision usually exists in the rules of the central council at the capital town of each State for the organisation of district councils, or for the representation on the central council of the local councils in the smaller industrial centres of the State, the councils in each State are, as a matter of fact, independent bodies. The table shews the number of metropolitan and district or local labour councils, together with the number of unions and branches of unions affiliated therewith, in each State at the end of the years 1914 to 1921.



**Central Labour Organisations—Number and Unions Affiliated at the end of the Years 1914 to 1921.**

Particulars.		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'with.
No. of Councils	1914	4	5	1	4	11	1	26
	1915	3	5	1	4	10	1	24
	1916	4	5	4	4	10	1	28
	1917	4	5	2	4	11	1	27
	1918	4	5	5	3	10	1	28
	1919	3	5	4	3	10	1	26
	1920	3	5	4	3	10	1	26
	1921	3	5	3	3	9	1	24
No. of Unions and Branch Unions Affiliated	1914	164	196	18	84	182	24	668
	1915	150	198	26	89	183	22	668
	1916	169	205	67	90	181	20	732
	1917	163	192	46	82	171	18	672
	1918	143	188	58	80	159	18	646
	1919	127	175	50	76	168	19	615
	1920	144	183	50	67	181	27	652
	1921	126	187	49	74	181	27	644

The figures given in the above table as to number of unions do not necessarily represent separate unions, since the branches of a large union may be affiliated to the local trades councils in the several towns in which they are represented.

Between the trade union and the central organisation of unions may be classed certain State or district councils, organised on trade lines and composed of delegates from separate unions, the interests of the members of which are closely connected by reason of the occupations of their members, such, for example, as delegate councils of bakers, bread carters and mill employees, or of unions connected directly or indirectly with the iron, steel or brass trades, or with the building trades.

**9. Particulars of Unions Registered under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, classified according to Industrial Groups, at end of Year 1921.**—Under Part V. of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act any association of not less than 100 employees in any industry may be registered.\* The following table gives particulars of registered unions at the end of the year 1921. Registered unions include both inter-State associations and associations operating within one State only.

**Particulars of Unions Registered under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, classified according to Industrial Groups, at end of Year 1921.**

Industrial Group.	No. of Unions.	Membership.	Industrial Group.	No. of Unions.	Membership.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	3	22,300	IX. Railway & Tramway Services	5	57,662
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	14	52,931	X. Other Land Transport ..	4	10,517
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	11	34,931	XI. Shipping, etc. ..	8	36,349
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	4	39,854	XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. ..	1	†
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	2	†	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. ..	5	12,938
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	18	34,446	XIV. Miscellaneous ..	41	237,454
VII. Building ..	6	35,886			
VIII. Mining, Quarries, etc. ..	1	†	TOTAL ..	123	575,268

† Not available for publication separately, included in Group XIV.

The figures given in the above table regarding unions registered under the Commonwealth Act are not comparable with those given in the table in paragraph 7 hereof regarding all inter-State and federated unions. A few federated unions included in the table in paragraph 7 are not registered under the Commonwealth Act, while, on the other hand, a number of purely State organisations registered under the Act are, of course, not included in the table in paragraph 7.

\* Under the Arbitration (Public Service) Act an association of less than 100 employees may be registered as an organisation, provided its members comprise at least three-fifths of all persons engaged in that industry in the service.

### SECTION III.—FLUCTUATIONS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

1. **General.**—In Section X. of this Report, the method of index-numbers is applied to trace variations in rates of wage in the Commonwealth since 1891, while in Sections IV., to VIII. variations in retail prices and purchasing-power of money, and in wholesale and import and export prices are shewn by a similar method. In order to elucidate further the progress of events, it is desirable to supplement that information, so far as practicable, by furnishing index-numbers which disclose the fluctuations in employment and unemployment.

Employment index-numbers serve not only to throw light upon the figures shewing the course of wages, prices, and purchasing-power of money, inasmuch as they indicate the relative loss of time through lack of employment, but also to furnish a useful measure of the fluctuations of industrial activity regarded as a whole. In this connection, it may be said that while export statistics relate only to the margin of national production which is sent overseas, statistics of employment measure, on the other hand, the relative activity or depression of the whole of the industries to which they relate, including, that is, production for the home market as well as for export.

The particulars shewn in the following tables are based upon information furnished by the secretaries of trade unions in the several States of the Commonwealth. It will be seen from the tables that the membership of unions regularly reporting has now reached nearly 400,000. Unemployment particulars are not collected from those unions whose members have permanency of employment, such as railway and tramway employees, and public servants, or from unions whose members are casually employed (wharf labourers, etc.). Very few of the unions pay unemployment benefit, but the majority of the larger organisations have permanent secretaries and organisers who are closely in touch with the members and with the state of trade within their particular industries. In many cases unemployment registers are kept, and provision is also made in the rules for members out of work to pay reduced subscriptions. Taking these facts, and also the large membership of the numerous unions from which regular quarterly returns are being received, into consideration, it will be realized that percentage unemployment results based on trade union information may be taken to shew the general trend of unemployment existing in the several States. The tables do not furnish a complete register of unemployment, but for the purpose of making comparisons and shewing tendencies over a period of years, the percentages returned as unemployed, though not exact, are the most satisfactory available.

2. **Number Unemployed in Various Industries, Commonwealth, 1891 to 1921.**—The following table shews for the end of each year, 1891

to 1912, and for each quarterly period of the years 1913 to 1921, the particulars specified hereunder:—

- (a) The number of unions for which returns as to unemployment are available.
- (b) The number of members of such unions.
- (c) The number of members unemployed, and
- (d) The percentage of the number of members unemployed (c) on the total membership (b).

**Unemployment.—Commonwealth.—Number of Unions and Members Reporting, and Number and Percentage Unemployed, 1891 to 1921 (4th Quarter).**

PARTICULARS.	Unions.	Membership.	UNEMPLOYED.	
			Number.	Percentage.
1891 .. .. .	25	6,445	599	9.3
1896 .. .. .	25	4,227	457	10.8
1901 .. .. .	39	8,710	574	6.6
1906 .. .. .	47	11,299	753	6.7
1907 .. .. .	51	13,179	757	5.7
1908 .. .. .	68	18,685	1,117	6.0
1909 .. .. .	84	21,122	1,223	5.8
1910 .. .. .	109	32,995	1,857	5.6
1911 .. .. .	160	67,961	3,171	4.7
1912 .. .. .	464	224,023	12,441	5.6
1913, 1st Quarter*	451	237,216	15,234	6.4
2nd " " "	458	243,523	17,854	7.3
3rd " " "	472	252,325	17,698	7.0
4th " " "	465	251,207	13,430	5.3
1914, 1st " " "	462	262,133	15,541	5.9
2nd " " "	467	279,318	15,856	5.7
3rd " " "	466	283,584	30,367	10.7
4th " " "	439	250,716	27,610	11.0
1915, 1st " " "	476	279,388	33,465	12.0
2nd " " "	456	273,190	26,015	9.5
3rd " " "	484	279,133	24,682	8.8
4th " " "	465	273,149	18,489	6.8
1916, 1st " " "	475	291,525	17,178	5.9
2nd " " "	476	298,675	15,741	5.3
3rd " " "	472	278,047	14,649	5.3
4th " " "	470	292,051	19,562	6.7
1917, 1st " " "	455	290,849	21,892	7.5
2nd " " "	453	303,507	19,257	6.3
3rd " " "	432	255,949	18,197	7.1
4th " " "	459	296,937	21,989	7.4
1918, 1st " " "	466	290,048	16,089	5.5
2nd " " "	478	294,725	18,385	6.2
3rd " " "	494	305,550	18,752	6.1
4th " " "	475	308,850	16,919	5.5
1919, 1st " " "	477	311,410	20,359	6.5
2nd " " "	462	303,468	25,768	8.5
3rd " " "	457	308,287	19,262	6.2
4th " " "	459	317,413	16,637	5.2
1920 1st " " "	461	329,127	18,396	5.6
2nd " " "	449	343,144	21,186	6.2
3rd " " "	426	344,582	21,375	6.2
4th " " "	450	351,013	27,463	7.8
1921 1st " " "	449	344,347	39,346	11.4
2nd " " "	453	363,675	45,622	12.5
3rd " " "	456	368,462	41,979	11.4
4th " " "	436	370,491	35,250	9.5

\* For years prior to 1913 the figures refer to the end of the year only, and not to separate quarters. The quarterly figures shew the number of persons who were out of work for three days or more during a specified week in each quarter; they do not include persons out of work through strikes or lock-outs.

### 3. Employment Index-Numbers, Commonwealth, 1891 to 1921.—

For greater convenience of examination and comparison with other statistical data, the percentage of unemployed has been subtracted from 100, so as to shew the percentage of members *not returned as unemployed*, and the results computed in the form of index-numbers with the year 1911 as base (= 1000).

#### Percentage of Members of Trade Unions not Returned as Unemployed, and Employment Index-Numbers for the years specified from 1891 to 1921.

Particulars.	1891.	1901.	1908.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
Percentage <i>not</i> returned as Unemployed	90.7	93.4	94.0	95.3	94.4	94.7	89.0	93.2	93.3	92.6	94.5	94.8	92.2	90.5
Employment Index-No., 1911=1000	952	980	986	1,000	991	994	934	978	979	972	992	995	967	950

As the year 1913 was the first for which returns were collected each quarter, no comparisons can be made with previous years as to average unemployment or seasonal variations from year to year. The percentages for years prior to 1913 refer to the end of the year only, so that any comparisons made for the period, 1913 to 1921, with years prior to 1913, must necessarily be between the percentages for the last quarters of the years, 1913 to 1921, and not the average percentage for these years.

The figures given in the first line of the above table indicate the percentage of full time worked on the average in each year, on the assumption that the unemployment returns for the end of the year are representative of the state of unemployment throughout the year. The figures in the second line shew (on the same assumption) the relative state of employment in each year, compared with the year 1911, the state of employment being measured, of course, by the percentage of full time worked.

4. Unemployment in Different Industries, Commonwealth, 1920 and 1921.—The following table shews for various industrial groups the percentages of members of trade unions returned as unemployed during each of the four quarters of 1920 and 1921. The percentage of unemployed at the end of 1912 is also given. The figures do not include persons out of work through strikes or lockouts.

**Percentage of Unemployment\* in Different Industries in the Commonwealth  
at the end of 1912 and Quarterly for 1920 and 1921.†**

INDUSTRIAL GROUP.	1912. End of Year.	1920.				1921.			
		1st Qtr. (Jan. to Mar.)	2nd Qtr. (April to June.)	3rd Qtr. (July to Sept.)	4th Qtr. (Oct. to Dec.)	1st Qtr. (Jan. to Mar.)	2nd Qtr. (April to June.)	3rd Qtr. (July to Sept.)	4th Qtr. (Oct. to Dec.)
I. Wood Furniture, etc. ..	3.7	3.5	3.2	2.9	4.4	9.2	16.3	14.1	9.9
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	7.4	5.3	5.7	3.6	4.3	5.4	10.2	9.0	14.4
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	7.3	8.5	11.2	17.0	20.2	15.8	14.8	14.4	14.1
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	6.3	0.7	2.0	4.8	7.3	12.8	8.4	8.8	2.1
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	2.8	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.6	3.8	4.4	3.7	1.9
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	6.9	5.1	4.7	6.4	10.0	12.6	19.0	21.3	12.4
VII. Building .. ..	5.5	4.7	2.8	2.6	2.1	5.0	6.6	8.6	5.2
VIII. Mining, Quarries, etc. ..	5.6	8.0	5.3	3.5	6.0	15.2	9.4	16.3	15.1
IX. Other Land Transport ..	1.1	3.0	2.8	3.3	3.6	3.6	4.8	7.3	4.1
X., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV. Other and Miscellaneous ..	5.4	7.5	9.4	7.5	8.6	15.2	16.9	10.2	9.1
TOTAL .. ..	5.6	5.6	6.2	6.2	7.8	11.4	12.5	11.4	9.5

\* Not including persons out of work through strikes or lockouts.

† Figures for 1919, were given in Labour Report No. 11.

5. **Unemployment in each State, 1920 and 1921.**—The results of the quarterly investigations as to unemployment in the years 1913 to 1921 have been published in Labour Bulletins Nos. 1 to 18, and in the Quarterly Summary of Statistics, Nos. 70 to 87. The following table shews for each State the percentage of members of trade unions returned as unemployed during each quarter of 1920 and 1921. The percentage unemployed at the end of 1912 is also given. In making any deductions from or drawing any comparisons between the results shewn in the following table, it must be borne in mind that the classes of industry in the several States for which data are obtained are not quite identical.

**Percentage of Unemployment\* in each State at the end of Year 1912 and Quarterly  
for 1920 and 1921.†**

STATE.	1912. end of Year.	1920.				1921.			
		1st Qtr. (Jan. to Mar.)	2nd Qtr. (April to June.)	3rd Qtr. (July to Sept.)	4th Qtr. (Oct. to Dec.)	1st Qtr. (Jan. to Mar.)	2nd Qtr. (April to June.)	3rd Qtr. (July to Sept.)	4th Qtr. (Oct. to Dec.)
New South Wales .. ..	5.0	5.5	5.5	5.2	6.9	13.7	13.5	12.3	11.9
Victoria .. ..	6.7	4.5	5.6	5.3	7.3	8.7	9.8	10.2	5.9
Queensland .. ..	4.6	10.5	13.0	13.4	16.3	15.5	21.8	13.5	11.3
South Australia .. ..	5.1	4.4	4.1	5.9	5.1	7.9	9.1	8.5	6.1
Western Australia .. ..	5.8	3.7	3.4	3.2	4.8	8.9	8.3	9.2	8.0
Tasmania .. ..	3.4	3.6	2.4	3.1	3.0	4.8	10.3	15.7	16.7
COMMONWEALTH .. ..	5.6	5.6	6.2	6.2	7.8	11.4	12.5	11.4	9.5

\* Not including persons out of work through strikes or lockouts.

† Figures for 1919, were given in Labour Report No. 11.

6. **Causes of Unemployment, Commonwealth, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, and 1921.**—The following tables gives, for the Commonwealth, the membership of the unions reporting, and the number and percentage of those unemployed under three main heads for the four quarters of the years 1917 to 1921 :—

**Unemployment in the Commonwealth according to Causes, in each Quarter of  
1917 to 1921.\***

Particulars.	No. of Mem- bers of Unions report- ing.	Number and Percentage Unemployed through—							
		Lack of Work.		Sickness and Accident.		Other Causes.		Total.	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1917.									
1st quarter (Jan. to March) .. ..	286,594	19,378	6.8	1,805	0.6	471	0.2	21,654	7.6
2nd quarter (April to June) .. ..	297,295	15,786	5.3	2,312	0.8	626	0.2	18,724	6.3
3rd quarter (July to September) .. ..	234,836	14,443	6.1	1,665	0.7	429	0.2	16,537	7.0
4th quarter (Oct. to December) .. ..	283,799	17,791	6.3	2,214	0.8	822	0.3	20,827	7.4
1918.									
1st quarter (Jan. to March) .. ..	272,594	11,372	4.2	1,999	0.7	597	0.2	13,968	5.1
2nd quarter (April to June) .. ..	272,962	11,839	4.3	2,143	0.8	587	0.2	14,569	5.3
3rd quarter (July to September) .. ..	291,942	14,559	5.0	2,901	1.0	747	0.2	18,207	6.2
4th quarter (Oct. to December) .. ..	303,528	12,871	4.2	2,889	1.0	886	0.3	16,646	5.5
1919.									
1st quarter (Jan. to March) .. ..	302,727	14,167	4.7	4,771	1.6	839	0.2	19,777	6.5
2nd quarter (April to June) .. ..	302,299	15,917	5.3	7,702	2.5	2,039	0.7	25,658	8.5
3rd quarter (July to September) .. ..	284,317	11,777	4.1	4,154	1.5	850	0.3	16,781	5.9
4th quarter (Oct. to December) .. ..	292,420	11,423	3.9	2,535	0.9	966	0.3	14,924	5.1
1920.									
1st quarter (Jan. to March) .. ..	317,549	14,394	4.5	2,430	0.8	656	0.2	17,480	5.5
2nd quarter (April to June) .. ..	323,974	15,169	4.7	2,383	0.7	618	0.2	18,170	5.6
3rd quarter (July to September) .. ..	313,693	14,135	4.5	2,430	0.8	400	0.1	16,965	5.4
4th quarter (Oct. to December) .. ..	333,027	23,147	7.0	2,341	0.7	790	0.2	26,278	7.9
1921.									
1st quarter (Jan. to March) .. ..	334,155	34,555	10.4	2,802	0.8	578	0.2	37,935	11.4
2nd quarter (April to June) .. ..	348,654	41,071	11.8	2,287	0.6	911	0.3	44,269	12.7
3rd quarter (July to September) .. ..	360,512	37,786	10.5	2,733	0.7	680	0.2	41,199	11.4
4th quarter (Oct. to December) .. ..	346,703	31,429	9.1	2,385	0.7	643	0.2	34,457	9.9

\* For the corresponding figures for 1916, see Report No. 10, p. 22.

It will be observed from the above table that during the first, second and third quarters of the year 1919, the number of persons reported as unemployed owing to sickness was very high in comparison with previous quarters. The heavy loss of employment during these periods on account of sickness was due to the influenza epidemic.

## SECTION IV.—RETAIL PRICES, HOUSE RENT, AND PURCHASING-POWER OF MONEY.

1. **General.**—In normal circumstances properly computed index-numbers of food and groceries, and house-rent combined, form one of the best possible measures of those variations in the "purchasing-power of money" which affect the cost of living: in short, the variations of the cost of a "composite unit," consisting of appropriate quantities of suitably chosen commodities, and including also house rent, reflect the variations in the cost of living. The main investigations carried out as to retail prices and purchasing-power of money are of a threefold nature and consist of:—

- (i.) Quarterly variations in the purchasing-power of money in thirty towns.
- (ii.) Annual variations in the purchasing-power of money in 150 towns.
- (iii.) Householders' Budget Inquiries.

It is principally with the first of these that this Section deals. In previous Reports of this Branch of the Bureau the results of comprehensive investigations into the subjects of Prices and Price-Indexes for past years were published, and an account was given of the methods used in the collection of the data and the computation of the results. A discussion of the theory upon which the calculation of the index-numbers is based was furnished in Appendixes to Report No. 1, issued in December, 1912. In Appendix I. to Report No. 9, an endeavour was made to set forth the essentials of the problem and of its solution.

For the computations of the index-numbers the "aggregate expenditure" method is adopted, i.e., the average price for each commodity included is multiplied by its respective "mass unit." The "mass-unit" represents the relative extent to which each commodity is used or consumed, and is regarded as constant over the period under review. By taking the aggregate expenditure for any one year as base, the index-number for the relative aggregate expenditure for any other year is readily calculated. Certain aspects of this method, not dealt with in previous Reports, are discussed on pages 19 and 20 of Labour Report No. 6.

In order to illustrate clearly the method adopted it will be well to take a simple numerical example. Suppose that in 1901 the average price of butter was 1s. 3d. per lb., of bread was 3d. per 2 lb. loaf, of mutton was 3d. per lb., and of milk was 4d. per quart; and suppose that in 1911 the prices of these four commodities were 1s. 6d. for butter, 4d. for bread, 5d. for mutton, and 5d. for milk. Now the total quantities of each of these commodities consumed in Australia per annum are approximately 90 million lb. of butter, 470 million 2-lb. loaves of bread, 330 million lb. of mutton, and 300 million quarts of milk. Therefore, the actual expenditure of the people of Australia on these commodities in 1901 and 1911 respectively would be as follows:—



**Computation of Index-Numbers : Illustrative Example of Aggregate Expenditure Method.**

Particulars.	Unit.	Quantities consumed. (0,000,000 omitted.)	Prices.		Total Expenditure.	
			1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.
			d.	d.	d. (0,000,000 omitted.)	d. (0,000,000 omitted.)
Butter ..	lb.	9	15	18	135	162
Bread ..	2lb. loaf	47	3	4	141	188
Mutton ..	lb.	33	3	5	99	165
Milk ..	quart	30	4	5	120	150
					495	665

The relative aggregate expenditure was 495 in 1901, and rose to 665 in 1911; in other words, the index-number in 1901, taking the expenditure in 1911 as the base ( $= 1000$ ) was  $\frac{495}{665} \times 1000 = 744$ , and the index-number in 1911, taking the expenditure in 1901 as the base ( $= 1000$ ) was  $\frac{665}{495} \times 1000 = 1343$ , which might, of course have been obtained directly by taking the reciprocal of the result previously obtained. If now, instead of only four commodities, a representative group of fifty or more were treated in this way for a series of years, the numbers thus obtained would furnish a satisfactory index of the variations in price from year to year.

**2. Changes in Cost of Commodities, Standard of Living, and Expenditure on Living.**—A change in the “Cost of Living” may occur either in the *standard of living* or in the *purchasing-power of money*, or in both; both affect the expenditure on living, which expenditure itself depends on three things, viz. :—

- (i.) The *particular commodities* consumed ;
- (ii.) The *relative quantities* of the commodities consumed ; and
- (iii.) The *price* of these commodities.

To avoid confusion as to the significance of the results given in this section, the conception of what is meant by “cost of living” ought to be clearly apprehended, for evidently a change in any *one* of the above may produce a change in the *expenditure* on living. In order to obtain index-numbers which are independent of (arbitrary) variations of (i) and (ii.) above, and which unequivocally reflect the variations caused by *price* alone, it is necessary that the particular series of commodities selected, and the relative quantities of these, remain constant. This phase of the subject is dealt with more fully in Labour Report No. 1, Appendix VIII. ; in Labour Report No. 5, pp. 17-18; in Labour Bulletin No. 9, pp. 27 to 46; in Labour Bulletin No. 14, pp. 127 to 130; and in Part II. of Appendix I. of Labour Report No. 9. In the places indicated it has been shewn that in order to avoid all confusion between “changes in the regimen” (i.e., change in the standard of living) which is at the disposal of the individual, and “changes in prices,” which are not at his disposal, it is necessary to adopt the “aggregate expenditure” method; that is, to ascertain the cost of a definite regimen or what may be called the cost of a definite “composite unit.” To be of the highest *general* value, the “composite unit” must be one applicable to the *whole* community. It has also been shewn that what has been called the method of “aggregate expenditures,”

i.e., the estimation of the cost of this composite unit, as the basis of the method, is, technically, the only satisfactory method, while any other method is less satisfactory, especially if it introduces some change of regimen. Variations in quantity or in the items of the composite unit introduce ambiguity, for the resulting change in the price of the composite unit is partly due to change of the unit and partly due to change of the prices of its constituent items.

Notwithstanding the very explicit statement of the purpose and scope of these investigations given in the various Labour Reports, evidence is continually coming to hand that misunderstanding in regard thereto is still prevalent. Many persons, having noticed the obvious fact that a different regimen gives a very different aggregate cost, have imagined that deductions as to the "purchasing-power of money" vary enormously with change of regimen. This phase of the matter has been dealt with fully in previous publications of the Labour and Industrial Branch, and in particular in Labour Bulletin No. 14, pp. 127 to 130, published in October, 1916. It is there demonstrated, by basing the deductions upon various widely differing regimens, that the mode of investigating the purchasing-power of money adopted is not vitiated by employing a fixed regimen; on the contrary, it has reached a high degree of precision as compared with any alternative which has been suggested. Again, it should be observed that any proposed change of regimen must be freed from the effect of a change in the standard of living, otherwise the results are confused, that is, they embody two things, viz.: (a) change in price, and (b) change in standard of living. The conclusion therein arrived at may be repeated here, viz.: That once a standard of living, or living wage, has been fixed, the tables published by the Commonwealth Statistician can be legitimately used as shewing the variations in the cost of living. The only criticism which could be applicable would be that the regimen used as a basis for estimation had ceased to be representative of the usage of the community to such an extent that the calculations founded on it were misleading. If then, under these circumstances a change were made, certain safeguards which have been indicated in Labour Report No. 1, Appendixes VIII. and IX., and further dealt with in Appendix I. of Labour Report No. 9 would be necessary.

**3. Commodities and Requirements Included.**—The 47 items of expenditure included are divided into four groups, viz., (i.) groceries and bread, (ii.) dairy produce, (iii.) meat, and (iv.) house-rent. These items cover about 60 per cent. of the total expenditure of a normal family. There are very cogent reasons for the restriction of the inquiry to the items mentioned. If the comparisons are to be satisfactory, confusion must not arise between changes in standard of living and changes arising from a variation of the purchasing-power of money. In order to avoid such confusion the items selected are such as are sensibly identical and identifiable in the various localities. The most important group of expenditure which is not included is clothing, the cost of which amounts to about 13 per cent. of the total expenditure.

Investigations have been made with reference to variations in the cost of the items and services included in the balance of expenditure not

covered by the index-numbers published in the past, and the results are given in Section VI. hereof.

It should be remembered, however, that the index-numbers computed for food, groceries and rent in the past can be accepted as a fair reflection of the variation in the whole ordinary household expenditure. It is only in abnormal times that results based upon these items can be to any great extent vitiated.

The question of procedure in abnormal circumstances was sufficiently referred to in Report No. 6, pp. 20 to 22.

The following tabular statement gives particulars of the commodities and items included, the units of measurement for which prices are collected, and the mass-units shewing the relative extent to which each item is used or consumed.

Retail Prices.—Table shewing Commodities, etc., included in Investigation, Units of Measurement, and "Mass-Units."

Commodity.	Unit.	"Mass Unit."	Commodity.	Unit.	"Mass Unit."
GROUP I.—GROCERIES (INCLUDING BREAD).			GROUP III.—MEAT.		
1. Bread .. ..	2 lb. loaf	468	26. Beef, sirloin .. ..	lb.	67
2. Flour, ordinary ..	25 lb. bags	11	27. " rib .. ..	"	82
3. Tea .. ..	lb.	30	28. " flank .. ..	"	12
4. Coffee .. ..	"	2	29. " shin .. ..	"	14
5. Sugar .. ..	"	460	30. " steak, rump .. ..	"	24
6. Rice .. ..	"	50	31. " " shoulder .. ..	"	53
7. Sago .. ..	"	8	32. " " stewing .. ..	"	53
8. Jam .. ..	"	73	33. " corned round .. ..	"	39
9. Oatmeal .. ..	"	35	34. " brisket, with bone ..	"	11
10. Raisins .. ..	"	14	35. " " without bone .. ..	"	32
11. Currants .. ..	"	14	36. Mutton, leg .. ..	"	92
12. Starch .. ..	"	1	37. " " shoulder .. ..	"	62
13. Blue .. ..	doz. sqs.	1	38. " loin .. ..	"	30
14. Candles .. ..	lb.	16	39. " neck .. ..	"	40
15. Soap .. ..	"	64	40. " chops, loin .. ..	"	62
16. Potatoes .. ..	14 lbs.	64	41. " " leg .. ..	"	15
17. Onions .. ..	lb.	68	42. " " neck .. ..	"	31
18. Kerosene .. ..	gallon	17	43. Pork, leg .. ..	"	9½
GROUP II.—DAIRY PRODUCTS.			44. " loin .. ..	"	8½
19. Milk .. ..	quart	300	45. " belly .. ..	"	10½
20. Butter .. ..	lb.	95	46. " chops .. ..	"	8½
21. Cheese .. ..	"	15	GROUP IV.—HOUSE RENT.		
22. Eggs .. ..	dozen	18			
23. Bacon, middles ..	lb.	16	47. House Rent. .. ..	per week	46½
24. " shoulder .. ..	"	16			
25. Ham .. ..	"	8			

It may here be pointed out that both in the collection of the data and computation of the results great care is exercised, and that there is reason to believe that the price-indexes are based upon more extensive data than any which have been obtained in similar investigations in other parts of the world.

In order to give some idea of the thorough manner in which the work has been performed, it may be mentioned that with regard to the 46 commodities and house rent included in this inquiry, nearly 11,000 prices and quotations are received and tabulated for the 30 towns dealt with each month. The complete scheme in regard to the determination of the price-indexes shewing the purchasing-power of money provides for the collection and analysis of over 150,000 separate prices and quotations each year, but owing to the difficulty in getting in all the returns regularly it was necessary to provide for a larger number of returns than was actually required.

When it is understood that this inquiry goes back for the capital towns as far as 1901, and the wholesale price inquiry (80 commodities) as far as 1871, some idea may be gathered as to the magnitude of the work involved. All the returns received are carefully examined, and in cases where the accuracy of any price or quotation is open to doubt, special inquiries are made from the person furnishing the quotation. Each return as received is compared with the previous return from the same dealer and with all other returns received for the same period. It is believed, therefore, that a high degree of accuracy is obtained in the investigations, and their validity cannot be impugned by mere personal opinions or by returns based on a less systematic inquiry.

#### 4. Other Investigations as to Price-Indexes and Cost of Living.—

While this report is concerned principally with variations in price-indexes on the lines indicated in the preceding paragraphs, it will not be out of place to refer briefly to other cognate investigations which have been carried out. These consist, as already indicated, of (i.) Annual Variations in the price index-numbers for 150 Towns, (ii.) the cost of living according to Householders' Budget Inquiries, (iii.) special inquiries as to the cost of food, groceries and house rent in various towns and localities in the several States, and (iv.) the investigation by the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage.

(i.) *Price-Indexes in 150 Towns.*—The investigation as to variation in price-indexes in 100 towns was carried out for the months of November 1913 and November 1914. For subsequent years the number of towns from which returns are collected annually has been increased from 100 to 150. The results of the investigations for November of each year from 1913 to 1920 are published in previous issues of this Report. Prior to 1912 investigations were made concerning the price-indexes in the capital towns only, but during 1912 and subsequent years these investigations have been extended to 30 towns. On pages 64-5 hereinafter comparisons are made to test the accuracy with which the results obtained from these inquiries reflect the conditions obtaining throughout the States and Commonwealth. It will be seen on examination that the table reveals the fact that there is but little variation in the results obtained from the different sources indicated. This approximation between the various results indicates that the index-numbers published for the capital towns only, for the years prior to 1912 and for the 30 towns for 1912 and subsequent years, probably reflect, with a substantial degree of accuracy, the variations in the purchasing-power of money, not only in each State separately, but also throughout the Commonwealth as a whole.

(ii.) *Householders' Budget Inquiries.*—The first of these was held in 1910-11, and covered a period of twelve months. The results of that investigation were published in December, 1911.\* A second was held during 1913 for the month of November only. The results of this second investigation are given in a special report, entitled "Labour Report, No. 4, Expenditure on Living in the Commonwealth, November, 1913." In September 1917 the Government of Western Australia appointed a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the cost of the necessities of life in that State. Under the authority of this Commission a budget inquiry was instituted, and steps were taken to obtain from householders, budgets shewing their weekly expenditure in detail. The Commonwealth Statistician (Mr. G. H. Knibbs) was requested to undertake the necessary analysis of the returns, and the budgets were accordingly forwarded by the Commission to this Bureau. The report, when completed, was forwarded to the Western Australian Government, and at the request of that Government was published in Labour Report No. 9, pp. 63-71.

(iii.) *Special Investigations as to the cost of Food, Groceries and House Rent in Towns and Localities not included in the 150 Towns Investigation.*—During recent years the question of the cost of living in certain country towns and districts in the several States, as compared with the cost in the towns ordinarily covered by the investigations of the Bureau, has arisen in connection with Arbitration Court proceedings. In order to furnish reliable information special inquiries as to the cost of food, groceries and house rent have been made. Forms have been issued direct from the Bureau to retailers and house agents situated in considerably over 100 towns and localities throughout the Commonwealth. From the data collected, index-numbers have been computed, and the results submitted to the tribunals concerned.

(iv.) *Investigation by the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage.*—In December 1919 the Commonwealth Government appointed a Commission consisting of three representatives of employers' organisations, and three representatives of the Federated Trade Unions, with an independent chairman, to enquire into—

1. The actual cost of living at the present time according to reasonable standards of comfort, including all matters comprised in the ordinary expenditure of a household, for a man with a wife and three children under fourteen years of age, and the several items and amounts which make up that cost.
2. The actual cost of living during each of the last five years.
3. How the basic wage may be automatically adjusted to the rise and fall from time to time of the purchasing-power of money.

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\* See Report on an "Inquiry into the Cost of Living in Australia, 1910-11," by G. H. Knibbs, C.M.G., etc., December, 1911. Owing to the small number of budgets returned, the deductions and tabulations based thereon are necessarily restricted.

This Commission issued two reports ; the first in November 1920, and the second in April 1921.

The two reports read together shew that according to the standard fixed by the Commission the cost of living for the family postulated was at the 1st of November, 1920, as follows :—

Particulars.	Melbourne	Sydney.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rent ..	1 0 6	1 2 0	0 17 0	0 19 6	0 19 0	0 19 0
Food ..	2 6 2	2 6 9	2 3 1	2 7 2	2 4 11	2 8 11
Clothing	1 9 0	1 7 0	1 6 0	1 8 3	1 7 9	1 9 2
Miscellaneous	1 0 10	1 1 4	1 0 1	1 1 2	1 2 3	0 19 10
	5 16 6	5 17 1	5 6 2	5 16 1	5 13 11	5 16 11

The corresponding cost of the articles and services included (which are all fully set out in the first report) for the years 1914 to 1920 are as follows :—

Years.	Melbourne	Sydney.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1914 ..	3 7 9	3 12 11	3 4 0	3 11 2	3 12 9	3 6 9
1915 ..	3 16 9	4 1 6	3 11 3	3 19 0	3 17 1	3 15 1
1916 ..	3 17 5	4 4 6	3 13 10	3 19 7	4 1 2	3 15 6
1917 ..	4 2 2	4 9 8	3 19 3	4 3 2	4 4 2	4 4 10
1918 ..	4 8 10	4 14 8	4 6 0	4 10 11	4 9 2	4 8 6
1919 ..	4 18 5	5 5 3	4 15 10	5 2 6	5 0 9	5 0 4
1920 ..	5 16 6	5 17 1	5 6 2	5 16 1	5 13 11	5 16 11

The results of an investigation into the variation in the cost of this regimen since 1920 are given in Section VI. hereof.

**5. Purchasing-Power of Money. General Results of Investigation in each Metropolitan Town, 1901 to 1921.**—Index-numbers, computed separately for each group of commodities (and for house-rent) included in the investigation, as well as the weighted average for all groups together, are shewn for the capital town of each State in the tables given hereinafter. In these tables the weighted aggregate expenditure for the whole of the capital towns in 1911 is taken as base (= 1,000), and the figures for that year (as well as other years) for the individual towns shew the relative purchasing-power of money as between the respective towns. The result is that the index-numbers given herein are comparable in all respects, that is to say, they shew not only the variations from year to year in each town, but they also furnish comparisons as to the relative cost in the different towns, either in any given year or as between one year and another and one town and another.

## Retail Price Index-Numbers\*\* in Metropolitan Towns, 1901 to 1921.†

It is, of course, obvious that the index-numbers given in the separate parts of the table cannot be compared with each other in order to shew the relative cost of (say) house-rent, and groceries and food, since the weighted average cost for the six towns taken together in 1911 in each case is made equal to 1000, although the cost is, of course, not the same.

TOWN.	1901.	1907.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
GROUP I.—GROCERIES.													
Sydney ..	876	904	1,018	1,151	1,106	1,112	1,281	1,329	1,320	1,393	1,710	2,130	1,976
Melbourne ..	897	817	924	1,061	953	996	1,222	1,210	1,188	1,263	1,526	1,926	1,897
Brisbane ..	1,011	969	1,087	1,195	1,110	1,076	1,331	1,315	1,323	1,406	1,795	2,155	1,958
Adelaide ..	949	903	958	1,138	1,039	1,061	1,310	1,274	1,210	1,344	1,592	2,030	1,907
Perth ..	1,006	1,013	1,276	1,186	1,073	1,113	1,351	1,345	1,329	1,394	1,618	2,008	1,955
Hobart ..	935	888	1,003	1,169	1,061	1,070	1,250	1,236	1,263	1,341	1,582	1,995	1,927
Weighted Average*	912	885	1,000	1,124	1,043	1,062	1,272	1,279	1,261	1,342	1,631	2,039	1,937

GROUP II.—DAIRY PRODUCE.													
Sydney ..	881	932	971	1,098	1,095	1,110	1,221	1,291	1,319	1,358	1,578	1,957	1,828
Melbourne ..	960	967	959	1,077	1,019	1,075	1,350	1,338	1,271	1,325	1,454	1,929	1,840
Brisbane ..	833	837	983	1,055	1,008	995	1,277	1,287	1,294	1,334	1,573	1,816	1,664
Adelaide ..	975	928	1,103	1,203	1,167	1,194	1,360	1,283	1,228	1,315	1,487	1,887	1,723
Perth ..	1,290	1,200	1,241	1,320	1,262	1,244	1,475	1,434	1,406	1,427	1,617	1,954	1,951
Hobart ..	931	955	994	1,102	1,109	1,177	1,439	1,334	1,313	1,365	1,540	1,976	1,848
Weighted Average*	945	955	1,000	1,115	1,080	1,108	1,307	1,316	1,295	1,345	1,526	1,928	1,815

GROUP III.—MEAT.													
Sydney ..	1,025	994	959	1,107	1,213	1,280	1,778	2,091	2,154	2,020	2,125	2,383	1,838
Melbourne ..	1,077	1,067	929	1,123	1,149	1,270	1,800	2,027	1,949	1,963	1,956	2,414	1,972
Brisbane ..	1,026	1,024	935	991	965	1,169	1,549	1,766	1,667	1,819	1,905	2,126	1,719
Adelaide ..	1,221	1,059	1,037	1,130	1,206	1,502	1,930	2,240	2,079	2,169	2,187	2,567	2,097
Perth ..	1,378	1,511	1,577	1,643	1,607	1,688	1,722	1,997	1,913	1,708	2,200	2,224	2,113
Hobart ..	1,225	1,279	1,221	1,321	1,400	1,493	1,789	2,217	2,274	2,427	2,256	2,645	2,382
Weighted Average*	1,101	1,074	1,000	1,144	1,198	1,323	1,781	2,056	2,022	1,992	2,063	2,390	1,934

## GROUPS I., II., AND III. COMBINED.—GROCERIES AND FOOD.

Sydney ..	917	936	989	1,124	1,131	1,156	1,396	1,520	1,540	1,549	1,783	2,148	1,898
Melbourne ..	965	925	935	1,082	1,024	1,091	1,411	1,462	1,412	1,466	1,620	2,056	1,901
Brisbane ..	965	947	1,018	1,102	1,042	1,078	1,373	1,426	1,406	1,495	1,762	2,052	1,812
Adelaide ..	1,028	951	1,020	1,154	1,119	1,215	1,487	1,532	1,445	1,554	1,719	2,132	1,906
Perth ..	1,184	1,197	1,346	1,345	1,267	1,302	1,483	1,542	1,505	1,486	1,772	2,050	1,995
Hobart ..	1,011	1,010	1,058	1,190	1,164	1,212	1,445	1,523	1,544	1,635	1,748	2,162	2,025
Weighted Average*	972	955	1,000	1,129	1,095	1,144	1,416	1,495	1,472	1,514	1,716	2,101	1,902

## GROUP IV.—HOUSE RENT.

Sydney ..	858	911	1,090	1,183	1,246	1,279	1,220	1,212	1,215	1,252	1,289	1,415	1,474
Melbourne ..	733	804	970	1,016	1,089	1,126	1,085	1,089	1,124	1,180	1,283	1,405	1,502
Brisbane ..	488	575	767	804	863	882	859	847	859	905	983	1,061	1,079
Adelaide ..	629	812	1,112	1,160	1,125	1,040	932	930	959	1,022	1,108	1,216	1,239
Perth ..	801	684	810	880	928	914	848	869	874	885	916	996	1,055
Hobart ..	667	708	805	829	887	914	928	928	951	956	1,134	1,373	1,440
Weighted Average*	751	816	1,000	1,063	1,118	1,135	1,081	1,081	1,098	1,143	1,215	1,333	1,404

## ALL GROUPS COMBINED.—GROCERIES, FOOD, AND HOUSE RENT.

Sydney ..	893	926	1,031	1,148	1,178	1,206	1,323	1,394	1,406	1,427	1,580	1,847	1,724
Melbourne ..	870	875	950	1,055	1,051	1,105	1,277	1,309	1,294	1,349	1,481	1,788	1,737
Brisbane ..	769	794	915	979	969	997	1,162	1,188	1,181	1,252	1,442	1,645	1,511
Adelaide ..	864	894	1,058	1,157	1,121	1,143	1,259	1,285	1,245	1,335	1,468	1,756	1,653
Perth ..	1,027	986	1,126	1,154	1,128	1,143	1,222	1,266	1,246	1,239	1,420	1,617	1,609
Hobart ..	869	886	954	1,042	1,053	1,090	1,233	1,278	1,301	1,356	1,496	1,837	1,785
Weighted Average*	880	897	1,000	1,101	1,104	1,140	1,278	1,324	1,318	1,362	1,510	1,785	1,697

Note.—As to basis of index-numbers, see remarks on pages 23 to 26.

\* For all capital towns.

† Index-numbers for years 1902-10 are given in Labour Report No 6, p. 26.

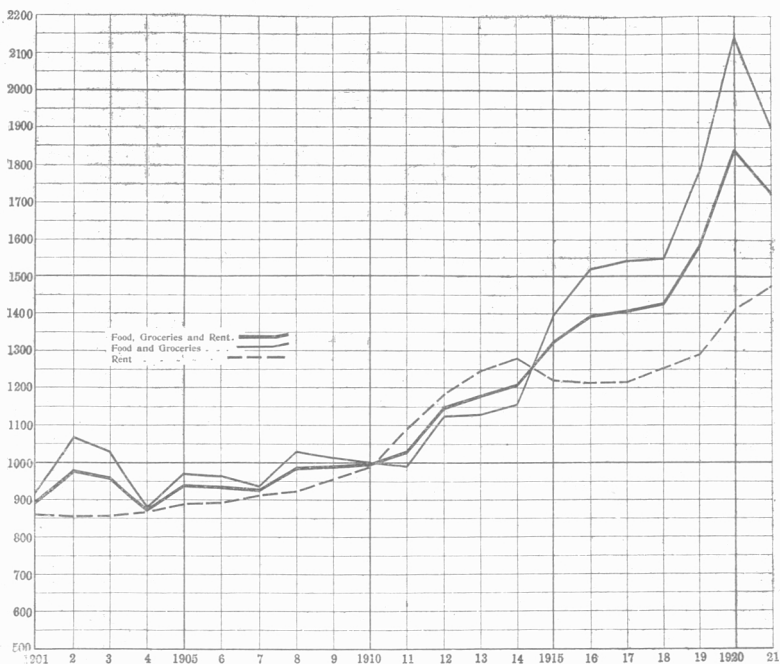
\*\* As the price index-number increases, the purchasing-power of money diminishes.



The index-numbers for the last three groups (Food and Groceries, House Rent, and Food, Groceries and House Rent combined) are shewn, for each capital town, together with the weighted average of the six towns considered as a whole, in the graphs on pages 30 to 33. The paragraphs on pages 34 and 35 briefly indicate the general nature of the variations in each group.

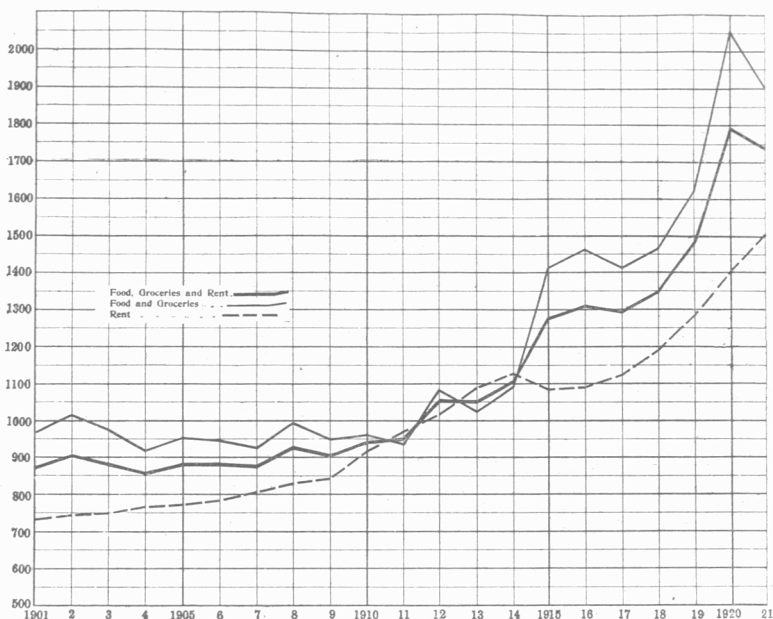
GRAPHS SHEWING THE PURCHASING-POWER OF MONEY,\* METROPOLITAN TOWNS, 1901 to 1921.

SYDNEY.

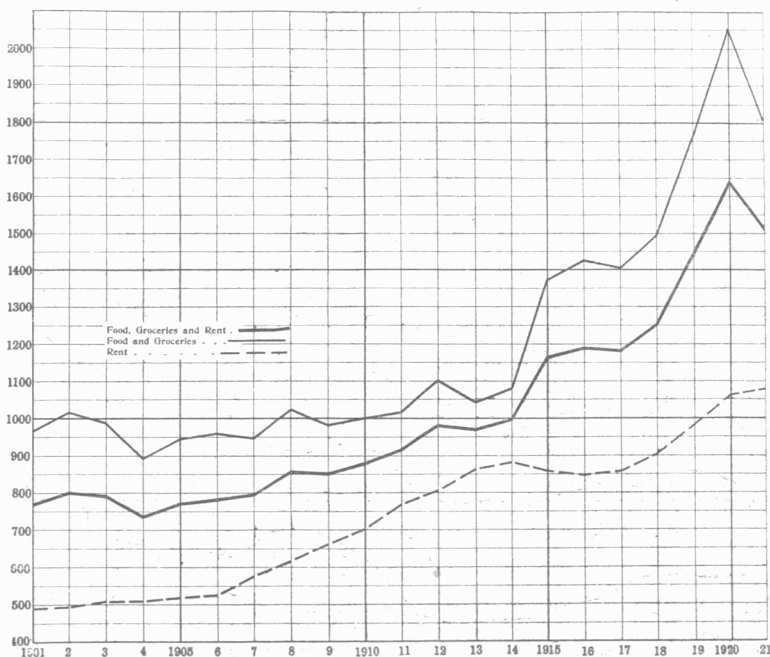


\* Based upon a constant "composite unit."

GRAPHS SHEWING PURCHASING-POWER OF MONEY, METROPOLITAN TOWNS  
1901 TO 1921.  
MELBOURNE.

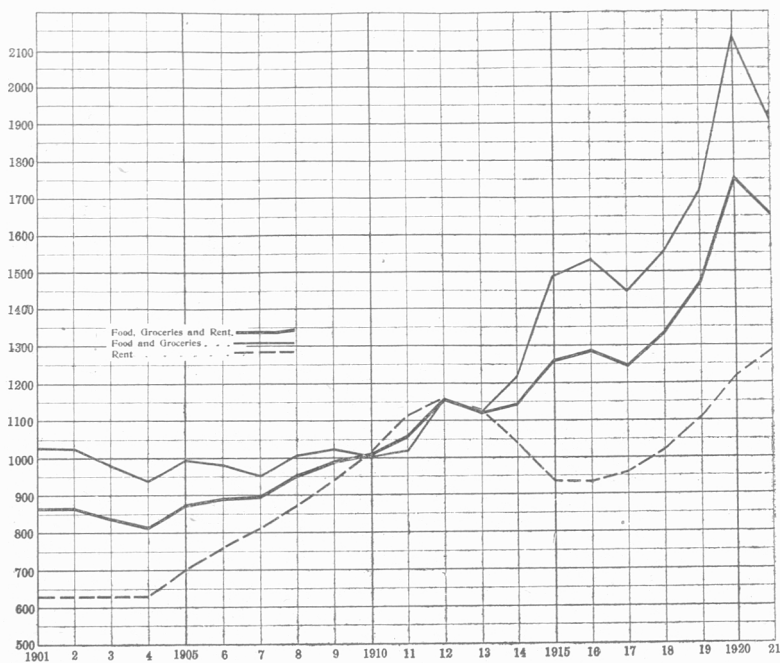


BRISBANE.

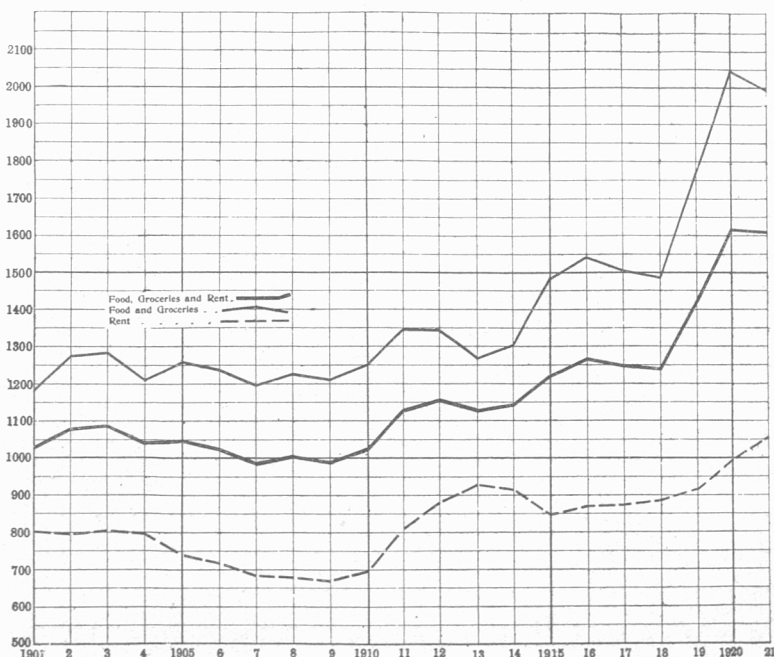


See footnote previous page.

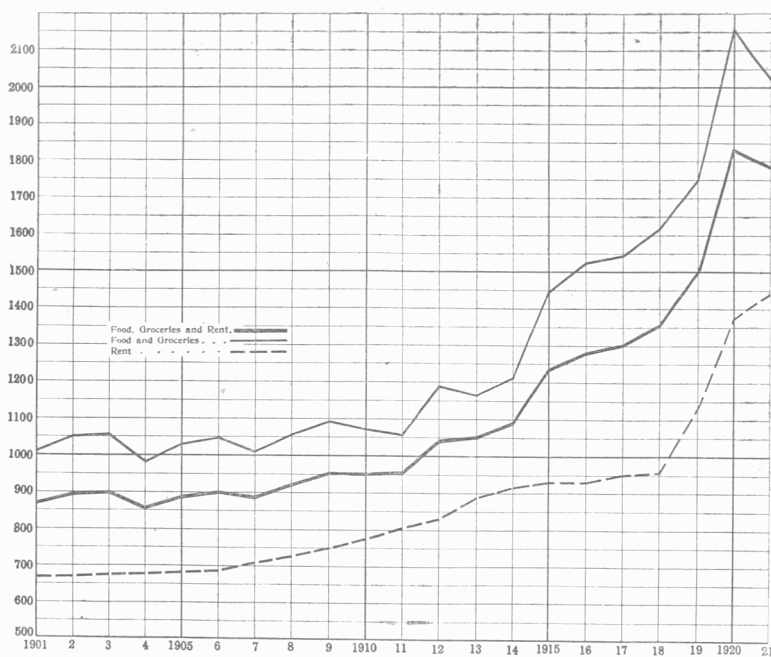
GRAPHS SHewing PURCHASING-POWER OF MONEY, METROPOLITAN TOWNS  
1901 TO 1921.  
ADELAIDE.



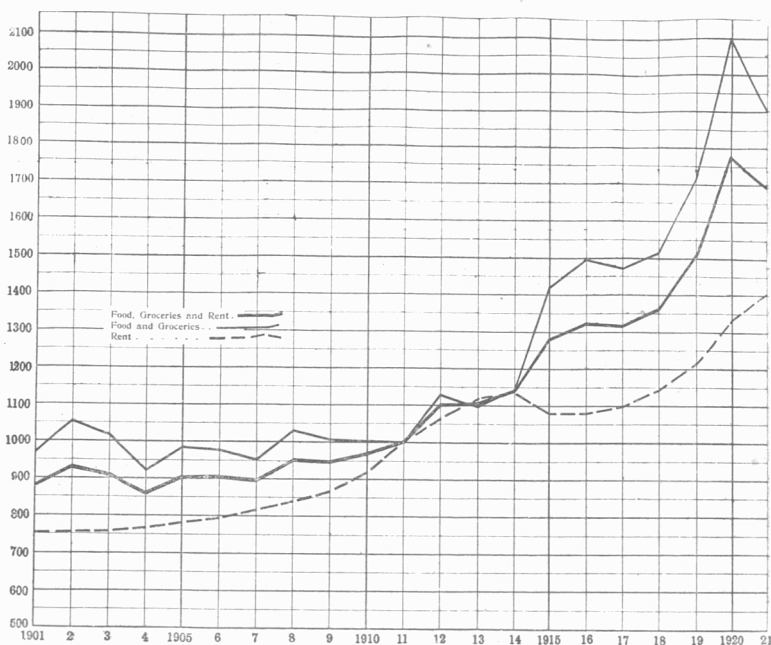
PERTH.



GRAPHS SHEWING THE PURCHASING-POWER OF MONEY, METROPOLITAN TOWNS,  
1901 to 1921.  
HOBART.



PURCHASING-POWER OF MONEY.—WEIGHTED AVERAGE SIX CAPITAL TOWNS  
1901 to 1921.



See footnote p. 30.

(i.) *Groceries (18 Commodities).*—It may be seen that the index-number for this Group was lower in 1921 than in 1920 in all the capital towns. The decrease in the weighted average index-number for all towns in 1921 compared with 1920 amounts to 5.0 per cent. ; compared with 1911 there has been an increase of 92.8 per cent. ; and compared with 1901 an increase of 112.4 per cent. The average cost in 1921 of the commodities included in this group was greatest in Sydney and least in Melbourne.

(ii.) *Dairy Produce (7 Commodities).*—The index-numbers for this group were lower for 1921 than for 1920 in all the towns. The weighted average index-number for all towns in 1921 was 5.9 per cent. lower than in 1920, 81.5 per cent. higher than in 1911, and 92.1 per cent. higher than in 1901. The average cost in 1921 of the commodities in this group was highest in Perth and lowest in Brisbane.

(iii.) *Meat (21 Cuts or Joints of Butcher's Meat).*—The index-numbers for this group were lower in 1921 than in 1920 in all the capital towns. The weighted average index-number for all towns taken together in 1921 was 19.1 per cent. lower than in 1920 ; 93.4 per cent. higher than in 1911, and 75.7 per cent. higher than in 1901. The average cost for 1921 of the commodities included in this group was greatest in Hobart and least in Brisbane.

(iv.) *Groceries and Food (Groups I., II., and III. combined).\**—The index-numbers for this combined group shew the aggregate effect upon the purchasing-power-of-money index-numbers of movements in prices of commodities, apart from variations in house rent. There was a decrease in 1921 compared with the immediately preceding year in all the towns. During the whole of the period covered by the table on page 29 the index-numbers were higher in Perth than in any other capital town up to and including 1914. The disparity between that town and the remaining towns was greater in the earlier years of the period, and less in the later years, and for 1915 the index-number for Perth, while still higher than for all the towns except Adelaide, shews less divergence from the weighted average than for any other year. In 1916 the index-number for Perth was again higher than for any other town, but in 1917 it was lower in that town than in Sydney or Hobart. In 1918 the index-number for Perth was lower than in all the towns except Melbourne, and in 1919 was higher than in all the towns except Sydney. In 1920 the index-number for Perth was the lowest of the 6 capital towns, but in 1921 was higher than in all capital towns except Hobart. Taking the weighted average for all the towns, the prices of the 46 items of food and groceries specified on page 25 were 9.5 per cent. lower in 1921 than in 1920 ; 90.2 per cent. higher than in 1911 ; and 95.7 per cent. higher than in 1901. The average cost of these items for 1921 was greatest in Hobart and least in Brisbane.

(v.) *House Rent.*—Except in Adelaide, where rents remained stationary from 1901 to 1904, and declined in 1913, and in Perth, where they decreased from 1903 to 1907, and again in 1908-9 and 1914, there was a uniform increase in each of the metropolitan towns from 1901 to 1914. The abnormal conditions arising out of the war has resulted in entirely changed conditions for the years 1915 to 1921. It will be seen that

\* That is the " composite unit " upon which these index-numbers are computed.

for 1915 there was a decrease in the cost of housing accommodation in all the towns except Hobart, where there was a small increase. In 1916 Melbourne and Perth shew slight increases, Sydney, Brisbane and Adelaide slight decreases, while the index-number for Hobart was the same for 1916 as for 1915. From 1917 to 1921, there was an increase in the average rentals in all the towns. The weighted average index-number for 1921 is 5.3 per cent. higher than for 1920, 40.4 per cent. higher than in 1911, and 87.0 per cent. higher than in 1901. The greatest increase since 1901 has occurred in Brisbane (121.1 per cent.), followed in the order named by Hobart (115.9 per cent.), Adelaide and Melbourne equal (104.9 per cent.), Sydney (71.8 per cent.), and Perth (31.7 per cent.).

(vi.) *Price Index-numbers for Food, Groceries and House Rent combined.*—The weighted average index-numbers for the combined expenditure upon the 46 items of food and groceries and housing accommodation show a decrease of 4.9 per cent. in 1921 compared with 1920, an increase of 69.7 compared with 1911, and 92.8 compared with 1901. Reference to the graph on page 33 will shew that the weighted average price index-number was lower in 1904 than in any other year during the period covered by the investigations. The index-number rose in 1905 and 1906, and fell in 1907. There was a substantial rise in 1908, followed by a slight decline in 1909. Further rises occurred in 1910 and 1911, and again in 1912, when the increase was very considerable (10.1 per cent.). The index-number for 1913 was practically the same as for 1912, but in 1914 there was a rise of 3.2 per cent., in 1915 of 12.1 per cent., and a further rise in 1916 of 3.6 per cent. The index-number for 1917 was 0.5 per cent. lower than for 1916, but in 1918 there was a rise of 3.3 per cent. The index-number for 1919 shews a rise of 10.9 per cent., and there was a further sharp rise of 18.2 per cent. for 1920, which is the highest recorded. The index-number for 1921 shews a decline, being 4.9 per cent. lower than in 1920.

Compared with 1911, the base year of the period, the weighted average purchasing-power-of-money index-number shews an increase of 69.7 per cent. for 1921. It may further be seen that, except for the year 1909, from 1901 to 1912 inclusive, the index-number for Perth was higher than for any other capital town. From 1913 to 1920 the index-number for Sydney was the highest, and for 1921 the index-number for Hobart was higher than for any other town. Attention has already been drawn to the fact that the increase in prices of food and groceries during 1915 and subsequent years was considerably less in Perth than in the remaining towns. The result of this is to alter the relative cost of food, groceries, and house rent combined in the several towns.

**6. Index-numbers Shewing Variations in Cost of Food, Groceries and House Rent, 1912 to 1921.**—In the following tables, index-numbers are given shewing variations in the cost of food and groceries (46 commodities), in thirty of the more important towns throughout the Commonwealth at yearly and quarterly periods from 1912 to 1921. Index-numbers for food and groceries are also given for each month of 1921. In addition, index-numbers shewing for these years the quarterly and yearly variations in house rents and in the combined cost of food, groceries and house rent, are given. As explained on pp. 31 and 32 of Labour Report No. 6, these are now computed to the same base as the index-numbers relating to the six capital cities, which go back to the year 1901.

## Food and Groceries (46 Commodities), Price Index-Numbers\* for Each of Thirty Towns, with Weighted Average of Six Capital Towns in 1911 as Base (= 1000).

	N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						VICTORIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
1912	1,124	1,134	1,352	1,128	1,083	1,134	1,082	1,110	1,112	1,086	1,057	1,086
1913	1,131	1,127	1,343	1,151	1,053	1,139	1,024	1,028	1,057	1,049	1,043	1,028
1914	1,156	1,142	1,383	1,174	1,094	1,164	1,091	1,086	1,098	1,099	1,074	1,091
1915	1,396	1,389	1,642	1,388	1,336	1,404	1,411	1,443	1,429	1,393	1,425	1,414
1916	1,520	1,508	1,810	1,532	1,466	1,530	1,462	1,466	1,453	1,464	1,466	1,462
1917	1,540	1,537	1,778	1,490	1,483	1,548	1,412	1,401	1,407	1,419	1,429	1,412
1918	1,549	1,564	1,752	1,526	1,504	1,557	1,466	1,441	1,443	1,445	1,493	1,463
1919	1,783	1,803	1,900	1,781	1,681	1,788	1,620	1,587	1,558	1,588	1,604	1,612
1920	2,148	2,146	2,396	2,185	2,113	2,158	2,056	2,080	2,009	1,995	2,035	2,052
1921	1,898	1,936	2,128	1,921	1,884	1,911	1,901	1,912	1,880	1,932	1,920	1,902
1913 1st Qtr.	1,136	1,124	1,329	1,189	1,060	1,143	1,036	1,055	1,101	1,085	1,051	1,043
2nd "	1,158	1,147	1,381	1,189	1,083	1,166	1,040	1,049	1,093	1,072	1,067	1,046
3rd "	1,128	1,124	1,321	1,118	1,036	1,134	1,021	1,013	1,037	1,030	1,037	1,022
4th "	1,104	1,112	1,343	1,109	1,034	1,114	999	996	999	1,009	1,018	999
1914 1st Qtr.	1,150	1,110	1,340	1,134	1,065	1,153	1,028	1,029	1,043	1,038	1,034	1,030
2nd "	1,163	1,153	1,423	1,201	1,121	1,173	1,118	1,090	1,115	1,133	1,073	1,116
3rd "	1,154	1,148	1,393	1,177	1,095	1,163	1,101	1,113	1,109	1,099	1,089	1,102
4th "	1,156	1,154	1,375	1,184	1,092	1,164	1,115	1,113	1,126	1,126	1,100	1,116
1915 1st Qtr.	1,231	1,233	1,488	1,222	1,182	1,241	1,186	1,202	1,201	1,178	1,162	1,187
2nd "	1,286	1,293	1,605	1,299	1,254	1,300	1,382	1,411	1,389	1,348	1,377	1,383
3rd "	1,536	1,506	1,721	1,518	1,453	1,540	1,584	1,627	1,634	1,557	1,628	1,590
4th "	1,530	1,522	1,753	1,512	1,455	1,537	1,491	1,531	1,493	1,489	1,533	1,494
1916 1st Qtr.	1,566	1,532	1,784	1,538	1,454	1,570	1,510	1,503	1,504	1,499	1,502	1,509
2nd "	1,517	1,496	1,827	1,545	1,479	1,528	1,483	1,501	1,479	1,506	1,484	1,485
3rd "	1,510	1,509	1,816	1,532	1,468	1,523	1,448	1,449	1,417	1,449	1,468	1,447
4th "	1,485	1,494	1,817	1,511	1,462	1,500	1,407	1,412	1,411	1,400	1,408	1,407
1917 1st Qtr.	1,499	1,518	1,804	1,522	1,467	1,513	1,395	1,400	1,395	1,405	1,415	1,396
2nd "	1,506	1,528	1,809	1,481	1,471	1,520	1,412	1,403	1,425	1,438	1,435	1,414
3rd "	1,588	1,548	1,743	1,460	1,487	1,587	1,419	1,392	1,415	1,418	1,435	1,417
4th "	1,566	1,555	1,754	1,496	1,506	1,571	1,422	1,408	1,395	1,416	1,430	1,419
1918 1st Qtr.	1,553	1,562	1,783	1,481	1,502	1,561	1,447	1,433	1,434	1,453	1,448	1,446
2nd "	1,549	1,574	1,828	1,526	1,521	1,561	1,478	1,450	1,483	1,475	1,506	1,477
3rd "	1,514	1,522	1,705	1,509	1,487	1,522	1,449	1,422	1,427	1,426	1,501	1,445
4th "	1,579	1,599	1,692	1,589	1,508	1,585	1,490	1,459	1,429	1,426	1,515	1,482
1919 1st Qtr.	1,702	1,727	1,789	1,737	1,619	1,707	1,566	1,530	1,498	1,528	1,555	1,557
2nd "	1,770	1,774	1,849	1,743	1,656	1,772	1,574	1,533	1,526	1,541	1,562	1,567
3rd "	1,766	1,812	1,900	1,756	1,683	1,774	1,605	1,583	1,560	1,582	1,607	1,599
4th "	1,893	1,901	2,060	1,887	1,765	1,899	1,734	1,701	1,648	1,699	1,693	1,724
1920 1st Qtr.	1,993	1,988	2,117	1,946	1,863	1,995	1,717	1,754	1,695	1,717	1,718	1,718
2nd "	2,101	2,099	2,384	2,085	2,040	2,112	2,026	2,039	1,981	1,957	1,937	2,020
3rd "	2,300	2,230	2,538	2,412	2,265	2,305	2,289	2,297	2,228	2,175	2,238	2,280
4th "	2,198	2,267	2,547	2,295	2,282	2,220	2,190	2,228	2,130	2,128	2,246	2,187
1921 1st Qtr.	2,122	2,163	2,495	2,179	2,124	2,241	2,166	2,176	2,112	2,171	2,188	2,164
2nd "	1,917	1,963	2,345	1,975	1,930	1,940	1,965	1,968	1,952	2,037	1,955	1,967
3rd "	1,834	1,882	1,962	1,819	1,821	1,843	1,819	1,833	1,807	1,839	1,836	1,821
4th "	1,719	1,734	1,711	1,711	1,661	1,719	1,654	1,670	1,647	1,680	1,701	1,657
1921.												
January ..	2,175	2,229	2,503	2,247	2,199	2,194	2,188	2,178	2,128	2,166	2,194	2,182
February ..	2,155	2,177	2,497	2,183	2,145	2,171	2,158	2,175	2,110	2,171	2,176	2,157
March ..	2,036	2,083	2,486	2,106	2,026	2,059	2,154	2,174	2,098	2,177	2,193	2,154
April ..	1,966	2,007	2,489	2,045	1,982	1,993	2,013	2,024	2,001	2,079	2,024	2,016
May ..	1,906	1,947	2,326	1,950	1,925	1,927	1,964	1,960	1,939	2,051	1,949	1,966
June ..	1,879	1,934	2,220	1,931	1,884	1,899	1,918	1,920	1,915	1,980	1,892	1,920
July ..	1,859	1,906	2,107	1,830	1,845	1,872	1,863	1,883	1,853	1,909	1,871	1,866
August ..	1,835	1,886	1,935	1,823	1,842	1,843	1,831	1,827	1,822	1,835	1,746	1,831
September ..	1,809	1,853	1,844	1,803	1,775	1,814	1,764	1,788	1,745	1,773	1,792	1,766
October ..	1,775	1,790	1,688	1,742	1,708	1,771	1,683	1,705	1,701	1,712	1,744	1,687
November ..	1,723	1,747	1,737	1,699	1,673	1,724	1,650	1,659	1,644	1,682	1,696	1,652
December ..	1,659	1,666	1,706	1,692	1,603	1,661	1,630	1,647	1,597	1,645	1,663	1,630

Index-numbers for each of the months of 1912, 1913, 1914, and 1915 are given on pp. 33-35 of Labour Report No. 6; for 1916 on pp. 371-3 of Labour Report No. 7; for 1917 on pp. 32-4, of Labour Report No. 8; for 1918 on pp. 33-35 of Labour Report No. 9; for 1919 on pp. 36 to 38 of Labour Report No. 10; and for 1920 on pp. 37 to 45 of Labour Report No. 11.

\* As the price index number increases, the purchasing-power of money diminishes.

## Food and Groceries (46 Commodities), Price Index-Numbers\* for Each of Thirty Towns, with Weighted Average of Six Capital Towns in 1911 as Base (= 1000)—cont.

	QUEENSLAND—INDEX-NUMBERS.						SOUTH AUSTRALIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charlton Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
1912	1,102	1,100	1,142	1,292	1,144	1,123	1,154	1,154	1,195	1,031	1,160	1,152
1913	1,042	1,045	1,067	1,212	1,073	1,060	1,119	1,139	1,161	1,021	1,108	1,119
1914	1,078	1,088	1,145	1,266	1,088	1,102	1,215	1,210	1,247	1,062	1,268	1,212
1915	1,373	1,405	1,429	1,546	1,372	1,396	1,487	1,506	1,560	1,382	1,504	1,480
1916	1,426	1,432	1,530	1,599	1,422	1,452	1,532	1,583	1,604	1,467	1,593	1,537
1917	1,405	1,390	1,427	1,574	1,413	1,420	1,445	1,535	1,579	1,422	1,552	1,457
1918	1,495	1,496	1,523	1,700	1,563	1,517	1,553	1,569	1,628	1,487	1,590	1,556
1919	1,762	1,800	1,827	1,999	1,807	1,792	1,719	1,706	1,744	1,580	1,731	1,716
1920	2,052	1,999	2,067	2,133	2,045	2,055	2,132	2,089	2,096	1,976	2,092	2,123
1921	1,812	1,714	1,834	1,901	1,817	1,812	1,906	1,913	1,960	1,882	1,954	1,909
1913 1st Qtr.	1,036	1,018	1,064	1,233	1,079	1,055	1,123	1,140	1,155	1,018	1,109	1,122
2nd "	1,060	1,047	1,074	1,231	1,116	1,076	1,145	1,161	1,183	1,037	1,118	1,144
3rd "	1,040	1,054	1,052	1,192	1,058	1,056	1,117	1,137	1,162	1,039	1,117	1,118
4th "	1,035	1,058	1,078	1,191	1,041	1,055	1,090	1,119	1,142	989	1,088	1,091
1914 1st Qtr.	1,044	1,078	1,110	1,218	1,090	1,070	1,147	1,146	1,161	1,030	1,166	1,144
2nd "	1,058	1,056	1,125	1,255	1,073	1,082	1,250	1,252	1,255	1,066	1,291	1,246
3rd "	1,085	1,069	1,161	1,252	1,076	1,105	1,229	1,231	1,283	1,067	1,319	1,228
4th "	1,124	1,151	1,186	1,338	1,114	1,151	1,233	1,209	1,289	1,084	1,294	1,231
1915 1st Qtr.	1,193	1,228	1,261	1,423	1,221	1,223	1,315	1,328	1,402	1,189	1,353	1,317
2nd "	1,318	1,360	1,361	1,553	1,360	1,347	1,506	1,522	1,553	1,395	1,515	1,506
3rd "	1,450	1,483	1,466	1,549	1,422	1,463	1,602	1,624	1,673	1,498	1,607	1,603
4th "	1,531	1,549	1,630	1,660	1,484	1,552	1,526	1,552	1,612	1,445	1,540	1,529
1916 1st Qtr.	1,551	1,554	1,663	1,678	1,523	1,572	1,550	1,591	1,648	1,481	1,598	1,556
2nd "	1,456	1,453	1,580	1,645	1,440	1,484	1,574	1,610	1,643	1,512	1,630	1,578
3rd "	1,356	1,383	1,447	1,530	1,373	1,383	1,521	1,579	1,565	1,461	1,584	1,525
4th "	1,341	1,338	1,431	1,539	1,353	1,367	1,469	1,548	1,561	1,426	1,568	1,477
1917 1st Qtr.	1,349	1,308	1,384	1,542	1,335	1,364	1,476	1,564	1,583	1,419	1,560	1,485
2nd "	1,373	1,352	1,409	1,570	1,374	1,391	1,469	1,572	1,605	1,441	1,586	1,482
3rd "	1,419	1,404	1,440	1,575	1,440	1,433	1,402	1,494	1,552	1,408	1,521	1,416
4th "	1,480	1,498	1,473	1,610	1,503	1,492	1,432	1,511	1,575	1,419	1,539	1,444
1918 1st Qtr.	1,447	1,406	1,483	1,662	1,493	1,466	1,514	1,571	1,630	1,463	1,596	1,522
2nd "	1,482	1,448	1,503	1,681	1,529	1,499	1,607	1,584	1,647	1,513	1,603	1,605
3rd "	1,488	1,515	1,506	1,699	1,588	1,513	1,538	1,552	1,602	1,488	1,566	1,541
4th "	1,562	1,614	1,599	1,758	1,642	1,589	1,554	1,567	1,633	1,485	1,594	1,557
1919 1st Qtr.	1,707	1,790	1,773	1,888	1,779	1,739	1,652	1,647	1,710	1,533	1,684	1,651
2nd "	1,709	1,756	1,782	1,939	1,770	1,742	1,702	1,668	1,722	1,544	1,702	1,696
3rd "	1,730	1,754	1,782	2,041	1,773	1,765	1,708	1,686	1,713	1,580	1,712	1,703
4th "	1,899	1,898	1,972	2,047	1,904	1,919	1,817	1,825	1,833	1,664	1,825	1,813
1920 1st Qtr.	2,017	2,013	2,067	2,168	1,977	2,033	1,886	1,872	1,853	1,690	1,883	1,877
2nd "	2,065	2,005	2,056	2,107	2,056	2,061	2,136	2,051	2,072	1,930	2,105	2,121
3rd "	2,103	2,042	2,101	2,149	2,098	2,100	2,303	2,240	2,236	2,148	2,226	2,291
4th "	2,023	1,936	2,041	2,106	2,049	2,024	2,223	2,194	2,222	2,136	2,154	2,200
1921 1st Qtr.	1,960	1,831	1,971	2,095	1,970	1,960	2,144	2,139	2,185	2,078	2,121	2,143
2nd "	1,832	1,737	1,881	1,931	1,848	1,837	1,988	2,018	2,053	1,981	2,035	1,993
3rd "	1,763	1,684	1,776	1,801	1,751	1,759	1,814	1,806	1,868	1,810	1,871	1,817
4th "	1,694	1,602	1,707	1,778	1,701	1,693	1,678	1,686	1,733	1,660	1,790	1,682
1921.												
January	1,960	1,860	1,966	2,176	1,975	1,969	2,157	2,173	2,214	2,128	2,142	2,160
February	1,963	1,847	1,980	2,080	1,979	1,964	2,137	2,128	2,177	2,049	2,117	2,135
March	1,956	1,788	1,967	2,029	1,956	1,947	2,137	2,116	2,166	2,057	2,104	2,134
April	1,885	1,755	1,915	1,967	1,911	1,883	2,075	2,101	2,097	2,033	2,084	2,076
May	1,833	1,734	1,877	1,927	1,837	1,836	1,975	2,005	2,060	1,969	2,026	1,981
June	1,779	1,722	1,851	1,900	1,797	1,791	1,914	1,949	2,002	1,942	1,995	1,922
July	1,762	1,713	1,799	1,837	1,759	1,767	1,853	1,871	1,934	1,888	1,920	1,860
August	1,757	1,705	1,766	1,774	1,738	1,754	1,826	1,819	1,855	1,835	1,866	1,828
September	1,769	1,634	1,763	1,793	1,754	1,756	1,763	1,729	1,816	1,707	1,826	1,763
October	1,711	1,592	1,695	1,774	1,708	1,703	1,710	1,697	1,755	1,667	1,783	1,711
November	1,708	1,600	1,697	1,755	1,674	1,699	1,683	1,690	1,731	1,651	1,782	1,686
December	1,663	1,616	1,730	1,805	1,721	1,679	1,641	1,672	1,714	1,661	1,804	1,649

Index-numbers for each of the months of 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915 are given on pp. 33-5 of Labour Report No. 6; for 1916 on pp. 371-3, Labour Report No. 7; for 1917 on pp. 32-4, Labour Report No. 8; for 1918 on pp. 33-35, Labour Report No. 9; for 1919 on pp. 36-38 of Labour Report No. 10; and for 1920 on pp. 37 to 45 of Labour Report No. 11.

\* See footnote on preceding page.



**Food and Groceries (46 Commodities), Price Index-Numbers\* for Each of Thirty Towns, with Weighted Average of Six Capital Towns in 1911 as Base (= 1000)—cont.**

	WESTERN AUSTRALIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.						TASMANIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.						Weighted Average 6 Capital Towns.	Weighted Average 30 Towns, Clywealth.
	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Midland Junction and Guildford.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Average, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Zeelan.	Reaconsfield.	Queentown.	Weighted Average, Tasmania.		
1912	1,345	1,677	1,370	1,403	1,410	1,418	1,190	1,125	1,302	1,201	1,289	1,182	1,129	1,140
1913	1,267	1,607	1,301	1,352	1,386	1,344	1,164	1,073	1,268	1,181	1,291	1,149	1,095	1,106
1914	1,302	1,654	1,323	1,393	1,453	1,382	1,212	1,130	1,290	1,205	1,305	1,196	1,144	1,155
1915	1,483	1,809	1,516	1,580	1,659	1,559	1,445	1,406	1,571	1,512	1,581	1,450	1,416	1,428
1916	1,542	1,823	1,570	1,666	1,652	1,608	1,523	1,504	1,632	1,611	1,661	1,535	1,495	1,506
1917	1,505	1,790	1,520	1,652	1,626	1,571	1,544	1,510	1,638	1,615	1,647	1,548	1,472	1,481
1918	1,486	1,784	1,479	1,592	1,598	1,553	1,635	1,575	1,732	1,625	1,729	1,626	1,514	1,523
1919	1,772	2,039	1,737	1,851	1,761	1,827	1,747	1,708	1,855	1,732	1,883	1,749	1,716	1,722
1920	2,050	2,302	2,069	2,055	2,071	2,103	2,162	2,108	2,274	2,069	2,149	2,146	2,101	2,104
1921	1,995	2,207	2,037	2,029	2,017	2,042	2,025	1,934	2,134	1,929	2,058	2,000	1,902	1,911
1913 1st Qtr.	1,275	1,595	1,298	1,349	1,384	1,346	1,158	1,062	1,259	1,182	1,280	1,142	1,100	1,117
2nd "	1,299	1,621	1,334	1,370	1,407	1,372	1,188	1,090	1,287	1,205	1,331	1,171	1,117	1,126
3rd "	1,248	1,622	1,298	1,359	1,387	1,334	1,170	1,086	1,266	1,194	1,289	1,157	1,091	1,101
4th "	1,245	1,590	1,274	1,328	1,368	1,323	1,139	1,051	1,259	1,143	1,262	1,125	1,070	1,082
1914 1st Qtr.	1,245	1,580	1,260	1,330	1,399	1,320	1,162	1,075	1,245	1,149	1,285	1,146	1,104	1,115
2nd "	1,296	1,617	1,315	1,373	1,429	1,368	1,231	1,133	1,280	1,193	1,312	1,206	1,158	1,168
3rd "	1,336	1,693	1,356	1,431	1,482	1,417	1,212	1,143	1,294	1,232	1,311	1,201	1,151	1,163
4th "	1,330	1,727	1,362	1,440	1,503	1,420	1,243	1,170	1,342	1,245	1,311	1,230	1,161	1,174
1915 1st Qtr.	1,420	1,747	1,473	1,483	1,596	1,496	1,293	1,225	1,377	1,302	1,404	1,283	1,235	1,248
2nd "	1,508	1,796	1,531	1,596	1,688	1,576	1,413	1,348	1,510	1,431	1,523	1,405	1,364	1,378
3rd "	1,546	1,882	1,571	1,654	1,711	1,623	1,541	1,528	1,713	1,647	1,679	1,559	1,554	1,563
4th "	1,460	1,812	1,488	1,586	1,641	1,542	1,534	1,523	1,684	1,668	1,717	1,555	1,512	1,524
1916 1st Qtr.	1,504	1,823	1,532	1,610	1,678	1,578	1,593	1,544	1,692	1,628	1,687	1,590	1,540	1,549
2nd "	1,564	1,825	1,557	1,654	1,676	1,623	1,555	1,539	1,690	1,652	1,701	1,569	1,510	1,523
3rd "	1,580	1,851	1,622	1,737	1,656	1,644	1,489	1,475	1,635	1,605	1,654	1,507	1,479	1,492
4th "	1,520	1,794	1,568	1,656	1,598	1,584	1,452	1,456	1,593	1,559	1,600	1,474	1,446	1,459
1917 1st Qtr.	1,500	1,755	1,526	1,648	1,609	1,560	1,493	1,491	1,599	1,567	1,596	1,507	1,448	1,459
2nd "	1,555	1,780	1,572	1,725	1,631	1,609	1,481	1,487	1,610	1,594	1,622	1,503	1,461	1,473
3rd "	1,485	1,790	1,496	1,671	1,620	1,557	1,533	1,503	1,632	1,629	1,662	1,540	1,487	1,493
4th "	1,480	1,834	1,485	1,562	1,643	1,559	1,670	1,560	1,709	1,670	1,708	1,640	1,491	1,500
1918 1st Qtr.	1,480	1,825	1,482	1,572	1,628	1,557	1,659	1,582	1,707	1,663	1,712	1,640	1,501	1,511
2nd "	1,535	1,792	1,526	1,657	1,634	1,593	1,645	1,584	1,748	1,636	1,720	1,635	1,527	1,536
3rd "	1,472	1,750	1,463	1,599	1,571	1,535	1,594	1,554	1,729	1,579	1,726	1,596	1,491	1,501
4th "	1,457	1,769	1,443	1,540	1,560	1,525	1,641	1,580	1,744	1,624	1,758	1,634	1,538	1,545
1919 1st Qtr.	1,540	1,811	1,521	1,588	1,594	1,598	1,693	1,609	1,797	1,637	1,839	1,679	1,639	1,644
2nd "	1,841	2,081	1,779	1,841	1,749	1,885	1,686	1,654	1,813	1,678	1,849	1,692	1,692	1,696
3rd "	1,913	2,145	1,866	2,034	1,874	1,961	1,730	1,710	1,850	1,713	1,872	1,738	1,709	1,718
4th "	1,791	2,116	1,781	1,939	1,828	1,863	1,884	1,860	1,961	1,900	1,973	1,886	1,823	1,829
1920 1st Qtr.	1,907	2,152	1,877	1,857	1,896	1,954	1,934	1,856	2,036	1,876	1,996	1,916	1,880	1,886
2nd "	2,121	2,355	2,133	2,100	2,115	2,169	2,090	2,017	2,193	2,001	2,144	2,072	2,077	2,079
3rd "	2,135	2,409	2,171	2,156	2,167	2,194	2,307	2,291	2,449	2,226	2,272	2,304	2,270	2,267
4th "	2,036	2,291	2,093	2,107	2,107	2,094	2,315	2,267	2,417	2,172	2,187	2,292	2,174	2,183
1921 1st Qtr.	2,160	2,372	2,171	2,106	2,124	2,202	2,221	2,141	2,301	2,072	2,178	2,191	2,131	2,136
2nd "	2,109	2,309	2,120	2,134	2,092	2,150	2,075	1,989	2,163	1,953	2,065	2,047	1,950	1,964
3rd "	1,917	2,133	1,976	1,996	2,006	1,969	1,980	1,883	2,093	1,913	2,037	1,956	1,830	1,838
4th "	1,796	2,014	1,881	1,879	1,844	1,848	1,826	1,724	1,981	1,778	1,950	1,808	1,697	1,704
1921.														
January ..	2,157	2,398	2,164	2,070	2,104	2,203	2,264	2,172	2,330	2,139	2,195	2,229	2,161	2,165
February ..	2,153	2,357	2,174	2,106	2,116	2,193	2,220	2,146	2,293	2,049	2,175	2,191	2,140	2,144
March ..	2,171	2,360	2,175	2,142	2,152	2,209	2,177	2,106	2,279	2,029	2,165	2,153	2,093	2,101
April ..	2,158	2,337	2,170	2,164	2,129	2,195	2,119	2,039	2,197	1,977	2,075	2,090	2,004	2,011
May ..	2,104	2,315	2,105	2,141	2,079	2,148	2,063	1,990	2,159	1,952	2,066	2,041	1,944	1,951
June ..	2,064	2,273	2,084	2,096	2,069	2,109	2,042	1,937	2,134	1,929	2,054	2,010	1,904	1,911
July ..	2,007	2,181	2,047	2,059	2,051	2,047	2,030	1,919	2,107	1,943	2,041	1,996	1,865	1,871
August ..	1,902	2,109	1,987	1,990	2,047	1,954	1,998	1,902	2,093	1,922	2,043	1,972	1,834	1,841
September ..	1,842	2,110	1,894	1,938	1,921	1,904	1,911	1,828	2,077	1,875	2,026	1,899	1,790	1,791
October ..	1,824	2,060	1,902	1,896	1,870	1,879	1,860	1,757	1,997	1,778	1,975	1,838	1,735	1,741
November ..	1,797	2,002	1,884	1,875	1,844	1,846	1,836	1,714	1,981	1,781	1,925	1,808	1,699	1,701
December ..	1,767	1,980	1,857	1,864	1,817	1,819	1,784	1,701	1,965	1,776	1,949	1,777	1,657	1,661

Index-numbers for each of the months of 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915 are given on pp. 33-5 of Labour Report No. 6; for 1916 on pp. 371-3 of Labour Report No. 7; for 1917 on pp. 32-4, Labour Report No. 8; for 1918 on pp. 33-5 of Labour Report No. 9; for 1919 on pp. 36-38 of Labour Report No. 10; and for 1920 on pp. 37-45 of Labour Report No. 11.

\* See footnote on page 36.

**House Rents. Index-Numbers for Each of Thirty Towns, with Weighted Average of Six Capital Towns in 1911 as Base (= 1000).**

	N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						VICTORIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.*	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average Victoria.
1912	1,183	699	689	918	683	1,112	1,016	634	659	868	759	957
1913	1,246	785	775	995	802	1,179	1,089	630	674	860	778	1,017
1914	1,279	783	617	1,067	835	1,201	1,126	644	670	887	795	1,048
1915	1,220	800	292	1,110	771	1,140	1,085	638	653	878	772	1,013
1916	1,212	778	524	1,090	765	1,140	1,089	637	639	901	784	1,017
1917	1,216	771	651	1,120	777	1,148	1,124	628	642	937	794	1,046
1918	1,252	846	703	1,125	788	1,187	1,180	628	703	929	788	1,095
1919	1,289	1,048	731	1,156	853	1,238	1,283	640	723	1,002	891	1,185
1920	1,415	1,221	731	1,337	901	1,363	1,405	810	856	1,090	1,073	1,310
1921	1,474	1,286	731	1,369	933	1,419	1,502	914	935	1,155	1,151	1,405
1913 1st Qtr.	1,222	773	755	939	755	1,155	1,069	626	669	859	780	999
2nd "	1,241	792	770	1,020	774	1,175	1,086	632	671	859	776	1,014
3rd "	1,246	792	796	1,010	836	1,180	1,099	632	675	865	776	1,025
4th "	1,275	783	780	1,010	843	1,204	1,105	630	679	859	779	1,030
1914 1st Qtr.	1,273	783	779	1,057	857	1,203	1,120	644	673	829	804	1,041
2nd "	1,286	783	780	1,058	845	1,214	1,144	644	678	906	810	1,064
3rd "	1,285	783	741	1,060	834	1,212	1,147	644	678	908	784	1,067
4th "	1,271	783	169	1,093	806	1,176	1,093	643	650	905	781	1,021
1915 1st Qtr.	1,228	811	222	1,093	772	1,144	1,092	638	654	879	786	1,019
2nd "	1,219	811	293	1,098	772	1,140	1,087	638	657	880	789	1,015
3rd "	1,219	793	293	1,098	772	1,138	1,079	634	649	879	758	1,008
4th "	1,213	785	360	1,151	767	1,136	1,081	634	651	876	757	1,009
1916 1st Qtr.	1,208	779	393	1,048	767	1,131	1,088	640	644	902	774	1,016
2nd "	1,214	779	454	1,100	763	1,139	1,085	638	644	901	784	1,013
3rd "	1,214	784	621	1,115	766	1,146	1,088	638	633	901	788	1,015
4th "	1,214	770	626	1,098	763	1,145	1,097	634	635	901	788	1,022
1917 1st Qtr.	1,213	771	630	1,107	763	1,144	1,115	628	621	937	794	1,037
2nd "	1,213	770	645	1,124	781	1,147	1,111	628	635	937	793	1,035
3rd "	1,213	771	660	1,124	782	1,146	1,129	628	639	937	794	1,049
4th "	1,223	771	669	1,125	782	1,156	1,143	628	673	937	794	1,064
1918 1st Qtr.	1,238	778	676	1,125	782	1,169	1,152	628	686	926	784	1,071
2nd "	1,255	805	698	1,125	782	1,186	1,157	628	699	926	781	1,075
3rd "	1,251	888	714	1,125	782	1,190	1,181	628	713	929	790	1,096
4th "	1,262	914	724	1,125	804	1,203	1,230	628	713	936	799	1,136
1919 1st Qtr.	1,272	988	731	1,126	843	1,218	1,249	628	714	979	840	1,154
2nd "	1,278	998	731	1,137	856	1,224	1,274	633	718	995	849	1,176
3rd "	1,291	1,059	731	1,180	856	1,242	1,282	633	721	1,014	867	1,183
4th "	1,316	1,148	731	1,180	856	1,270	1,327	667	737	1,022	1,008	1,226
1920 1st Qtr.	1,366	1,142	731	1,312	867	1,315	1,357	717	809	1,074	1,031	1,260
2nd "	1,417	1,196	731	1,298	901	1,362	1,375	769	859	1,085	1,066	1,283
3rd "	1,416	1,274	731	1,357	901	1,369	1,425	872	865	1,087	1,087	1,331
4th "	1,459	1,274	731	1,381	933	1,406	1,464	882	892	1,114	1,108	1,366
1921 1st Qtr.	1,460	1,286	731	1,372	933	1,408	1,464	912	907	1,134	1,121	1,371
2nd "	1,462	1,286	731	1,371	933	1,409	1,473	914	912	1,154	1,144	1,380
3rd "	1,481	1,286	731	1,361	933	1,425	1,523	914	961	1,154	1,167	1,424
4th "	1,491	1,286	731	1,371	933	1,434	1,547	916	961	1,177	1,171	1,444

\* See remarks re House Rent on page-48

**House Rents. Index-Numbers for Each of Thirty Towns, with Weighted Average of Six Capital Towns in 1911 as Base (= 1000).—cont.**

	QUEENSLAND—INDEX-NUMBERS.						SOUTH AUSTRALIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.*	Mt. Gambier.	Petersborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
1912	804	800	705	601	803	777	1,160	576	731	650	803	1,087
1913	863	751	758	592	719	814	1,125	588	785	678	903	1,063
1914	882	753	762	589	659	826	1,040	602	780	724	922	992
1915	859	744	759	586	629	808	932	612	615	718	848	891
1916	847	705	766	584	642	796	930	660	769	731	760	899
1917	859	724	786	632	711	815	959	701	824	716	760	928
1918	905	795	796	670	777	859	1,022	746	878	729	771	987
1919	983	831	807	701	811	921	1,108	791	966	708	851	1,068
1920	1,061	969	826	731	884	995	1,216	829	961	740	911	1,163
1921	1,079	1,028	835	736	966	937	1,289	847	902	753	937	1,225
1913 1st Qtr.	840	779	748	587	762	801	1,148	573	758	667	844	1,078
2nd "	860	763	760	594	752	815	1,147	592	772	676	895	1,080
3rd "	860	737	760	595	715	812	1,116	589	800	672	936	1,056
4th "	891	726	763	593	647	830	1,093	596	808	695	936	1,038
1914 1st Qtr.	882	740	757	588	647	824	1,075	579	823	703	936	1,023
2nd "	891	745	756	592	647	831	1,069	613	844	722	940	1,021
3rd "	890	763	766	585	676	833	1,052	624	844	737	943	1,008
4th "	865	763	767	585	667	816	962	594	607	735	869	917
1915 1st Qtr.	853	738	767	587	627	804	942	588	607	713	865	899
2nd "	866	755	766	585	630	814	924	584	607	718	865	883
3rd "	860	753	752	585	629	809	929	640	607	717	869	890
4th "	859	729	752	585	630	805	931	634	638	722	794	892
1916 1st Qtr.	841	730	752	580	630	793	928	651	686	727	760	892
2nd "	844	700	770	585	630	795	929	661	764	733	760	898
3rd "	848	670	770	585	624	794	931	661	813	734	760	902
4th "	853	719	770	585	683	804	934	669	813	732	760	905
1917 1st Qtr.	855	717	786	620	684	810	953	677	818	713	760	921
2nd "	861	728	786	623	698	815	953	706	826	713	760	923
3rd "	861	728	786	636	716	817	960	708	826	711	760	930
4th "	859	723	786	649	744	817	969	714	826	726	760	938
1918 1st Qtr.	885	742	786	646	752	837	982	743	832	726	760	951
2nd "	887	766	799	646	777	843	1,016	743	838	730	766	979
3rd "	920	831	799	694	783	876	1,037	744	874	730	766	1,000
4th "	927	843	799	694	795	882	1,054	752	967	731	792	1,020
1919 1st Qtr.	954	807	799	700	805	898	1,083	758	967	708	822	1,045
2nd "	960	815	803	700	805	904	1,111	781	967	708	861	1,070
3rd "	983	826	804	700	822	921	1,113	810	964	708	861	1,073
4th "	1,033	878	820	706	813	962	1,123	813	964	708	861	1,082
1920 1st Qtr.	1,035	951	820	733	861	974	1,154	809	964	734	887	1,109
2nd "	1,059	959	828	734	883	993	1,204	819	964	739	902	1,153
3rd "	1,066	978	826	728	896	999	1,245	827	964	739	919	1,188
4th "	1,084	989	832	728	896	1,014	1,261	859	951	746	938	1,204
1921 1st Qtr.	1,077	1,020	833	732	991	1,015	1,283	853	936	753	938	1,222
2nd "	1,075	1,029	836	729	962	1,014	1,286	828	903	753	938	1,221
3rd "	1,079	1,029	836	720	962	1,016	1,286	849	881	753	937	1,221
4th "	1,085	1,034	836	764	950	1,024	1,301	870	888	753	937	1,235

\* See Remarks re House Rents on p. 48.

House Rents. Index-Numbers for Each of Thirty Towns, with Weighted Average of Six Capital Towns in 1911 as Base (= 1000)—*cont.*

	WESTERN AUSTRALIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.						TASMANIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.						Weighted Average 6 Capital Towns.	Weighted Average 30 Towns, C'wealth.
	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Midland Junction and Guildford.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Average, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Zeehan.	Beaconsfield.	Queenstown.	Weighted Average, Tasmania.		
1912	880	843	757	674	1,033	866	829	819	450	291	557	769	1,063	994
1913	928	786	814	696	1,077	892	887	826	442	264	557	804	1,118	1,042
1914	914	770	790	707	1,117	879	914	847	335	251	614	820	1,135	1,054
1915	848	809	757	641	995	834	923	879	299	244	673	839	1,081	1,006
1916	869	838	732	567	970	851	923	893	296	208	686	843	1,080	1,008
1917	874	836	708	537	953	852	951	895	288	200	627	852	1,098	1,026
1918	885	833	706	502	929	857	956	930	303	202	617	865	1,143	1,068
1919	916	836	705	533	944	881	1,134	981	313	205	603	975	1,215	1,137
1920	996	851	752	619	976	944	1,373	1,096	374	197	619	1,143	1,333	1,251
1921	1,055	843	880	710	992	992	1,440	1,149	406	201	622	1,198	1,404	1,317
1913 1st Qtr.	914	839	811	682	1,063	891	902	823	461	264	558	809	1,102	1,028
2nd "	924	773	815	691	1,082	886	888	825	461	264	556	802	1,117	1,041
3rd "	930	774	815	697	1,080	891	884	827	461	264	552	800	1,120	1,045
4th "	947	760	814	715	1,084	900	901	828	383	264	563	806	1,135	1,055
1914 1st Qtr.	921	764	795	712	1,130	883	904	834	375	264	560	809	1,135	1,056
2nd "	923	770	795	724	1,151	886	911	843	348	248	622	817	1,148	1,068
3rd "	917	770	795	702	1,177	882	919	856	312	248	638	825	1,147	1,067
4th "	896	770	775	690	1,011	862	924	856	305	244	636	827	1,110	1,027
1915 1st Qtr.	869	806	756	693	1,019	851	923	856	300	244	636	827	1,088	1,010
2nd "	843	817	753	658	992	833	929	887	300	244	686	843	1,081	1,006
3rd "	839	804	759	641	987	826	929	887	300	244	686	843	1,078	1,003
4th "	842	807	759	572	981	827	931	887	297	244	686	844	1,077	1,003
1916 1st Qtr.	870	838	738	569	978	852	920	892	290	210	686	838	1,077	1,004
2nd "	869	837	734	569	969	851	924	893	291	210	686	841	1,078	1,006
3rd "	868	839	736	570	972	851	928	893	301	210	686	843	1,080	1,010
4th "	868	839	719	559	959	849	940	891	301	210	686	849	1,084	1,014
1917 1st Qtr.	872	835	711	542	959	851	945	892	301	198	628	848	1,092	1,021
2nd "	872	837	707	542	950	851	951	893	290	199	628	851	1,092	1,021
3rd "	875	837	707	536	950	852	953	895	280	199	626	852	1,099	1,027
4th "	875	837	708	526	952	853	956	899	280	205	626	855	1,109	1,036
1918 1st Qtr.	883	827	708	495	928	854	941	906	292	198	621	849	1,121	1,047
2nd "	884	834	704	495	928	856	941	917	293	198	616	852	1,133	1,058
3rd "	884	834	705	494	928	856	968	940	313	205	616	875	1,146	1,073
4th "	889	836	705	524	932	861	972	958	313	207	616	883	1,170	1,094
1919 1st Qtr.	913	836	705	510	926	877	1,061	964	314	207	616	932	1,189	1,113
2nd "	913	836	705	508	942	878	1,087	979	314	210	598	950	1,204	1,126
3rd "	913	836	705	538	954	879	1,173	982	312	200	598	996	1,216	1,139
4th "	926	838	705	577	954	889	1,214	999	312	202	598	1,023	1,248	1,171
1920 1st Qtr.	961	867	714	599	966	921	1,305	1,068	343	196	614	1,096	1,285	1,206
2nd "	983	846	714	601	978	932	1,349	1,077	366	196	617	1,124	1,321	1,238
3rd "	1,019	849	782	620	981	961	1,414	1,117	366	198	622	1,171	1,347	1,265
4th "	1,020	840	796	655	981	962	1,422	1,123	424	198	622	1,180	1,379	1,294
1921 1st Qtr.	1,041	839	872	670	981	980	1,436	1,127	424	200	622	1,189	1,384	1,300
2nd "	1,042	839	875	716	981	982	1,451	1,127	424	202	622	1,197	1,388	1,303
3rd "	1,065	847	880	736	981	1,000	1,442	1,169	402	202	622	1,205	1,414	1,326
4th "	1,072	847	892	718	1,027	1,007	1,431	1,175	376	200	622	1,200	1,429	1,338

**Purchasing-Power of Money. (Food, Groceries and House Rent Combined).**  
**Price Index-Numbers\* for each of Thirty Towns, with Weighted Average for Six Capital Towns in 1911 as Base (= 1000).**

	N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						VICTORIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.†	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, VICTORIA.
1912	1,148	955	1,080	1,042	919	1,125	1,055	914	926	996	935	1,033
1913	1,178	986	1,110	1,087	950	1,155	1,051	865	900	972	934	1,023
1914	1,206	994	1,068	1,130	987	1,179	1,105	904	922	1,012	959	1,073
1915	1,323	1,147	1,087	1,274	1,104	1,295	1,277	1,111	1,110	1,182	1,157	1,249
1916	1,394	1,208	1,282	1,350	1,178	1,370	1,309	1,126	1,118	1,233	1,185	1,279
1917	1,407	1,222	1,315	1,338	1,193	1,383	1,294	1,083	1,093	1,221	1,168	1,262
1918	1,427	1,269	1,321	1,362	1,210	1,406	1,349	1,107	1,139	1,233	1,203	1,311
1919	1,580	1,493	1,419	1,524	1,340	1,562	1,481	1,198	1,215	1,347	1,311	1,436
1920	1,847	1,766	1,712	1,836	1,615	1,831	1,788	1,558	1,535	1,623	1,640	1,747
1921	1,724	1,669	1,554	1,694	1,493	1,709	1,737	1,502	1,492	1,612	1,604	1,698
1913 1st Qtr.	1,171	980	1,093	1,086	935	1,148	1,049	878	923	992	940	1,025
2nd "	1,192	1,001	1,130	1,120	956	1,170	1,059	878	920	984	947	1,033
3rd "	1,176	988	1,105	1,074	954	1,153	1,053	857	886	962	930	1,023
4th "	1,174	977	1,111	1,069	956	1,151	1,043	846	867	947	920	1,012
1914 1st Qtr.	1,201	976	1,109	1,102	979	1,174	1,066	870	891	952	940	1,034
2nd "	1,214	1,001	1,158	1,142	1,008	1,190	1,128	907	936	1,040	965	1,085
3rd "	1,208	998	1,125	1,129	988	1,183	1,120	920	932	1,020	964	1,088
4th "	1,203	1,001	879	1,146	975	1,169	1,106	920	930	1,035	969	1,077
1915 1st Qtr.	1,229	1,060	968	1,169	1,013	1,201	1,147	970	976	1,055	1,008	1,118
2nd "	1,259	1,095	1,066	1,217	1,056	1,234	1,261	1,094	1,088	1,155	1,135	1,232
3rd "	1,406	1,213	1,134	1,346	1,173	1,375	1,377	1,219	1,230	1,278	1,271	1,351
4th "	1,400	1,219	1,181	1,364	1,172	1,372	1,322	1,162	1,147	1,237	1,214	1,295
1916 1st Qtr.	1,419	1,233	1,212	1,336	1,172	1,389	1,337	1,148	1,151	1,254	1,203	1,306
2nd "	1,393	1,202	1,263	1,362	1,185	1,368	1,319	1,146	1,136	1,258	1,196	1,291
3rd "	1,388	1,212	1,325	1,361	1,180	1,368	1,300	1,116	1,095	1,224	1,189	1,269
4th "	1,374	1,197	1,327	1,341	1,175	1,354	1,280	1,092	1,092	1,195	1,153	1,249
1917 1st Qtr.	1,381	1,211	1,322	1,352	1,178	1,361	1,280	1,083	1,077	1,213	1,159	1,249
2nd "	1,386	1,217	1,331	1,334	1,188	1,366	1,288	1,084	1,100	1,232	1,171	1,258
3rd "	1,434	1,229	1,298	1,322	1,197	1,406	1,300	1,078	1,096	1,221	1,172	1,266
4th "	1,425	1,233	1,308	1,344	1,208	1,400	1,308	1,087	1,098	1,219	1,169	1,273
1918 1st Qtr.	1,424	1,239	1,328	1,335	1,206	1,400	1,326	1,102	1,126	1,237	1,175	1,292
2nd "	1,428	1,258	1,364	1,361	1,217	1,407	1,346	1,112	1,161	1,250	1,208	1,312
3rd "	1,406	1,261	1,298	1,351	1,198	1,386	1,339	1,096	1,134	1,222	1,209	1,302
4th "	1,449	1,317	1,294	1,399	1,219	1,428	1,383	1,118	1,135	1,225	1,221	1,340
1919 1st Qtr.	1,525	1,423	1,354	1,486	1,300	1,506	1,436	1,159	1,176	1,302	1,261	1,392
2nd "	1,568	1,455	1,390	1,494	1,327	1,547	1,451	1,163	1,194	1,317	1,269	1,406
3rd "	1,571	1,503	1,419	1,519	1,343	1,555	1,472	1,193	1,215	1,349	1,303	1,428
4th "	1,656	1,591	1,514	1,596	1,391	1,641	1,567	1,276	1,274	1,421	1,412	1,519
1920 1st Qtr.	1,735	1,640	1,547	1,685	1,454	1,715	1,569	1,328	1,331	1,453	1,436	1,530
2nd "	1,820	1,728	1,704	1,761	1,572	1,804	1,758	1,517	1,520	1,598	1,579	1,717
3rd "	1,937	1,837	1,795	1,979	1,704	1,921	1,934	1,711	1,668	1,728	1,765	1,890
4th "	1,894	1,859	1,801	1,919	1,727	1,888	1,892	1,675	1,622	1,711	1,778	1,850
1921 1st Qtr.	1,850	1,803	1,770	1,847	1,634	1,840	1,878	1,656	1,617	1,745	1,750	1,838
2nd "	1,730	1,685	1,682	1,727	1,520	1,722	1,763	1,535	1,525	1,674	1,622	1,726
3rd "	1,689	1,637	1,456	1,631	1,456	1,671	1,698	1,455	1,459	1,557	1,561	1,657
4th "	1,625	1,550	1,308	1,571	1,362	1,602	1,610	1,360	1,365	1,473	1,483	1,569

\* See footnote on page 36

† See remarks *re* House Rent on page 48.

**Purchasing-Power of Money. (Food, Groceries and House Rent Combined.)**  
**Price Index-Numbers\* for each of Thirty Towns, with Weighted Average for**  
**Six Capital Towns in 1911 as Base (=1000).—cont.**

	QUEENSLAND—INDEX-NUMBERS.						SOUTH AUSTRALIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rock-hampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.†	Mt. Gambier.	Petersborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
1912	979	977	962	1,008	1,004	981	1,157	917	1,004	874	1,014	1,126
1913	969	924	940	957	928	959	1,121	913	1,006	880	1,024	1,096
1914	997	950	988	988	912	988	1,143	960	1,055	923	1,126	1,122
1915	1,162	1,133	1,154	1,151	1,067	1,155	1,259	1,139	1,172	1,109	1,234	1,243
1916	1,188	1,133	1,216	1,182	1,102	1,182	1,285	1,204	1,261	1,165	1,251	1,275
1917	1,181	1,116	1,163	1,187	1,124	1,172	1,245	1,193	1,269	1,132	1,226	1,239
1918	1,252	1,208	1,224	1,277	1,240	1,247	1,335	1,231	1,320	1,176	1,253	1,323
1919	1,442	1,402	1,408	1,454	1,398	1,434	1,468	1,330	1,424	1,222	1,369	1,449
1920	1,645	1,576	1,557	1,557	1,568	1,619	1,756	1,571	1,630	1,468	1,607	1,728
1921	1,511	1,432	1,424	1,423	1,468	1,486	1,653	1,476	1,525	1,418	1,536	1,628
1918 1st Qtr.	956	920	934	968	949	951	1,133	907	992	874	1,000	1,104
2nd "	978	930	945	969	966	969	1,146	927	1,014	889	1,026	1,118
3rd "	966	923	932	947	917	955	1,116	912	1,013	888	1,043	1,092
4th "	976	922	948	945	879	962	1,092	904	1,005	868	1,025	1,069
1914 1st Qtr.	977	939	965	959	908	969	1,118	913	1,022	896	1,072	1,094
2nd "	990	928	973	983	898	979	1,176	989	1,086	925	1,147	1,153
3rd "	1,005	943	999	978	912	993	1,156	981	1,103	932	1,164	1,137
4th "	1,018	992	1,014	1,029	930	1,013	1,122	957	1,009	940	1,120	1,102
1915 1st Qtr.	1,053	1,026	1,058	1,079	977	1,051	1,162	1,024	1,075	993	1,152	1,145
2nd "	1,132	1,111	1,116	1,155	1,060	1,128	1,267	1,136	1,164	1,117	1,248	1,250
3rd "	1,208	1,183	1,173	1,153	1,096	1,194	1,325	1,220	1,235	1,177	1,304	1,310
4th "	1,255	1,212	1,269	1,218	1,133	1,245	1,282	1,174	1,212	1,148	1,234	1,268
1916 1st Qtr.	1,259	1,216	1,289	1,227	1,156	1,252	1,295	1,205	1,253	1,171	1,253	1,283
2nd "	1,205	1,144	1,247	1,209	1,107	1,201	1,309	1,220	1,282	1,192	1,272	1,269
3rd "	1,147	1,090	1,169	1,142	1,065	1,141	1,278	1,202	1,256	1,162	1,245	1,299
4th "	1,140	1,083	1,160	1,149	1,077	1,135	1,257	1,188	1,251	1,134	1,231	1,249
1917 1st Qtr.	1,146	1,065	1,138	1,163	1,068	1,137	1,261	1,200	1,269	1,128	1,231	1,253
2nd "	1,163	1,095	1,153	1,181	1,096	1,154	1,257	1,216	1,285	1,142	1,246	1,252
3rd "	1,189	1,126	1,171	1,189	1,142	1,180	1,221	1,171	1,254	1,122	1,208	1,216
4th "	1,225	1,179	1,190	1,215	1,191	1,215	1,242	1,183	1,267	1,134	1,219	1,236
1918 1st Qtr.	1,216	1,133	1,197	1,244	1,188	1,208	1,295	1,231	1,302	1,160	1,252	1,287
2nd "	1,237	1,168	1,214	1,256	1,220	1,229	1,364	1,239	1,315	1,191	1,259	1,348
3rd "	1,254	1,234	1,215	1,286	1,257	1,251	1,332	1,220	1,303	1,177	1,238	1,319
4th "	1,301	1,297	1,270	1,321	1,294	1,299	1,349	1,232	1,359	1,175	1,265	1,336
1919 1st Qtr.	1,398	1,386	1,372	1,400	1,379	1,393	1,418	1,282	1,405	1,194	1,330	1,402
2nd "	1,401	1,369	1,380	1,430	1,374	1,397	1,459	1,303	1,411	1,200	1,356	1,439
3rd "	1,423	1,373	1,380	1,490	1,382	1,418	1,463	1,326	1,405	1,221	1,362	1,444
4th "	1,543	1,479	1,499	1,496	1,455	1,526	1,531	1,409	1,476	1,271	1,429	1,513
1920 1st Qtr.	1,613	1,577	1,555	1,578	1,518	1,598	1,585	1,435	1,488	1,297	1,474	1,562
2nd "	1,652	1,575	1,550	1,543	1,574	1,622	1,753	1,544	1,617	1,441	1,610	1,723
3rd "	1,677	1,605	1,577	1,565	1,604	1,648	1,868	1,660	1,714	1,569	1,689	1,837
4th "	1,637	1,547	1,544	1,540	1,575	1,609	1,816	1,645	1,700	1,565	1,654	1,791
1921 1st Qtr.	1,597	1,498	1,503	1,535	1,568	1,572	1,790	1,611	1,672	1,534	1,635	1,764
2nd "	1,521	1,446	1,452	1,437	1,484	1,499	1,700	1,529	1,580	1,476	1,584	1,676
3rd "	1,482	1,415	1,390	1,357	1,427	1,454	1,597	1,413	1,462	1,375	1,487	1,572
4th "	1,444	1,369	1,349	1,361	1,392	1,418	1,523	1,351	1,386	1,287	1,439	1,499

\* See footnote on page 36.

† See remarks *re* House Rent on page 48.



**Purchasing-Power of Money. (Food, Groceries and House Rent Combined.)**  
**Price Index-Numbers\* for each of Thirty Towns, with Weighted Average for**  
**Six Capital Towns in 1911 as Base (=1000)—cont.**

	WESTERN AUSTRALIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.						TASMANIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.						Weighted Average 6 Capital Towns.	Weighted Average 30 Towns, C'wealth.
	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Midland Junction and Guildford.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Average, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Zeehan.	Beaconsfield.	Queenstown.	Weighted Average, Tasmania.		
1912	1,154	1,334	1,123	1,104	1,255	1,191	1,042	999	952	827	988	1,012	1,101	1,080
1913	1,128	1,270	1,101	1,082	1,259	1,158	1,053	971	928	804	989	1,007	1,104	1,080
1914	1,143	1,291	1,104	1,111	1,315	1,175	1,090	1,014	898	813	1,021	1,041	1,140	1,113
1915	1,222	1,398	1,204	1,194	1,386	1,261	1,233	1,190	1,048	991	1,208	1,199	1,278	1,255
1916	1,266	1,418	1,226	1,214	1,372	1,297	1,278	1,253	1,095	1,034	1,260	1,251	1,324	1,301
1917	1,246	1,398	1,186	1,193	1,349	1,275	1,301	1,258	1,083	1,034	1,228	1,261	1,318	1,294
1918	1,239	1,393	1,161	1,144	1,323	1,267	1,356	1,310	1,145	1,040	1,272	1,313	1,362	1,338
1919	1,420	1,545	1,313	1,309	1,425	1,438	1,496	1,409	1,222	1,105	1,357	1,431	1,510	1,481
1920	1,617	1,706	1,528	1,465	1,621	1,627	1,837	1,692	1,493	1,300	1,521	1,734	1,785	1,753
1921	1,609	1,647	1,561	1,487	1,596	1,611	1,785	1,612	1,424	1,219	1,468	1,671	1,697	1,668
1913 1st Qtr.	1,126	1,284	1,098	1,075	1,252	1,159	1,053	964	931	805	983	1,005	1,101	1,078
2nd "	1,145	1,272	1,121	1,091	1,273	1,172	1,064	981	947	819	1,012	1,019	1,117	1,092
3rd "	1,118	1,274	1,100	1,087	1,261	1,152	1,053	979	935	812	986	1,010	1,103	1,078
4th "	1,123	1,249	1,085	1,076	1,251	1,149	1,041	959	899	782	975	994	1,096	1,071
1914 1st Qtr.	1,112	1,245	1,069	1,076	1,288	1,141	1,056	976	887	785	987	1,008	1,117	1,090
2nd "	1,143	1,269	1,101	1,106	1,314	1,170	1,099	1,014	897	804	1,029	1,046	1,154	1,127
3rd "	1,164	1,314	1,125	1,131	1,357	1,197	1,091	1,025	891	828	1,034	1,046	1,150	1,124
4th "	1,152	1,334	1,121	1,131	1,301	1,191	1,112	1,041	916	834	1,034	1,064	1,140	1,113
1915 1st Qtr.	1,193	1,361	1,178	1,158	1,359	1,231	1,141	1,073	934	867	1,088	1,095	1,174	1,151
2nd "	1,235	1,394	1,211	1,211	1,402	1,270	1,214	1,159	1,012	938	1,179	1,174	1,247	1,226
3rd "	1,255	1,439	1,237	1,238	1,413	1,296	1,290	1,265	1,132	1,071	1,271	1,264	1,358	1,333
4th "	1,206	1,399	1,188	1,170	1,370	1,248	1,286	1,262	1,114	1,083	1,293	1,262	1,333	1,310
1916 1st Qtr.	1,243	1,418	1,206	1,182	1,390	1,280	1,317	1,276	1,116	1,045	1,276	1,281	1,350	1,325
2nd "	1,278	1,419	1,219	1,208	1,386	1,305	1,296	1,274	1,115	1,059	1,284	1,270	1,333	1,310
3rd "	1,287	1,435	1,258	1,257	1,375	1,318	1,259	1,236	1,087	1,032	1,256	1,234	1,316	1,294
4th "	1,262	1,402	1,219	1,206	1,335	1,282	1,242	1,224	1,062	1,005	1,224	1,217	1,300	1,276
1917 1st Qtr.	1,242	1,377	1,191	1,194	1,342	1,269	1,268	1,245	1,066	1,004	1,198	1,236	1,302	1,279
2nd "	1,274	1,393	1,217	1,239	1,351	1,297	1,263	1,243	1,068	1,021	1,213	1,235	1,309	1,287
3rd "	1,234	1,399	1,171	1,204	1,345	1,267	1,295	1,253	1,076	1,041	1,236	1,257	1,328	1,301
4th "	1,232	1,424	1,166	1,136	1,359	1,269	1,377	1,289	1,122	1,068	1,264	1,317	1,334	1,310
1918 1st Qtr.	1,235	1,415	1,164	1,129	1,341	1,268	1,364	1,304	1,125	1,061	1,264	1,315	1,345	1,320
2nd "	1,268	1,398	1,188	1,179	1,344	1,290	1,356	1,310	1,150	1,045	1,266	1,313	1,365	1,339
3rd "	1,230	1,373	1,152	1,145	1,307	1,256	1,337	1,302	1,147	1,014	1,270	1,300	1,349	1,325
4th "	1,223	1,386	1,140	1,123	1,302	1,252	1,366	1,324	1,156	1,041	1,289	1,325	1,387	1,359
1919 1st Qtr.	1,283	1,410	1,186	1,145	1,319	1,302	1,434	1,344	1,187	1,049	1,336	1,372	1,454	1,426
2nd "	1,459	1,570	1,338	1,293	1,417	1,471	1,440	1,376	1,197	1,075	1,335	1,387	1,491	1,462
3rd "	1,502	1,607	1,389	1,419	1,496	1,516	1,501	1,411	1,218	1,092	1,348	1,433	1,506	1,480
4th "	1,436	1,591	1,339	1,379	1,469	1,463	1,609	1,506	1,284	1,203	1,408	1,532	1,587	1,558
1920 1st Qtr.	1,518	1,624	1,399	1,340	1,514	1,530	1,676	1,532	1,340	1,186	1,428	1,579	1,636	1,606
2nd "	1,654	1,735	1,550	1,484	1,648	1,661	1,785	1,631	1,442	1,259	1,516	1,682	1,766	1,734
3rd "	1,676	1,768	1,600	1,525	1,679	1,688	1,940	1,809	1,593	1,393	1,594	1,639	1,891	1,856
4th "	1,618	1,695	1,560	1,510	1,644	1,629	1,948	1,797	1,598	1,361	1,544	1,635	1,848	1,817
1921 1st Qtr.	1,700	1,742	1,637	1,516	1,654	1,700	1,898	1,724	1,529	1,303	1,539	1,779	1,824	1,794
2nd "	1,670	1,705	1,608	1,551	1,635	1,670	1,818	1,635	1,448	1,233	1,472	1,698	1,719	1,692
3rd "	1,567	1,605	1,526	1,478	1,585	1,571	1,759	1,589	1,398	1,210	1,456	1,647	1,659	1,627
4th "	1,498	1,534	1,474	1,402	1,508	1,502	1,664	1,498	1,321	1,130	1,404	1,558	1,587	1,554

\* See footnote on page 36.

(i.) *Food and Groceries (46 commodities).*—Information as to variations in prices of Group I. (Groceries), Group II. (Dairy Produce), and Group III. (Meat) are collected monthly, and in the tables on pp. 36 to 38 the index-numbers for the combined expenditure on the three groups are given at yearly, quarterly, and (for 1921) at monthly intervals.

(ii.) *House Rent.*—Information as to variations in housing accommodation is collected quarterly, and index-numbers at yearly and quarterly periods are given in the tables on pp 39 to 41.

(iii.) *Food, Groceries, and House Rent combined.*—The tables on pp. 42 to 44 furnish comparisons in the form of index-numbers of the variations in the combined expenditure on the 46 items of food and groceries and housing accommodation at yearly and quarterly periods for 1912 to 1921 inclusive. It should be observed that the index-numbers in these tables are comparable in every respect in so far as they relate to the capital towns with those given on page 29 for the respective groups, and where they relate to the same period are of course identical in both tables. Thus for the years 1912 to 1921 inclusive, the index-numbers for the six capital towns are (as they should be) the same in both sets of tables.

The last columns in each of the above tables refer to the weighted average for the thirty towns. The method of computing these weighted average index-numbers is explained in Report No. 1, page 35. The population weights used in the computations are as follows :—

**Population Weights used in Computation of Index-Numbers in different towns in order to arrive at the Weighted Average for each State and for the Commonwealth, with Weighted Average for all Towns as Base.**

Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.
Sydney ..	633	Melbourne	590	Brisbane	140	Adelaide	190	Perth, etc.	105	Hobart	42
Newcastle	62	Ballarat	53	T'woomba	20	Kadina, etc	12	Kalg'lie, etc	31	Launceston	25
Br'ken Hill	31	Bendigo	44	R'k'hamton	21	Pt. Pirie	11	Mid.Jn., etc	7	Q'nstown	5
Goulburn	13	Geelong	34	Chtrs Twrs	17	Mt.Gamb'r	7	Bunbury	4	Zeehan	4
Bathurst	9	W'nambo'l	9	Warwick	6	Peterbor'gh	3	Geraldton	4	Beac'nsfield	3

(iv.) *Care to Avoid Erroneous Comparisons.*—It is, of course, obvious that the index-numbers given in the separate parts of the table cannot be directly compared with each other, in order to shew the relative cost of (say) house rent and groceries and food, since the weighted average cost in 1911 is in each case made equal to 1000, although the cost is, of course, not the same.

**7. Relative Cost of Food and Groceries and Housing Accommodation in Different Towns, 1921.**—The figures given in the following table shew the relative index-numbers for 1921 in the thirty towns for which particulars are regularly collected. The index-numbers are comparable in all respects, and further, it will be observed that the index-numbers in the last column of the table are identical for each town with those given in the table on pages 42 to 44 for the year 1921. The first column



gives the relative expenditure on groceries and food. The second, third, fourth, and fifth columns give comparative information with regard to expenditure on house rent for houses of four, five, and six rooms, and for all houses respectively, while the remaining columns give similar information for food and groceries, combined with house rent of each class of house indicated.

1921.—Index-Numbers, shewing Relative Cost in each of Thirty Towns, of Food and Groceries and House Rent (including 4, 5, and 6-roomed Houses, and all Houses), compared with Weighted Average Expenditure on Groceries, Food and Rent (all Houses) in the Six Capital Towns in 1911 as Base (= 1000).

TOWN.	Groceries and Food.	HOUSE RENT.				GROCERIES, FOOD AND RENT, INCLUDING HOUSES HAVING—			
		Four-roomed Houses only.	Five-roomed Houses only.	Six-roomed Houses only.	All Houses Weighted Average.	Four Rooms.	Five Rooms.	Six Rooms.	All Houses Weighted Average.
NEW SOUTH WALES—									
Sydney .. ..	1,118	485	568	663	606	1,603	1,686	1,781	1,724
Newcastle .. ..	1,140	380	546	686	529	1,520	1,686	1,826	1,669
Broken Hill*	1,254	282	352	438	300	1,536	1,606	1,692	1,554
Goulburn .. ..	1,132	372	489	655	562	1,504	1,621	1,787	1,694
Bathurst .. ..	1,110	247	342	461	383	1,357	1,452	1,571	1,493
Weighted Average ..	1,126	463	553	653	583	1,589	1,679	1,779	1,709
VICTORIA—									
Melbourne .. ..	1,120	434	553	713	617	1,554	1,673	1,833	1,737
Ballarat .. ..	1,126	201	306	413	376	1,327	1,432	1,539	1,502
Bendigo .. ..	1,107	262	340	467	385	1,369	1,447	1,574	1,492
Geelong .. ..	1,138	332	430	550	474	1,470	1,568	1,688	1,612
Warrnambool ..	1,131	334	472	548	473	1,465	1,603	1,679	1,604
Weighted Average ..	1,120	401	516	667	578	1,521	1,636	1,787	1,698
QUEENSLAND—									
Brisbane .. ..	1,068	291	378	490	443	1,359	1,446	1,558	1,511
Toowoomba .. ..	1,010	257	341	447	422	1,267	1,351	1,457	1,432
Rockhampton ..	1,080	225	271	369	344	1,305	1,351	1,449	1,424
Charters Towers ..	1,120	248	308	390	303	1,368	1,428	1,510	1,423
Warwick .. ..	1,071	266	343	424	397	1,337	1,414	1,495	1,468
Weighted Average ..	1,068	276	356	463	418	1,344	1,424	1,531	1,486
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—									
Adelaide .. ..	1,123	384	530	650	530	1,507	1,653	1,773	1,653
Moonta, etc. .. ..	1,127	255	342	451	349	1,382	1,469	1,578	1,476
Port Pirie*	1,155	324	404	482	370	1,479	1,559	1,637	1,525
Mt. Gambier .. ..	1,109	226	287	380	309	1,335	1,396	1,489	1,418
Peterborough ..	1,151	293	392	448	385	1,444	1,543	1,599	1,536
Weighted Average ..	1,124	369	505	621	504	1,493	1,629	1,745	1,628
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—									
Perth, etc. .. ..	1,175	373	464	564	434	1,548	1,639	1,739	1,609
Kalgoorlie, etc. ..	1,300	355	431	500	347	1,655	1,731	1,800	1,647
Mid. Junction, etc. ..	1,200	283	393	505	361	1,483	1,593	1,705	1,561
Bunbury .. ..	1,195	312	373	410	292	1,507	1,568	1,605	1,487
Geraldton .. ..	1,188	387	474	592	408	1,575	1,662	1,780	1,596
Weighted Average ..	1,203	364	561	544	408	1,567	1,654	1,747	1,611
TASMANIA—									
Hobart .. ..	1,193	448	553	653	592	1,641	1,746	1,846	1,785
Launceston .. ..	1,139	321	460	432	473	1,460	1,599	1,571	1,612
Zeehan .. ..	1,257	176	227	273	167	1,433	1,484	1,530	1,424
Beaconsfield .. ..	1,136	61	89	103	83	1,197	1,225	1,239	1,219
Queenstown .. ..	1,212	263	342	369	256	1,475	1,554	1,581	1,468
Weighted Average ..	1,178	368	476	525	493	1,546	1,654	1,703	1,671
Commonwealth									
Weighted Average 30 Towns ..	1,126	403	506	624	542	1,529	1,632	1,750	1,668

\* See Remarks on page 48 with reference to house rents.

The weighted average for all houses is obtained separately for each of the thirty towns by "weighting" the rent paid for each class of house by the number of houses in each respective class in each town. If houses of only one particular size are included, different results may be obtained. This is evident when it is remembered that the distribution of houses according to number of rooms is substantially different in some of the towns; that is to say, there are a greater number of large, and therefore of relatively more expensive, houses in some towns than in others, and vice versa, and consequently the weighted average rents in the former class of town refer to a larger size of house than in the latter class. Separate results are accordingly given for the several classes of houses specified in the table.

The figures in the last four columns furnish results for expenditure on groceries and food, combined with expenditure on rent, for each of the three classes of houses indicated, and also for the weighted average for all houses.

Some few words as to the proper interpretation of the preceding table may not be out of place. The total expenditure in each town for food and groceries, as well as the average rental paid, is multiplied by a number representing the population of the town, and a weighted average expenditure for all towns is thus computed. The weights used are given on page 45. The relative expenditure in each town for (a) food and groceries, (b) house rents, and (c) food, groceries, and house rent combined, is shewn, the base of the table being the weighted average expenditure in the six capital towns for 1911 = 1000. Thus in each horizontal line the sum of the index-number for food and groceries and that for rent of houses of each specified size is equal to the index-number for food, groceries, and house rent combined, taking the corresponding house-rent group. The table is comparable in all respects, and in addition shews the proportionate cost of food and groceries and of rent. For example, taking the last line in the table on the preceding page, it may be seen that the weighted average expenditure for all the towns on food, groceries, and average rents being £1668, the expenditure on food and groceries alone is £1126 (1st column), and the average rental £542 (5th column), the sum of the two latter amounts being £1668. Again, if it be desired to ascertain the relative expenditure for food and groceries and rent of four-roomed houses, it will be found the figures are £1126 and £403, which, together amount to £1529 (6th column). In addition to shewing the relative cost of food and groceries and house rent (for different classes of houses) in each town individually, the table also furnishes comparisons as to the relative cost of these items as between the several towns. Thus taking food and groceries only (1st column), it may be seen that commodities which would cost £1118 in Sydney can be purchased for £1120 in Melbourne, or £1123 in Adelaide. Again, taking the combined expenditure on food, groceries, and house rent for houses of five rooms (7th column), it will be seen that an expenditure of £1673 in Melbourne is equivalent to an expenditure of £1686 in Sydney, £1653 in Adelaide, £1731 in Kalgoorlie, or £1662 in Geraldton.

The index-numbers are reversible, and may be used for comparisons as to purchasing-power of money as between any of the towns included. Thus if it be ascertained that the average rental of five-roomed

houses in Melbourne is, say, 21s. 0d. weekly, and the average rental of the same class of house in Bendigo is required, all that is necessary is to multiply the rental in Melbourne by the index-number for five-roomed houses in Bendigo and divide by the index-number for Melbourne (3rd column), 21s. 0d.  $\times \frac{34.0}{55.3} = 12s. 11d.$ , which will be found to be the average rental of five-roomed houses in Bendigo (see Appendix II.).

(i.) *Food and Groceries.*—As regards food and groceries it may be seen that the weighted average of the five towns was above the weighted average for all towns for 1921 in Western Australia and Tasmania; equal to the average in New South Wales, and lower in the remaining States. The most expensive towns are Broken Hill, in New South Wales; Kalgoorlie, in Western Australia; and Zeehan, in Tasmania; Broken Hill being 11.4 per cent., Kalgoorlie 15.5 per cent., and Zeehan 11.3 per cent. above the weighted average for all towns.

(ii.) *House Rent.*—It will be seen that for house rents of four-roomed houses, Sydney, Melbourne and Hobart are the most expensive towns. For rentals of five-roomed houses, Sydney, Hobart and Melbourne are highest, while for six-roomed houses, rentals are highest in Melbourne, Newcastle and Sydney. Taking the weighted average of all houses, Sydney, Melbourne and Hobart are the most expensive towns, and comparing house rents of any size of house given or of the weighted average of all houses, Beaconsfield and Zeehan, in Tasmania, are the cheapest.

With reference to house rents in Broken Hill and Port Pirie, it is necessary to observe that for some time after the outbreak of war a number of houses were occupied at purely nominal or reduced rentals by families of which the wage-earner was out of employment. It was not until the latter half of 1916 that enquiries elicited the fact that normal conditions again obtained. In 1919 and 1920 industrial troubles in Broken Hill caused similar conditions to obtain as in 1914-15. It must be borne in mind, therefore, that in some years the average rents in these towns have been computed in accordance with special investigations which have been made each quarter.

(iii.) *Food and Groceries and House Rent combined.*—The last column in the foregoing table shews the relative cost according to average prices of the commodities and housing accommodation in each town during 1921. It may be seen that the average cost was greatest in Hobart, followed by Melbourne and Sydney. The index-number for Hobart was 7.0 per cent., Melbourne 4.1 per cent., Sydney 3.9 per cent., above the weighted average cost for all towns. The cost was least in Beaconsfield.

**8. Purchasing-Power of Money.**—In the following table the average cost for the six capital towns in the year 1911 has again been taken as base. This base has been taken as equal to 20s. instead of 1000 as in the former tables. The figures shew the variations in purchasing-power of money from year to year in each town separately (in the vertical lines), and the relative cost in the several towns in each year (in the horizontal lines). It may be seen, for instance, that 20s. 7d. in Sydney in 1911 was equivalent to 18s. 4d. in Brisbane, or 19s. 1d. in Hobart; or that 32s. 2d. in Melbourne for the last quarter of 1921 was equivalent to 15s. 5d. in Brisbane in 1901, or 22s. 6d. in Perth in 1913.

Measurement of Change in the Purchasing-Power of Money.—Amounts necessary on the Average in each Year from 1901 to 1922 (2nd Quarter) to purchase in each Capital Town what would have cost on the Average £1 in 1911 in the Australian Capitals regarded as a whole.\*

Year,		Sydney.	Melb'ne.	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth.	Hobart.	Weighted Average of 6 Capital Towns
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1901	.. ..	17 10	17 5	15 5	17 3	20 6	17 5	17 7
1902	.. ..	19 7	18 1	16 0	17 3	21 7	17 10	18 7
1903	.. ..	19 2	17 7	15 9	16 9	21 8	17 11	18 2
1904	.. ..	17 5	17 1	14 8	16 3	20 10	17 1	17 2
1905	.. ..	18 9	17 7	15 5	17 6	20 11	17 9	18 0
1906	.. ..	18 8	17 7	15 7	17 10	20 5	18 0	18 0
1907	.. ..	18 6	17 6	15 11	17 11	19 9	17 9	17 11
1908	.. ..	19 9	18 6	17 1	19 1	20 0	18 5	19 0
1909	.. ..	19 9	18 1	17 0	19 10	19 9	19 0	19 0
1910	.. ..	19 11	18 10	17 6	20 2	20 6	19 0	19 5
1911	.. ..	20 7	19 0	18 4	21 2	22 6	19 1	20 0†
1912	.. ..	22 11	21 1	19 7	23 2	23 1	20 10	22 0
1913	.. ..	23 7	21 0	19 5	22 5	22 6	21 1	22 1
1914	.. ..	24 1	22 1	19 11	22 10	22 10	21 10	22 10
1915	.. ..	26 6	25 6	23 3	25 2	24 5	24 8	25 7
1916	.. ..	27 10	26 2	23 9	25 8	25 4	25 7	26 6
1917	.. ..	28 1	25 11	23 7	24 11	24 11	26 0	26 4
1918	.. ..	28 6	27 0	25 1	26 8	24 9	27 1	27 3
1919	.. ..	31 7	29 7	28 10	29 4	28 5	29 11	30 2
1920	.. ..	36 11	35 9	32 11	35 1	32 4	36 9	35 8
1921	.. ..	34 6	34 10	30 3	33 1	32 2	35 8	33 11
1915	1st Quarter	24 7	22 11	21 1	23 3	23 10	22 10	23 6
	2nd "	25 2	25 3	22 8	25 4	24 8	24 3	24 11
	3rd "	28 1	27 6	24 2	26 6	25 1	25 10	27 2
	4th "	28 0	26 5	25 1	25 8	24 1	25 9	26 8
1916	1st "	28 4	26 9	25 2	25 11	24 10	26 4	27 0
	2nd "	27 10	26 5	24 1	26 2	25 7	25 11	26 8
	3rd "	27 9	26 0	22 11	25 7	25 9	25 2	26 4
	4th "	27 6	25 7	22 10	25 2	25 1	24 10	26 0
1917	1st "	27 7	25 7	22 11	25 3	24 10	25 4	26 0
	2nd "	27 9	25 9	23 3	25 2	25 6	25 3	26 2
	3rd "	28 8	26 0	23 9	24 5	24 8	25 11	26 7
	4th "	28 6	26 2	24 6	24 10	24 8	27 6	26 8
1918	1st "	28 6	26 6	24 4	25 11	24 8	27 3	26 11
	2nd "	28 7	26 11	24 9	27 3	25 4	27 1	27 4
	3rd "	28 1	26 9	25 1	26 8	24 7	26 9	27 0
	4th "	29 0	27 8	26 0	27 0	24 6	27 4	27 9
1919	1st "	30 6	28 9	27 11	28 4	25 8	28 8	29 1
	2nd "	31 4	29 1	28 1	29 2	29 2	28 10	29 10
	3rd "	31 5	29 5	28 6	29 3	30 1	30 0	30 2
	4th "	33 1	31 4	30 10	30 8	28 9	32 2	31 9
1920	1st "	34 8	31 5	32 3	31 8	30 4	33 6	32 9
	2nd "	36 5	35 2	33 0	35 1	33 1	35 8	35 4
	3rd "	38 9	38 8	33 6	37 4	33 6	38 10	37 10
	4th "	37 11	37 10	32 9	36 4	32 4	39 0	36 11
1921	1st "	37 0	37 7	31 11	35 10	34 0	38 0	36 6
	2nd "	34 7	35 3	30 5	34 0	33 5	36 4	34 5
	3rd "	33 9	33 11	29 8	31 11	31 4	35 2	33 2
	4th "	32 6	32 2	28 11	30 6	30 0	33 3	31 9
1922	1st "	31 9	31 4	28 7	30 8	29 4	32 9	31 1
	2nd "	32 4	32 7	28 8	32 1	30 6	33 4	32 0

\* These results are based upon the regimen referred to on pp. 23-5 herein, which includes food, groceries and housing accommodation. † Basis of Table.

(i.) *Groceries and Food only.*—The following table has been computed in the same manner as that indicated above, but relates to

*groceries and food* (46 items) only. The average expenditure for the six capital towns in 1911 has again been taken as the basis of the table (=20s.), and the figures are, of course, comparable throughout.

**Measurement of Change in the Purchasing-Power of Money.—Groceries and Food only.**—Amount necessary on the Average in each Year from 1901 to 1922 (2nd Quarter) to purchase in each Capital Town what would have cost on the Average £1 in 1911 in the Australian Capitals regarded as a whole.\*

Year	Sydney.	Melb'ne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Weighted Average of 6 Capital Towns
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1901 .. ..	18 4	19 4	19 4	20 7	23 8	20 3	19 4
1902 .. ..	21 4	20 4	20 4	20 6	25 6	21 0	21 1
1903 .. ..	20 7	19 6	19 9	19 8	25 8	21 1	20 4
1904 .. ..	17 6	18 4	17 10	18 10	24 3	19 8	18 5
1905 .. ..	19 5	19 1	18 11	19 10	25 2	20 7	19 8
1906 .. ..	19 3	18 11	19 2	19 8	24 9	20 11	19 7
1907 .. ..	18 9	18 6	18 11	19 0	23 11	20 2	19 1
1908 .. ..	20 7	19 11	20 6	20 2	24 6	21 1	20 7
1909 .. ..	20 3	19 0	19 8	20 6	24 3	21 10	20 1
1910 .. ..	20 0	19 2	20 0	20 0	25 0	21 6	20 1
1911 .. ..	19 9	18 8	20 4	20 5	26 11	21 2	20 0†
1912 .. ..	22 6	21 8	22 0	23 1	26 11	23 10	22 6
1913 .. ..	22 8	20 6	20 10	22 5	25 4	23 3	21 11
1914 .. ..	23 1	21 10	21 7	24 4	26 0	24 3	22 11
1915 .. ..	27 11	28 3	27 6	29 9	29 8	28 11	28 4
1916 .. ..	30 5	29 3	28 6	30 8	30 10	30 5	29 11
1917 .. ..	30 10	28 3	28 2	28 11	30 1	30 11	29 5
1918 .. ..	31 0	29 4	29 11	31 1	29 9	32 8	30 3
1919 .. ..	35 8	32 5	35 3	34 5	35 5	35 0	34 4
1920 .. ..	43 0	41 1	41 1	42 8	41 0	43 3	42 0
1921 .. ..	38 0	38 0	36 3	38 1	40 0	40 6	38 0
1915 { 1st Qtr	24 7	23 9	23 11	26 4	28 5	25 10	24 8
1915 { 2nd "	25 9	27 8	26 4	30 2	30 2	28 3	27 3
1915 { 3rd "	30 9	31 8	29 0	32 0	30 11	30 10	31 1
1915 { 4th "	30 7	29 10	30 8	30 6	29 2	30 8	30 3
1916 { 1st "	31 4	30 2	31 0	31 0	30 1	31 10	30 10
1916 { 2nd "	30 4	29 8	29 1	31 6	31 3	31 1	30 2
1916 { 3rd "	30 2	29 0	27 1	30 5	31 7	29 9	29 7
1916 { 4th "	29 8	28 2	26 10	29 8	30 5	29 1	28 11
1917 { 1st "	30 0	27 11	27 0	29 6	30 0	29 10	28 11
1917 { 2nd "	30 1	28 3	27 6	29 4	31 1	29 8	29 3
1917 { 3rd "	31 9	28 5	28 5	28 1	29 8	30 8	29 9
1917 { 4th "	31 4	28 5	29 7	28 8	29 7	33 5	29 10
1918 { 1st "	31 1	28 11	28 11	30 3	29 7	33 2	30 0
1918 { 2nd "	31 0	29 7	29 8	32 2	30 8	32 11	30 6
1918 { 3rd "	30 3	29 0	29 9	30 9	29 5	31 11	29 10
1918 { 4th "	31 7	29 10	31 3	31 1	29 2	32 10	30 9
1919 { 1st "	34 0	31 3	34 2	33 0	30 10	33 10	32 9
1919 { 2nd "	35 5	31 6	34 2	34 0	36 10	33 9	33 10
1919 { 3rd "	35 4	32 1	34 7	34 2	38 3	34 7	34 2
1919 { 4th "	37 10	34 8	38 0	36 4	35 10	37 8	36 6
1920 { 1st "	39 10	34 4	40 4	37 9	38 2	38 8	37 7
1920 { 2nd "	42 0	40 6	41 4	42 9	42 5	41 10	41 7
1920 { 3rd "	46 0	45 9	42 1	46 1	42 8	46 2	45 5
1920 { 4th "	44 0	43 10	40 5	44 1	40 9	46 4	43 6
1921 { 1st "	42 5	43 4	39 2	42 10	43 2	44 5	42 7
1921 { 2nd "	38 4	39 4	36 8	39 9	42 2	41 6	39 0
1921 { 3rd "	36 8	36 5	35 3	36 3	38 4	39 7	36 7
1921 { 4th "	34 4	33 1	33 11	33 7	35 11	36 6	33 11
1922 { 1st "	32 10	31 6	32 3	33 5	34 9	35 10	32 7
1922 { 2nd "	33 6	33 0	31 11	35 7	36 7	36 5	33 8

\* These results are based upon the regimen referred to on pp. 23-5 herein. † Basis of Table.

(ii.) *House Rent Only*.—The following table gives similar particulars for *house rent only*, the average for the six towns in 1911 being again taken as the basis of the table (= 20s.):—

**Measurement of Change in the Purchasing-Power of Money.—House Rent.**—Amount payable on the Average in each Year from 1901 to 1922 (2nd Quarter) for House Rent in each Capital Town, compared with a Rent of £1 in 1911 in the Australian Capitals regarded as a whole.

Year.		Sydney.		Melb'ne.		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.		Weighted Average of 6 Capital Towns	
		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1901	..	17	3	14	8	9	9	12	7	16	0	13	4	15	1
1902	..	17	3	14	11	9	10	12	7	15	11	13	5	15	2
1903	..	17	4	14	11	10	1	12	7	16	0	13	6	15	3
1904	..	17	5	15	3	10	2	12	7	16	0	13	6	15	4
1905	..	17	10	15	5	10	5	14	0	14	9	13	7	15	8
1906	..	17	11	15	8	10	6	15	3	14	4	13	9	15	11
1907	..	18	4	16	1	11	6	16	3	13	8	14	2	16	4
1908	..	18	7	16	7	12	4	17	5	13	7	14	7	16	10
1909	..	19	2	16	10	13	3	18	10	13	4	15	0	17	5
1910	..	19	10	18	4	14	0	20	4	13	11	15	6	18	5
1911	..	21	10	19	5	15	4	22	3	16	3	16	1	20	0†
1912	..	23	8	20	4	16	1	23	2	17	7	16	7	21	3
1913	..	24	11	21	10	17	3	22	6	18	7	17	10	22	4
1914	..	25	7	22	6	17	8	20	10	18	3	18	3	22	8
1915	..	24	5	21	8	17	2	18	8	17	0	18	7	21	7
1916	..	24	3	21	9	17	0	18	7	17	4	18	7	21	7
1917	..	24	3	22	6	17	5	19	2	17	5	19	0	22	0
1918	..	25	0	23	7	18	1	20	5	17	8	19	1	22	10
1919	..	25	9	25	8	19	8	22	2	18	4	22	8	24	4
1920	..	28	4	28	1	21	3	24	4	19	11	27	5	26	8
1921	..	29	6	30	0	21	7	25	9	21	0	28	10	28	1
1915	1st Qtr	24	7	21	10	17	1	18	10	17	5	18	6	21	9
	2nd "	24	5	21	9	17	4	18	6	16	11	18	7	21	7
	3rd "	24	5	21	7	17	2	18	7	16	10	18	7	21	7
	4th "	24	3	21	7	17	2	18	7	16	10	18	7	21	6
1916	1st "	24	2	21	9	16	10	18	7	17	5	18	5	21	6
	2nd "	24	3	21	8	16	11	18	7	17	5	18	6	21	7
	3rd "	24	3	21	9	17	0	18	7	17	4	18	7	21	7
	4th "	24	3	21	11	17	2	18	8	17	4	18	10	21	8
1917	1st "	24	3	22	3	17	10	19	1	17	5	18	11	21	10
	2nd "	24	3	22	3	17	3	19	1	17	5	19	0	21	10
	3rd "	24	2	22	7	17	3	19	2	17	6	19	1	22	0
	4th "	24	6	22	10	17	2	19	5	17	6	19	1	22	2
1918	1st "	24	9	23	1	17	8	19	8	17	8	18	10	22	5
	2nd "	25	1	23	2	17	9	20	4	17	8	18	10	22	8
	3rd "	25	0	23	8	18	5	20	9	17	8	19	4	22	11
	4th "	25	3	24	7	18	6	21	1	17	9	19	5	23	5
1919	1st "	25	5	25	0	19	1	21	8	18	3	21	3	23	9
	2nd "	25	7	25	6	19	2	22	3	18	3	21	9	24	1
	3rd "	25	10	25	8	19	8	22	3	18	3	23	6	24	4
	4th "	26	4	26	7	20	8	22	6	18	6	24	3	25	0
1920	1st "	27	4	27	2	20	8	23	1	19	3	26	1	25	8
	2nd "	28	4	27	6	21	2	24	1	19	8	27	0	26	5
	3rd "	28	4	28	6	21	4	24	11	20	5	28	3	26	11
	4th "	29	2	29	3	21	8	25	3	20	5	28	5	27	7
1921	1st "	29	2	29	3	21	6	25	8	20	10	28	9	27	8
	2nd "	29	3	29	6	21	6	25	9	20	10	29	0	27	9
	3rd "	29	7	30	6	21	7	25	9	21	4	28	10	28	3
	4th "	29	10	30	11	21	8	26	0	21	5	28	8	28	7
1922	1st "	30	3	31	1	23	4	26	10	21	7	28	4	29	0
	2nd "	30	8	31	11	24	1	27	0	21	10	29	0	29	7

† Basis of Table

**9. Monthly Fluctuations in Retail Prices of Food and Groceries, July, 1914, to May, 1922.**—The following table has been prepared in order

to shew the variations in retail prices of food and groceries since July, 1914, the last month prior to the outbreak of war. Particulars for each town are given in the form of index-numbers for food and groceries in each of the months specified. In the last column the percentage increase is shewn for each town in May, 1922, compared with July, 1914. It is necessary to observe that the index-numbers given in the following table are computed to the same base as those given in the preceding tables in this section, referring to food and groceries only, viz., the weighted average expenditure in the six capital towns for 1911 of food and groceries (46 commodities) is made equal to 1000.

**Retail Price Index-Numbers\*\* (Food and Groceries), for each of Thirty Towns for the Months specified, with Weighted Average for Six Capital Towns in 1911 as Base (=1000).†**

Particulars.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	Per cent. increase from July, 1914, to May, 1922.
	July.	May.	May.	May.	May.	May.	May.	May.	May.	
NEW SOUTH WALES—										
Sydney .. ..	1,153	1,268	1,509	1,499	1,546	1,768	2,052	1,906	1,686	%.
Newcastle .. ..	1,147	1,285	1,507	1,527	1,576	1,776	2,079	1,947	1,690	46.
Broken Hill .. ..	1,468	1,575	1,817	1,814	1,848	1,827	2,378	2,326	1,819	47.3
Goulburn .. ..	1,183	1,312	1,550	1,476	1,523	1,746	2,067	1,950	1,712	23.9
Bathurst .. ..	1,097	1,243	1,479	1,473	1,521	1,663	2,016	1,925	1,627	44.7
* Weighted Average ..	1,165	1,283	1,522	1,514	1,560	1,770	2,068	1,927	1,691	48.3
VICTORIA—										
Melbourne .. ..	1,106	1,386	1,485	1,409	1,486	1,564	2,007	1,964	1,673	51.3
Ballarat .. ..	1,103	1,424	1,506	1,406	1,459	1,530	2,037	1,960	1,680	52.3
Bendigo .. ..	1,107	1,390	1,482	1,432	1,487	1,522	1,937	1,939	1,670	50.9
Geelong .. ..	1,089	1,350	1,514	1,432	1,481	1,541	1,935	2,051	1,679	54.2
Warrnambool .. ..	1,087	1,404	1,493	1,436	1,514	1,567	1,945	1,949	1,619	48.9
* Weighted Average ..	1,105	1,388	1,488	1,412	1,484	1,558	2,001	1,966	1,673	48.9
QUEENSLAND—										
Brisbane .. ..	1,057	1,326	1,491	1,375	1,480	1,704	2,060	1,833	1,598	51.2
Toowoomba .. ..	1,041	1,371	1,457	1,360	1,440	1,755	2,001	1,734	1,503	44.4
Rockhampton .. ..	1,156	1,378	1,613	1,404	1,501	1,797	2,068	1,877	1,594	37.9
Charters Towers ..	1,246	1,588	1,644	1,582	1,684	1,911	2,082	1,927	1,681	34.9
Warwick .. ..	1,083	1,379	1,462	1,369	1,520	1,770	2,045	1,837	1,567	44.7
* Weighted Average ..	1,082	1,359	1,512	1,394	1,496	1,738	2,056	1,836	1,595	47.4
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—										
Adelaide .. ..	1,250	1,485	1,584	1,480	1,620	1,703	2,114	1,975	1,812	45.0
Kadina, Moonta, Wallaroo	1,230	1,488	1,612	1,573	1,595	1,661	2,045	2,005	1,742	41.6
Port Pirie .. ..	1,291	1,530	1,643	1,603	1,657	1,726	2,056	2,060	1,795	39.0
Mt. Gambler .. ..	1,064	1,382	1,504	1,445	1,523	1,543	1,913	1,969	1,654	55.5
Peterborough .. ..	1,340	1,536	1,622	1,584	1,611	1,699	2,125	2,026	1,800	34.3
* Weighted Average ..	1,247	1,485	1,586	1,491	1,618	1,697	2,101	1,981	1,803	44.6
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—										
Perth and Fremantle ..	1,340	1,502	1,550	1,586	1,524	1,891	2,121	2,104	1,838	37.2
Kalgoorlie and Boulder	1,664	1,806	1,814	1,799	1,791	2,188	2,311	2,315	2,021	21.5
Mid. Junc. & Guildford	1,354	1,532	1,534	1,598	1,524	1,837	2,138	2,105	1,919	41.7
Bunbury .. ..	1,418	1,593	1,608	1,753	1,656	1,895	2,100	2,141	1,896	33.7
Geraldton .. ..	1,445	1,689	1,675	1,630	1,633	1,745	2,112	2,079	1,880	30.1
* Weighted Average ..	1,412	1,573	1,608	1,636	1,585	1,946	2,160	2,148	1,882	33.3
TASMANIA—										
Hobart .. ..	1,211	1,401	1,551	1,471	1,648	1,678	2,095	2,063	1,834	51.4
Launceston .. ..	1,144	1,345	1,538	1,478	1,588	1,645	2,034	1,990	1,738	51.9
Zeehan .. ..	1,292	1,531	1,683	1,610	1,758	1,804	2,188	2,159	1,988	53.9
Beaconsfield .. ..	1,230	1,436	1,647	1,587	1,617	1,678	2,038	1,952	1,712	39.2
Queenstown .. ..	1,315	1,519	1,697	1,625	1,722	1,842	2,132	2,066	1,858	41.3
* Weighted Average ..	1,201	1,399	1,566	1,494	1,638	1,684	2,080	2,041	1,808	50.5
† Weighted Aver. for Cwth.	1,164	1,372	1,524	1,473	1,539	1,696	2,054	1,957	1,705	46.5

\* Average for the five towns. † Average for thirty towns.

‡ See remarks on page 31 of Labour Report No. 6 with reference to change of base period.

\*\* As the price index-number increases the purchasing power of money diminishes.

NOTE.—Corresponding index-numbers for the intervening months are given in Labour Reports Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, in Labour Bulletins Nos. 17 and 18, and in the Quarterly Summaries of Statistics Nos. 76 to 87.



10. **Tables of Prices and House Rents, 1921.**—While the summarised results of price-movements are published quarterly, the actual data from which such results are obtained are only published in full annually. In appendixes to Report No. 1, particulars were given of prices and house rents in the metropolitan towns in each year from 1901 to 1911, and in appendixes to Report No. 2, particulars were given of average prices and house rents in 1912 for each of the thirty towns from which returns are collected. In Appendixes I. and II. of Report No. 5 similar particulars were given for the year 1913; in Appendixes I. and III. to Report No. 6 particulars were given of average prices for 1914 and 1915; in Appendixes II. and IV. of the same Report similar information was given in regard to house rents. In Appendixes Nos. I and II. of Report No. 7; in Appendixes Nos. I. and II. of Report No. 8; in Appendixes Nos. IV. and V. of Report No. 9; in Appendixes Nos. I. and II. of Reports Nos. 10 and 11; and in Appendixes Nos. I. and II. hereof, information is given in regard to average prices and house rents respectively for the years 1916 to 1921.

11. **Increase in Cost of Food and Groceries and House Rent, 1921, compared with previous years.**—The following tables have been prepared in order to shew for each capital town (i.) the total increase (or decrease) in the cost of food, groceries, and house rent combined in 1921 compared with each preceding year since 1901, and (ii.) amount of the percentage increase (or decrease) due to variations (a) in prices of food and groceries, and (b) in house rent. The sum of the percentages for any year and town in the last two parts of the table must, of course, equal the corresponding total percentage in the first part of the table. Thus the total percentage of increase in cost of food, groceries, and house rent in Sydney for 1921 compared with 1904 is 97.6 per cent., of which 69.0 per cent. is due to increased cost of food and groceries, and 28.6 per cent. to increase in house rents.

Percentage of Increase in Purchasing-Power-of-Money Price Index-Numbers in 1921 compared with previous Years 1901 to 1920.

Year	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Weighted Average for 6 Capital Towns.
1901 .. ..	93.0	99.7	96.3	91.2	56.7	105.3	93.0
1902 .. ..	76.0	92.2	88.8	91.4	49.3	99.8	82.6
1903 .. ..	79.9	97.2	91.3	97.5	48.3	98.9	86.5
1904 .. ..	97.6	103.4	105.7	103.4	54.5	108.7	97.8
1905 .. ..	83.9	97.9	96.3	89.2	53.9	101.4	88.3
1906 .. ..	84.5	97.8	93.6	85.4	57.3	98.6	88.2
1907 .. ..	86.1	98.4	90.3	84.8	63.1	101.4	89.3
1908 .. ..	74.9	87.5	76.5	73.4	60.8	93.9	78.6
1909 .. ..	74.3	91.9	77.5	66.9	62.8	87.6	79.1
1910 .. ..	73.2	84.4	72.3	63.9	57.2	87.6	75.1
1911 .. ..	67.2	82.9	65.2	56.2	42.9	87.1	69.7
1912 .. ..	50.1	64.7	54.2	42.9	39.4	71.3	54.2
1913 .. ..	46.2	65.3	56.0	47.3	42.6	69.5	53.7
1914 .. ..	42.9	57.2	51.5	44.6	40.8	63.8	48.9
1915 .. ..	30.3	36.0	30.0	31.3	31.6	44.8	32.8
1916 .. ..	23.7	32.7	27.2	28.6	27.1	39.6	28.2
1917 .. ..	22.6	34.2	28.0	32.7	29.2	37.2	28.7
1918 .. ..	20.8	28.8	20.7	23.8	29.8	31.7	24.7
1919 .. ..	9.1	17.3	4.8	12.6	13.3	19.3	12.4
1920 .. ..	-6.7	-2.9	-8.1	-5.9	-0.5	-2.9	-4.9



**Percentage of Increase in Purchasing-Power-of-Money Price Index-Numbers  
in 1921 compared with previous years 1901 to 1920—cont.**

Year.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Weighted Average for 6 Capital Towns.
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**PERCENTAGE DUE TO VARIATIONS IN COST OF FOOD AND GROCERIES.**

1901 .. ..	64.7	63.4	64.8	59.8	46.5	68.8	62.5
1902 .. ..	50.0	57.8	58.7	60.0	39.4	64.3	53.9
1903 .. ..	53.5	62.0	61.5	65.1	38.7	63.8	57.3
1904 .. ..	69.0	67.9	73.8	70.0	44.4	71.9	67.3
1905 .. ..	58.2	63.7	66.4	61.6	41.5	66.2	60.0
1906 .. ..	58.9	64.1	64.4	61.1	43.7	64.1	60.4
1907 .. ..	61.2	65.7	64.2	62.9	47.7	67.5	62.4
1908 .. ..	51.9	57.6	54.3	55.4	45.3	62.1	54.2
1909 .. ..	52.8	62.0	57.4	52.4	46.7	57.8	55.8
1910 .. ..	53.2	58.9	54.5	52.9	42.8	59.0	54.6
1911 .. ..	51.9	59.9	51.2	49.4	34.0	59.7	53.1
1912 .. ..	39.7	45.7	42.7	38.3	33.2	47.2	41.5
1913 .. ..	38.3	49.2	46.8	41.3	38.0	48.2	43.1
1914 .. ..	36.3	43.2	43.4	35.6	35.8	44.0	39.2
1915 .. ..	22.4	22.6	22.3	19.6	24.7	27.7	22.4
1916 .. ..	16.0	19.8	19.1	17.1	21.1	23.2	18.1
1917 .. ..	15.0	22.2	20.3	21.8	23.2	21.8	19.2
1918 .. ..	14.4	19.0	15.0	15.6	24.2	17.0	16.8
1919 .. ..	4.3	11.2	2.1	7.5	9.3	10.9	7.3
1920 .. ..	—8.0	—5.1	—8.6	—7.6	—2.0	—4.4	—6.5

**PERCENTAGE DUE TO VARIATION IN HOUSE RENTS.**

1901 .. ..	28.3	36.3	31.5	31.4	10.2	36.5	30.5
1902 .. ..	26.0	34.4	30.1	31.4	9.9	35.5	28.7
1903 .. ..	26.4	35.2	29.8	32.4	9.6	35.1	29.2
1904 .. ..	28.6	35.5	31.9	33.4	10.1	36.8	30.5
1905 .. ..	25.7	34.2	29.9	27.6	12.4	35.2	28.3
1906 .. ..	25.6	33.7	29.2	24.3	13.6	34.5	27.8
1907 .. ..	24.9	32.7	26.1	21.9	15.4	33.9	26.9
1908 .. ..	23.0	29.9	22.2	18.0	15.5	31.8	24.4
1909 .. ..	21.5	29.9	20.1	14.5	16.1	29.8	23.3
1910 .. ..	20.0	25.5	17.8	11.0	14.4	28.6	20.5
1911 .. ..	15.3	23.0	14.0	6.8	8.9	27.4	16.6
1912 .. ..	10.4	19.0	11.5	4.6	6.2	24.1	12.7
1913 .. ..	7.9	16.1	9.2	6.0	4.6	21.3	10.6
1914 .. ..	6.6	14.0	8.1	9.0	5.0	19.8	9.7
1915 .. ..	7.9	13.4	7.7	11.7	6.9	17.1	10.4
1916 .. ..	7.7	12.9	8.1	11.5	6.0	16.4	10.1
1917 .. ..	7.6	12.0	7.7	10.9	6.0	15.4	9.5
1918 .. ..	6.4	9.8	5.7	8.2	5.6	14.7	7.9
1919 .. ..	4.8	6.1	2.7	5.1	4.0	8.4	5.1
1920 .. ..	1.3	2.2	0.5	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6

NOTE :—The minus sign (—) indicates a decrease.

## SECTION V.—INVESTIGATIONS INTO VARIATIONS IN PURCHASING-POWER-OF-MONEY PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS IN 150 TOWNS IN THE COMMONWEALTH.

1. **Introduction.**—In order to supplement the information as to variations in the purchasing-power of money, which is collected each month for the 30 towns specified in the preceding Section, a special investigation was initiated in November, 1913, as to purchasing-power-of-money index-numbers in 70 additional towns in the Commonwealth. This investigation was repeated in November, 1914, and again in November, 1915, when the number of additional towns was increased to 120, and it is intended to carry it out in that month each year, thus making information available annually in all for 150 towns. The results of the first investigation were published in Labour Bulletin No. 5 (Section IV., pages 26 to 33), where some description was given of the methods adopted in making the investigation and in computing the index-numbers. The results of the succeeding yearly investigations have appeared in the Bulletin and Reports of the Labour and Industrial Branch.\*

2. **Price Index-Numbers shewing relative Purchasing-Power of Money.**—The results of the investigation made in November, 1921, are set out in the tables on pages 56 to 59. *The basis for the whole of this table is the weighted average aggregate expenditure for the 150 towns on food, groceries, and rent of five-roomed houses, in November, 1921.* (See end of last column on page 59). This weighted average aggregate expenditure is made equal to 1000, and the aggregate expenditure on these items for each individual town is shewn in the last column in the form of index-numbers relative to this average. In the preceding column similar index-numbers are shewn for food, groceries, and rent of four-roomed houses, and these index-numbers are again computed to the same base indicated above. That is to say, that while the index-number 1000 (see page 59) represents the weighted average expenditure on food, groceries, and rent of five-roomed houses, 932 represents the average weighted expenditure on food, groceries, and rent of four-roomed houses. Similarly, in the remaining three columns, if 1000 represents the weighted average expenditure on food, groceries, and rent of five-roomed houses (page 59), the index-number 671 represents the relative weighted average expenditure on food and groceries only, the index-number 261 represents the relative weighted average expenditure on rent of four-roomed houses, and 329 the expenditure on rent of five-roomed houses. It follows, therefore, that the figures given in the table are comparable throughout. Thus, taking the average weighted expenditure for all 150 towns on food, groceries, and rent of five-roomed houses as equal to 1000, the expenditure on the same items in Melbourne is 1024, while if four-roomed houses were substituted for five-roomed, the expenditure in Melbourne would be represented by 941,

\* See p. 56 of Labour Report No. 11.

of which 645 would be the expenditure on food and groceries; and the remaining 296 the expenditure on house rent. Again, the expenditure in Sydney on food, groceries, and rent of five-roomed houses is 1054, or 5.4 per cent. above the weighted average, and that number is made up of 673, the relative expenditure on food and groceries, and 381 the relative expenditure on rent of five-roomed houses. The expenditure on the same items in Grafton is represented by 965, of which 710 represents the expenditure on food and groceries and 255 that on rent.

In the following table, the first column shows the index-numbers for food and groceries only, while the second and third show the index-numbers for the rent of houses having four and five rooms respectively. The fourth column shows the aggregate index-numbers for food and groceries combined with the rent of four-roomed houses, and the last column the index-numbers for food and groceries combined with the rent of five-roomed houses :—

**Relative Purchasing-Power-of-Money Index-Numbers in Various Towns compared with Weighted Average Cost of Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5 Rooms as Base (=1000), November, 1921.\***

State and Town.	Food and Groceries, Index No.	House Rent, 4 Rooms, Index No.	House Rent, 5 Rooms, Index No.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4 Rooms Index No.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5 Rooms Index No.
<b>New South Wales—</b>					
Sydney .. ..	673	326	381	999	1,054
Newcastle .. ..	683	252	362	935	1,045
Broken Hill .. ..	679	187	234	866	913
Goulburn .. ..	664	247	324	911	988
Bathurst .. ..	654	164	227	818	881
Adelong .. ..	686	107	134	793	820
Albury .. ..	666	284	343	950	1,009
Armidale .. ..	684	188	252	872	936
Bega .. ..	712	151	216	863	928
Bourke .. ..	708	96	140	804	848
Bowral .. ..	703	266	308	969	1,011
Casino .. ..	722	227	284	949	1,006
Cobar .. ..	752	65	87	817	839
Cooma .. ..	731	194	270	925	1,001
Coonamble .. ..	696	210	282	906	978
Cootamundra .. ..	699	278	337	977	1,036
Corrimal .. ..	698	183	222	881	920
Cowra .. ..	641	229	310	870	951
Deniliquin .. ..	661	200	246	861	907
Dubbo .. ..	693	253	340	946	1,033
Forbes .. ..	674	245	306	919	980
Glen Innes .. ..	636	217	282	853	918
Grafton .. ..	710	192	255	902	965
Grenfell .. ..	673	270	362	943	1,035
Gunnedah .. ..	679	197	271	876	950
Hay .. ..	707	183	272	890	979
Inverell .. ..	693	233	278	926	971
Junee .. ..	691	273	341	964	1,032
Katoomba .. ..	737	345	425	1,082	1,162
Kempsey .. ..	692	251	316	943	1,008
Lismore .. ..	737	227	307	964	1,044
Lithgow .. ..	687	253	299	940	986

\* These results are based upon the regimen referred to on pages 20-22 Labour Report No. 6.

Relative Purchasing-Power-of-Money Index-Numbers in Various Towns compared with Weighted Average Cost of Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5 Rooms as Base (=1000), November, 1921—*cont.*

State and Town.	Food and Groceries, Index No.	House Rent, 4 Rooms, Index No.	House Rent, 5 Rooms, Index No.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4 Rooms Index No.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5 Rooms Index No.
<b>New South Wales—<i>cont.</i></b>					
Maitland .. ..	664	231	275	895	939
Moree .. ..	712	214	270	976	982
Moss Vale .. ..	681	295	360	936	1,041
Mudgee .. ..	684	252	300	936	984
Narrabri .. ..	687	221	270	908	957
Nowra .. ..	712	218	262	930	974
Orange .. ..	657	217	279	874	936
Parkes .. ..	676	266	321	942	997
Queanbeyan .. ..	693	198	233	891	926
Tamworth .. ..	631	286	363	917	994
Temora .. ..	705	240	305	945	1,010
Wagga Wagga .. ..	654	265	305	919	959
Wellington .. ..	685	190	252	875	937
Wollongong .. ..	697	223	265	920	962
Wyalong .. ..	736	185	241	921	977
Yass .. ..	725	211	259	936	984
Young .. ..	673	196	247	869	920
Weighted Average for State .. ..	677	294	354	971	1,031
<b>Victoria—</b>					
Melbourne .. ..	645	296	379	941	1,024
Ballarat .. ..	648	133	204	781	852
Bendigo .. ..	642	179	230	821	872
Geelong .. ..	657	226	293	883	950
Warrnambool .. ..	663	223	322	886	985
Ararat .. ..	719	162	227	881	946
Bairnsdale .. ..	695	218	303	913	998
Beechworth .. ..	649	144	188	793	837
Benalla .. ..	666	199	267	865	933
Bright .. ..	714	120	153	834	867
Camperdown .. ..	651	227	295	878	946
Castlemaine .. ..	664	159	238	823	902
Colac .. ..	682	306	382	988	1,064
Creswick .. ..	643	70	101	713	744
Daylesford .. ..	672	138	210	810	882
Dunolly .. ..	623	79	105	702	728
Echuca .. ..	676	160	230	836	906
Euroa .. ..	652	161	183	813	835
Hamilton .. ..	697	228	289	925	986
Horsham .. ..	698	269	379	967	1,077
Korumburra .. ..	672	216	232	888	904
Kyneton .. ..	672	172	244	844	916
Maldon .. ..	645	92	107	737	752
Maryborough .. ..	678	118	186	796	864
Mildura .. ..	766	369	465	1,135	1,231
Nhill .. ..	715	175	217	890	932
Omeo .. ..	751	96	135	847	886
Orbost .. ..	691	218	262	909	953
Portland .. ..	701	210	281	911	982
St. Arnaud .. ..	694	192	273	886	967
Sale .. ..	645	173	241	818	886
Shepparton .. ..	690	242	317	932	1,007
Stawell .. ..	708	159	238	867	946

**Relative Purchasing-Power-of-Money Index-Numbers in Various Towns compared with Weighted Average Cost of Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5 Rooms as Base (=1000), November, 1921—cont.**

State and Town.	Food and Groceries, Index No.	House Rent, 4 Rooms, Index No.	House Rent, 5 Rooms, Index No.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4 Rooms Index No.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5 Rooms Index No.
<b>Victoria—cont.</b>					
Swan Hill ..	669	284	371	953	1,040
Walhalla ..	734	44	70	778	804
Wandiligong ..	728	70	87	798	815
Wangaratta ..	684	212	275	896	959
Warracknabeal ..	662	199	245	861	907
Wonthaggi ..	661	241	291	902	952
Yackandandah ..	702	149	184	851	886
Weighted Average for State ..	650	263	340	913	990
<b>Queensland—</b>					
Brisbane ..	668	193	251	861	919
Toowoomba ..	625	170	227	795	852
Rockhampton ..	663	149	179	812	842
Charters Towers ..	686	177	212	863	898
Warwick ..	654	177	218	831	872
Bundaberg ..	632	144	206	776	838
Cairns ..	748	230	277	978	1,025
Charleville ..	755	283	371	1,038	1,126
Chillagoe ..	816	175	262	991	1,078
Cloncurry ..	775	268	326	1,043	1,101
Cooktown ..	812	67	90	879	902
Cunnamulla ..	731	140	192	871	923
Goondiwindi ..	661	157	218	818	879
Gympie ..	687	140	184	827	871
Hamilton ..	669	262	310	931	979
Hughenden ..	777	328	415	1,105	1,192
Ipswich ..	695	208	272	903	967
Longreach ..	726	186	237	912	963
Mackay ..	734	230	306	964	1,040
Maryborough ..	668	158	237	826	905
Mt. Morgan ..	664	140	166	804	830
Roma ..	702	240	317	942	1,019
Townsville ..	755	259	348	1,014	1,103
Winton ..	775	291	378	1,066	1,153
Weighted Average for State ..	676	188	243	864	919
<b>South Australia—</b>					
Adelaide ..	658	258	355	916	1,013
Moonta & Kadina ..	660	168	231	828	891
Port Pirie ..	677	216	264	893	941
Mt. Gambier ..	645	150	190	795	835
Peterborough ..	696	195	260	891	956
Gawler ..	665	175	217	840	882
Kapunda ..	654	114	174	768	828
Murray Bridge ..	656	247	311	903	967
Pt. Augusta ..	696	217	276	913	972
Pt. Lincoln ..	696	183	235	879	931
Pt. Victor (Victor Harbour) ..	657	232	306	889	963
Renmark ..	732	341	422	1,073	1,154
Weighted Average for State ..	660	245	334	905	994

**Relative Purchasing-Power-of-Money Index-Numbers in Various Towns compared with Weighted Average Cost of Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5 Rooms as Base (=1000), November, 1921—cont.**

State and Town.	Food and Groceries, Index No.	House Rent, 4 Rooms, Index No.	House Rent, 5 Rooms, Index No.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4 Rooms Index No.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5 Rooms Index No.
<b>Western Australia—</b>					
Perth & Fremantle	702	253	313	955	1,015
Kalgoorlie & Boulder	782	237	287	1,019	1,069
Midland Junction & Guildford	736	195	267	931	1,003
Bunbury .. ..	733	260	252	943	985
Geraldton .. ..	720	267	325	987	1,045
Albany .. ..	765	205	262	970	1,027
Broome .. ..	930	—*	—*	—*	—*
Carnarvon .. ..	861	240	297	1,101	1,158
Cue .. ..	890	118	174	1,008	1,064
Katanning .. ..	676	251	303	927	979
Leonora .. ..	841	87	131	928	972
Menzies .. ..	891	87	96	978	987
Northam .. ..	732	210	302	942	1,034
Ravensthorpe ..	841	66	109	907	950
Weighted Average for State ..	727	240	299	967	1,026
<b>Tasmania—</b>					
Hobart .. ..	717	291	365	1,008	1,082
Launceston .. ..	670	213	309	883	979
Zeehan .. ..	774	105	127	879	901
Beaconsfield ..	696	41	56	737	752
Queenstown .. ..	752	175	227	927	979
Burnie .. ..	675	240	310	915	985
Campbelltown ..	707	93	140	800	847
Devonport .. ..	713	239	294	952	1,007
Franklin .. ..	722	164	205	886	927
Oatlands .. ..	713	98	129	811	842
Scottsdale .. ..	662	175	218	837	880
Weighted Average for State ..	705	235	306	940	1,011
Weighted Average Commonwealth	671	261	329	932	1,000

\* Not available. † Basis of Tables.

**3. Food and Groceries.**—Comparing the index-numbers for food and groceries alone (column I.), it will be observed that, taking the weighted average for all the towns in each State, New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia and Tasmania are above the average for the Commonwealth, while Victoria and South Australia are below. Western Australia is the most expensive State (8.4 per cent. above the average), and Victoria the cheapest (3.1 per cent. below). Of the other States Tasmania is 5.1 per cent.; New South Wales 0.8 per cent.

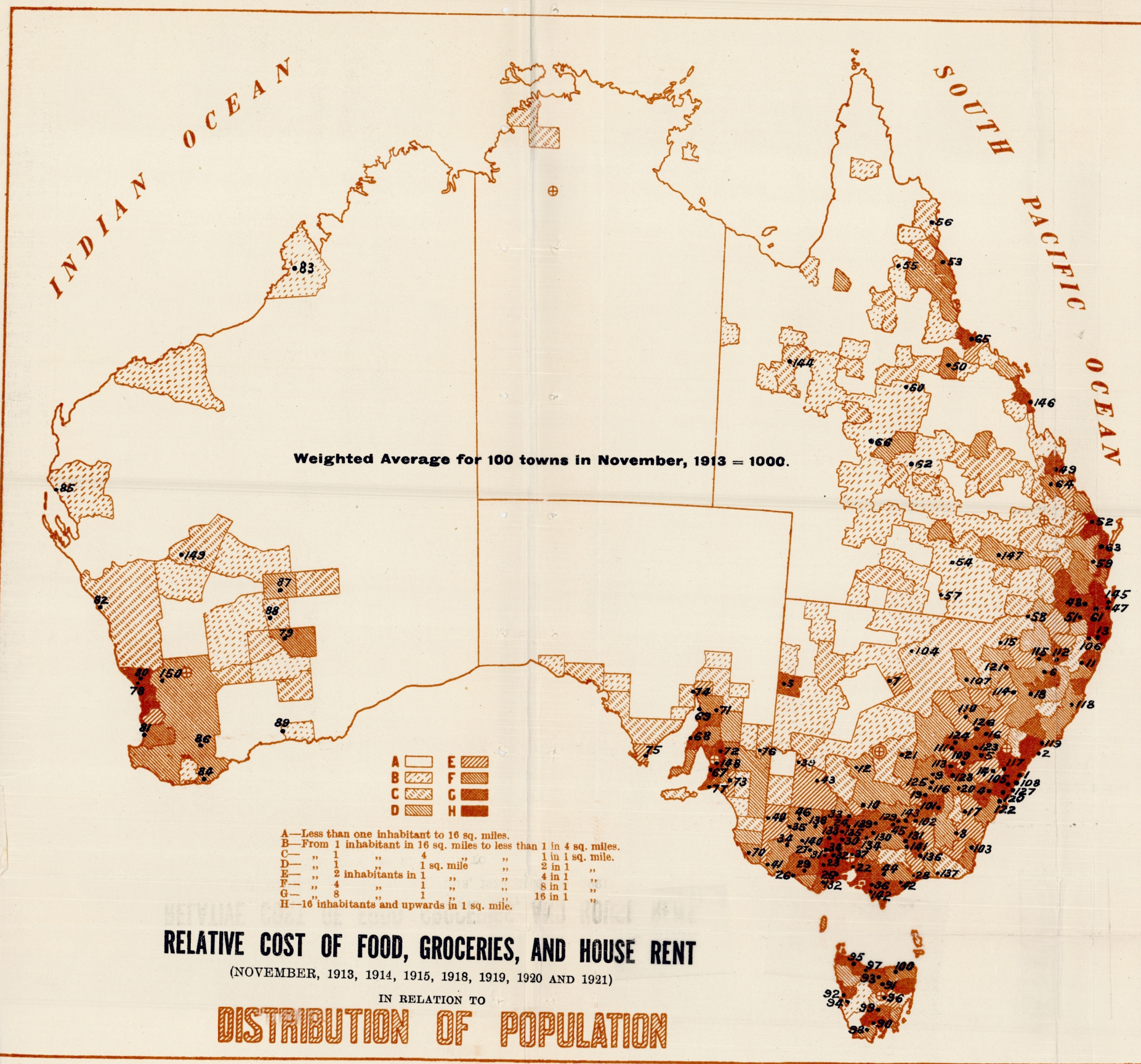
and Queensland 0.7 above the average, while the index-number for South Australia is 1.6 per cent. below the average. In all the States except Western Australia some of the towns are above and some below the average for the Commonwealth. In New South Wales the most expensive town is Cobar, 12.1 per cent. above the weighted average for the 150 towns, while the cheapest town is Tamworth, which is 6.0 per cent. below the average. In Victoria, Mildura is the most expensive town, 14.2 per cent. above, and Dunolly is the cheapest, 7.2 per cent. below the average. In Queensland the most expensive town is Chillagoe, 21.6 per cent. above, and the cheapest Toowoomba, 6.9 per cent. below the average. In South Australia the most expensive town is Renmark, 9.1 per cent. above, and the cheapest Mt. Gambier, 3.9 per cent. below the average. In Western Australia, Broome is the most expensive town, 38.6 per cent. above, and Katanning the cheapest, 0.7 per cent. above the weighted average for all towns. Zeehan is the most expensive town in Tasmania, being 15.4 per cent. above, while Scottsdale is the cheapest, being 1.3 per cent. below the average for the 150 towns.

4. **House Rents.**—There is a far greater divergence between the relative expenditure on house rents in the various towns than on food and groceries. As might naturally be expected, the general tendency appears to be that the cost of housing accommodation is higher in places where there is great centralisation of people than in sparsely-populated districts. That this is not always the case, however, is at once apparent on comparing the index-numbers for Sydney, with its 899,099 inhabitants, and such towns as Hughenden in Queensland, Mildura in Victoria, and Renmark in South Australia.

Comparing the weighted average of the towns in each State, it will be seen that, in the case of four-roomed houses, New South Wales is 12.6 per cent., and Victoria 0.8 per cent., above the average for the whole of the towns, while the other States are below the average—Queensland 28.0 per cent.; Tasmania 10.0 per cent.; Western Australia 8.0 per cent.; and South Australia 6.1 per cent. Turning now to houses having 5 rooms, it will be seen that again New South Wales is above the average for the whole of the towns, by 7.6 per cent. Of the remaining States, Victoria is 3.3 per cent., and South Australia 1.5 per cent., above the average for the whole of the towns, while Queensland is 26.1 per cent., Western Australia is 9.1 per cent., Tasmania is 7.0 per cent., below the average for the 150 towns.

Comparing individual towns, it may be seen that in New South Wales Katoomba has the highest index-number for houses of four and five rooms, 32.2 per cent. for the former, and 29.2 per cent. for the latter, above the average for the 150 towns considered as a whole. Cobar has the lowest index-number for both kinds of houses, being 75.1 per cent. for 4 rooms, and 73.6 per cent. for 5 rooms below the average. In Victoria, Mildura is the highest for houses of 4 rooms and 5 rooms, being 41.4 per cent. for the former, and 41.3 per cent. for the latter, above the average for all towns. Walhalla has the lowest index-number in both cases, 83.1 per cent. below the average for houses having 4 rooms and 78.7 per cent.





## RELATIVE COST OF FOOD, GROCERIES, AND HOUSE RENT

(NOVEMBER, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1918, 1919, 1920 AND 1921)

## DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

### REFERENCE TO NUMBERS ON MAP.

	1913.		1914.		1915.		1918.		1919.		1920.		1921.		1915.		1918.		1919.		1920.		1921.	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
1 SYDNEY ..	1,109	634	1,124	651	1,321	861	1,372	896	1,586	1,096	1,796	1,251	1,541	984	1,110	922	1,046	874	1,147	994	1,486	1,279	1,197	1,003
2 Newcastle ..	960	637	972	648	1,228	847	1,279	907	1,586	1,096	1,811	1,290	1,526	997	1,174	868	1,261	888	1,455	1,027	1,759	1,253	1,474	973
3 Broken Hill ..	1,116	768	849	773	1,192	1,013	1,298	954	1,526	1,185	1,800	1,458	1,334	992	1,137	873	1,150	879	1,339	1,065	1,612	1,277	1,355	1,040
4 Goulburn ..	974	629	1,035	667	1,271	854	1,287	903	1,467	1,079	1,738	1,306	1,444	970	1,146	920	1,171	956	1,380	1,156	1,537	1,333	1,238	1,034
5 Bathurst ..	892	583	909	608	1,102	825	1,112	858	1,314	1,020	1,638	1,306	1,287	955	1,135	841	1,247	909	1,497	1,124	1,712	1,291	1,477	1,027
6 Armidale ..	875	601	948	618	1,148	863	1,263	899	1,441	1,094	1,689	1,266	1,368	1,000	1,185	884	1,171	929	1,428	1,097	1,608	1,225	1,470	1,052
7 Cobargo ..	887	661	881	742	996	907	1,189	923	1,338	1,191	1,476	1,348	1,226	1,099	1,202	883	1,339	988	1,538	1,155	1,753	1,370	1,429	1,017
8 Cooma ..	861	638	875	662	1,221	962	1,231	898	1,451	1,136	1,718	1,383	1,463	1,067	1,078	854	1,135	905	1,349	1,119	1,601	1,314	1,345	1,019
9 Cootamundra ..	877	632	900	653	1,290	892	1,363	894	1,489	1,045	1,857	1,369	1,514	1,021	1,098	854	1,280	917	1,572	1,107	1,678	1,212	1,390	937
10 Deniliquin ..	836	606	943	675	1,199	924	1,190	904	1,348	1,020	1,645	1,318	1,325	966	1,190	887	1,278	998	1,488	1,073	1,819	1,322	1,509	1,012
11 Grafton ..	919	632	922	654	1,181	913	1,254	935	1,398	1,086	1,640	1,300	1,410	1,037	1,131	886	1,215	908	1,421	1,064	1,692	1,290	1,432	985
12 Hay ..	918	688	989	740	1,277	1,006	1,200	889	1,406	1,068	1,695	1,339	1,431	1,033	1,101	859	1,246	895	1,392	1,041	1,587	1,187	1,341	929
13 Lismore ..	931	695	1,042	723	1,213	860	1,353	938	1,535	1,120	1,684	1,250	1,526	1,076	1,121	902	1,310	927	1,603	1,109	1,749	1,285	1,512	992
14 Lithgow ..	915	628	938	625	1,227	894	1,263	912	1,459	1,090	1,676	1,275	1,440	1,003	1,252	870	1,271	888	1,456	1,112	1,670	1,294	1,388	992
15 Moree ..	981	681	1,041	696	1,256	937	1,406	960	1,599	1,190	1,832	1,386	1,435	1,040	1,201	841	1,312	855	1,570	1,178	1,714	1,323	1,418	1,010
16 Mudgee ..	824	569	895	640	1,131	863	1,175	888	1,430	1,099	1,666	1,271	1,437	999	1,223	885	1,279	902	1,505	1,083	1,691	1,263	1,508	1,010
17 Queanbeyan ..	1,052	650	980	635	1,213	906	1,194	914	1,421	1,105	1,657	1,340	1,452	1,012	1,325	847	1,368	928	1,579	1,101	1,837	1,307	1,698	1,076
18 Tanworth ..	902	599	1,068	649	1,231	874	1,247	871	1,469	1,122	1,648	1,238	1,352	922	1,120	862	1,195	908	1,351	1,061	1,600	1,230	1,473	1,010
19 Wagga Wagga ..	967	584	949	670	1,172	834	1,315	875	1,464	1,018	1,628	1,204	1,402	956	1,087	822	1,182	870	1,411	1,070	1,612	1,274	1,473	970
20 Yass ..	943	637	1,040	676	1,251	948	1,239	911	1,492	1,159	1,810	1,431	1,438	1,059	1,258	869	1,251	901	1,516	1,076	1,829	1,318	1,521	994
21 West Wyalong ..	986	631	952	669	1,130	890	1,278	935	1,474	1,123	1,672	1,322	1,427	1,076	1,190	877	1,313	926	1,593	1,192	1,704	1,283	1,398	1,004
22 MELBOURNE ..	984	568	1,019	628	1,240	852	1,304	861	1,472	995	1,780	1,246	1,496	942	1,131	886	1,215	908	1,421	1,064	1,692	1,290	1,432	985
23 Ballarat ..	767	566	845	636	1,084	874	1,051	842	1,203	979	1,547	1,265	1,245	947	1,210	834	1,219	888	1,440	1,065	1,639	1,221	1,368	960
24 Bendigo ..	815	573	873	641	1,068	843	1,090	826	1,207	935	1,527	1,207	1,274	939	1,225	911	1,272	924	1,475	1,070	1,742	1,327	1,476	1,029
25 Geelong ..	872	579	943	639	1,145	849	1,122	821	1,340	984	1,601	1,200	1,388	960	1,197	859	1,233	920	1,455	1,105	1,610	1,229	1,368	1,001
26 Warrnambool ..	865	581	914	620	1,152	868	1,172	863	1,353	972	1,711	1,281	1,439	968	1,141	838	1,227	902	1,456	1,108	1,681	1,298	1,405	1,019
27 Ararat ..	833	577	915	641	1,179	895	1,160	879	1,302	1,021	1,707	1,313	1,382	1,050	1,180	874	1,243	911	1,447	1,090	1,651	1,255	1,345	983
28 Bairnsdale ..	796	579	838	615	1,155	903	1,136	876	1,320	1,052	1,674	1,281	1,458	1,016	1,131	886	1,215	908	1,421	1,064	1,692	1,290	1,432	985
29 Camperdown ..	866	572	915	625	1,101	818	1,148	865	1,300	975	1,596	1,219	1,382	952	1,131	886	1,215	908	1,421	1,064	1,692	1,290	1,432	985
30 Castlemaine ..	773	547	911	636	1,137	862	1,138	864	1,283	1,005	1,608	1,292	1,318	970	1,210	834	1,219	888	1,440	1,065	1,639	1,221	1,368	960
31 Creswick ..	730	577	808	636	1,056	883	1,055	858	1,145	1,018	1,401	1,270	1,086	940	1,137	879	1,238	941	1,471	1,088	1,724	1,277	1,456	988
32 Daylesford ..	779	590	817	638	1,073	885	1,080	853	1,222	1,026	1,534	1,291	1,358	982	1,137	879	1,238	941	1,471	1,088	1,724	1,277	1,456	988
33 Echuca ..	811	607	867	672	1,068	985	1,024	876	1,305	984	1,601	1,200	1,388	960	1,282	911	1,272	924	1,475	1,070	1,742	1,327	1,476	1,029
34 Hamilton ..	871	594	926	636	1,275	924	1,160	860	1,314	970	1,645	1,252	1,441	1,018	1,197	859	1,233	920	1,455	1,105	1,610	1,229	1,368	1,001
35 Horsham ..	849	534	988	670	1,202	921	1,189	890	1,386	1,016	1,727	1,312	1,573	1,020	1,141	838	1,227	902	1,456	1,108	1,681	1,298	1,405	1,019
36 Korumburra ..	839	596	892	625	1,162	907	1,103	835	1,294	964	1,583	1,238	1,320	982	1,131	886	1,215	908	1,421	1,064	1,692	1,290	1,432	985
37 Kyneton ..	766	562	790	611	1,114	887	1,098	849	1,245	951	1,581	1,259	1,338	981	1,131	886	1,215	908	1,421	1,064	1,692	1,290	1,432	985
38 Maryborough ..	745	573	808	626	1,029	844	1,040	855	1,205	988	1,521	1,259	1,262	991	1,131	886	1,215	908	1,421	1,064	1,692	1,290	1,432	985
39 Mildura ..	972	608	1,053	696	1,272	939	1,356	896	1,528	1,064	2,010	1,302	1,799	1,119	1,137	879	1,238	941	1,471	1,088	1,724	1,277	1,456	988
40 Nhill ..	867	593	905	656	1,121	887	1,170	889	1,261	989	1,536	1,230	1,362	1,045	1,137	879	1,238	941	1,471	1,088	1,724	1,277	1,456	988
41 Portland ..	796	592	904	624	1,220	928	1,170	872	1,336	1,024	1,549	1,239	1,435	1,024	1,137	879	1,238	941	1,471	1,088	1,724	1,277	1,456	988
42 Sale ..	784	551	874	634	1,070	824	1,085	836	1,259	970	1,600	1,237	1,294	942	1,137	879	1,238	941	1,471	1,088	1,724	1,277	1,456	988
43 Swan Hill ..	975	618	1,000	649	1,279	874	1,288	858	1,423	993	1,708	1,229	1,519	977	1,137	879	1,238	941	1,471	1,088	1,724	1,277	1,456	988
44 Walhalla ..	790																							



below for houses having 5 rooms. In Queensland, Hughenden has the highest index-number for houses of 4 rooms and 5 rooms, being 25.7 per cent. for the former and 26.1 per cent. for the latter, above the average for all towns. Cooktown has the lowest index-number in both cases, being 74.3 per cent. for 4 rooms, and 72.6 per cent. for 5 rooms below the average. In South Australia, Renmark has the highest index-number for rents for houses of 4 and 5 rooms, being 30.7 per cent. for the former, and 28.3 per cent. for the latter, above the average, while Kapunda has the lowest index-number, 56.3 per cent. for houses of 4 rooms, and 47.1 per cent. for houses of 5 rooms below the average. In Western Australia, Geraldton has the highest index-number for houses of 4 rooms and 5 rooms; for the former being 2.3 per cent. above the average, and for the latter being 1.2 per cent. below the average. For houses of 4 rooms, Ravensthorpe is 74.7 per cent., and for houses of 5 rooms, Menzies is 70.8 per cent. below the average for the 150 towns. Hobart has the highest index-numbers for Tasmania in both cases, being 11.5 per cent. above the average for houses of 4 rooms, and 10.9 above the average for houses of 5 rooms. Beaconsfield has the lowest index-numbers in both cases, being 84.3 per cent. for 4 rooms, and 83.0 per cent. for 5 rooms below the average for the 150 towns considered as a whole.

5. **Food, Groceries and House Rent.**—The index-numbers in the last two columns of the table on pages 56 to 59 shew the relative cost of food and groceries combined with rent of the two classes of houses indicated. The general order and arrangement, both of the separate States and of individual towns, as regards relative cost of the commodities and house rent included, is the same whether the rent included refers to four or to five-roomed houses. Taking combined expenditure on food, groceries, and rent of four-roomed houses, New South Wales is 4.9 per cent., Western Australia 3.8 per cent., and Tasmania 2.4 per cent. above the weighted average for the Commonwealth, while the remaining States are below the average—Queensland, 7.3 per cent., South Australia, 2.9 per cent., and Victoria, 2.0 per cent. For combined expenditure on food, groceries and houses having five rooms, the index-number for New South Wales is 3.1 per cent., Western Australia 2.6 per cent., and Tasmania 1.1 per cent., above the weighted average for all towns, while the index-number for Queensland is 8.1 per cent., Victoria 1.0 per cent., and South Australia 0.6 per cent., below the average.

Comparing individual towns, it may be seen that in New South Wales, Katoomba has the highest index-number for the combined expenditure on food, groceries and rent of four-roomed houses and five-roomed houses, being 16.1 per cent. for the former, and 16.2 per cent. for the latter above the average. The index-number is lowest in Adelong, whether the comparison be made with four or five rooms. In the former case it is 14.9 per cent., and in the latter 18.0 per cent. below the average. In Victoria, Mildura has the highest combined index-number in both cases, 21.8 per cent. and 23.1 per cent. above the respective weighted average index-numbers. Dunolly has the lowest combined index-number for both four and five-roomed houses, being 24.7 per cent. for the former, and 27.2 per cent. for the latter, below the weighted average for the Commonwealth. In Queensland, Hughenden has the highest index-

number, whether the combined expenditure includes four or five rooms. The combined index-number for Hughenden is 18.6 per cent. for four rooms, and 19.2 per cent. for five rooms, above the Commonwealth averages, while Bundaberg has the lowest index-number for four rooms, being 16.7 per cent. below the average, and Mt. Morgan the lowest combined index-number for five-roomed houses, being 17.0 per cent. below the average. In South Australia Renmark has the highest, and Kapunda the lowest index-number in both cases. The index-number for Renmark is 15.1 per cent. for four rooms, and 15.4 per cent. for five rooms above, and for Kapunda, 17.6 per cent. for four rooms, and 17.2 per cent. for five rooms below the weighted averages for the Commonwealth. In Western Australia, Carnarvon has the highest combined index-number for houses of both four and five rooms, being 18.1 per cent. for the former, and 15.8 per cent. for the latter, above the average. Ravensthorpe has the lowest combined index-number for both four and five rooms. In the former case it is 2.7 per cent., and in the latter 5.0 per cent. below the Commonwealth average. Hobart has the highest combined index-number in Tasmania, being 8.2 per cent. for four rooms, and 8.2 per cent. for five rooms above the average. Beaconsfield has the lowest combined index-number, being 20.9 per cent. below the average, when combined expenditure for four rooms is taken, and 24.8 per cent. below the average including five rooms.

**6. Variation in Purchasing-Power-of-Money Index-Numbers, 1913 to 1921.**—On the map facing page 61, index-numbers are given which represent the relative purchasing-power-of-money in each of the 100 towns in 1913 and 1914, and also shew the increase or decrease in 100 towns between *November, 1913*, and the same month in 1914, 1915, 1918, 1919, 1920 and 1921. In these index-numbers the *weighted average expenditure in 1913* on food, groceries, and rent of five-roomed houses is taken as base (= 1000, see end of first column). The second column represents the proportional expenditure in each town on food and groceries only, so that the difference between the index-number in the first column and that in the second column for any town represents the relative expenditure on rent in November, 1913. In the third and fourth columns shewing purchasing-power-of-money index-numbers for November, 1914, the same base is retained, with the result that the figures shew not only the relative cost in that month, but also the increase or decrease in cost during the periods indicated. Similarly, the index-numbers in the fifth and sixth, seventh and eighth, ninth and tenth, eleventh and twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth columns are again computed to the original base, so that they shew both the relative cost of food and groceries as between the several towns, and the variation in cost in each individual town since November, 1913.\* Thus it may be seen that in Sydney the purchasing-power-of-money index-number increased from 1109 to 1541, a rise of 39.0 per cent., between November, 1913, and November, 1921. The figures shew, moreover, that the purchasing-power-of-money index-number in Sydney (1109) was 10.9 per cent. above the Commonwealth average (1000) in November, 1913, while twelve months later the index-number (1124) was 8.6 per cent. above the Commonwealth average

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\* See note at foot of Table on Map facing p. 61.

(1035) ; in November, 1915, it was 1321, or 7.1 per cent. above the Commonwealth average (1234) ; in November, 1918, it was 1372 or 7.0 per cent. above the Commonwealth average (1282) ; in November, 1919, it was 1586, or 7.4 per cent. above the Commonwealth average (1477) ; in November, 1920, it was 1796, or 5.1 per cent. above the Commonwealth average (1709) ; and in November, 1921, it was 1541, or 6.5 per cent. above the Commonwealth average (1461). Again, as regards cost of food and groceries only, the index-number in Sydney in 1913 was 634, or 2.1 per cent. above the Commonwealth average (621) ; in November, 1914, the corresponding number was 651 ; in November, 1915, 861 ; in November, 1918, 896 ; in November, 1919, 1096 ; in November, 1920, 1251 ; and in November, 1921, 984, shewing that the cost increased from November, 1913, to November, 1921, by 55.2 per cent., and was then 0.4 per cent. above the Commonwealth average (980). The difference between the two index-numbers for Sydney in 1913 was 475 ; the corresponding difference in 1918 was 476 ; in 1919, was 490 ; in 1920, was 545 ; and in 1921 was 557. This shews that rent of five-roomed houses was approximately the same in November, 1918, as in November, 1913, but in November, 1919, had increased 3.2 per cent. ; in November, 1920, had further increased 11.2 per cent. ; and in November, 1921, had a further slight increase of 2.2 per cent.

It has already been explained that the list of towns from which information as to prices and house rents is collected annually has been extended, and for November, 1915 to 1921, was 150. The index-numbers for the 50 additional towns for November, 1915 to 1921, are shewn in columns 13 to 20 on the map. They are computed to the same base as the 100 towns, and are therefore comparable with them in all respects. Thus, it may be seen that comparing Melbourne and Bright, the index-number for food and groceries in November, 1915, was 852 for Melbourne, and 921 for Bright, shewing that the cost of food and groceries was 8.1 per cent. higher in Bright than in Melbourne. Again, taking the difference between the two index-numbers for November, 1921, in each case, it may be seen that the index-number for rent of five-roomed houses was in Melbourne 554, and in Bright 223. Thus the rent of five-roomed houses was at that period 58.2 per cent. less in Bright than in Melbourne.

**7. Comparisons between Results obtained from Special Investigation and Quarterly Results.**—In order to ascertain the degree of accuracy with which the investigations as to variations in the purchasing-power of money made prior to 1912 for the capital towns only, and those made since the beginning of 1912 for the thirty towns, reflect the conditions obtaining throughout the States and Commonwealth, comparisons between the three sets of results were made in connection with the inquiry of November, 1913 to 1920. Similar comparisons are now made in connection with the 1921 inquiry. In the following table

the first line in each section shews the results obtained, as to relative purchasing-power of money, from the special inquiry covering in all 150 towns. The second line gives the results obtained from the returns received for the month of November, 1921, for the five towns in each State from which regular monthly returns are received, and the last line the results obtained from the November returns for the capital towns only. The capital towns are, of course, included in each of the other two investigations, and the five towns in each State are included in the investigation for "all towns":—

**Relative Purchasing-Power-of-Money Index-Numbers. Comparisons between Results obtained from Special Investigation and from Ordinary Periodic Returns, November, 1921.**

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	W'ght Aver- age.
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**FOOD AND GROCERIES.**

All Towns* .. ..	1,009	969	1,007	984	1,083	1,051	1,000
Five Towns in each State	1,012	970	997	989	1,083	1,062	1,000
Capital Towns only ..	1,013	971	1,006	991	1,057	1,080	1,000

**RENT, 5-ROOMED HOUSES.**

All Towns* .. ..	1,076	1,033	739	1,015	909	930	1,000
Five Towns in each State	1,088	1,032	695	991	892	921	1,000
Capital Towns only ..	1,052	1,047	693	981	865	1,008	1,000

**FOOD AND GROCERIES AND RENT.**

All Towns* .. ..	1,031	990	919	994	1,026	1,011	1,000
Five Towns in each State	1,038	991	895	990	1,018	1,014	1,000
Capital Towns only ..	1,027	998	896	987	989	1,055	1,000

\* For list of towns included, see Table on pages 56 to 59.

As regards variations in cost of living for November, 1915 to 1921, compared with November, 1913, the index-numbers for November, 1915 to 1921, computed from the three sets of data mentioned above are shewn in the following table:—

**Variations in Purchasing-Power-of-Money Price Index-Numbers, Results obtained from Annual Inquiry for extended List of Towns and from Periodic Monthly Inquiries, November, 1913 to 1921.**

Particulars.	1913.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
FOOD AND GROCERIES.								
All Towns* .. ..	1,000	1,405	1,353	1,395	1,435	1,706	2,002	1,578
Five Towns in each State	1,000	1,404	1,354	1,390	1,430	1,701	2,007	1,577
Capital Towns only ..	1,000	1,408	1,358	1,397	1,440	1,715	2,021	1,588
RENT OF 5-ROOMED HOUSES.								
All Towns* .. ..	1,000	952	959	981	1,031	1,103	1,228	1,268
Five Towns in each State	1,000	961	966	987	1,039	1,110	1,235	1,271
Capital Towns only ..	1,000	955	961	980	1,033	1,099	1,225	1,261
FOOD, GROCERIES, AND RENT.								
All Towns* .. ..	1,000	1,234	1,204	1,238	1,282	1,477	1,709	1,461
Five Towns in each State	1,000	1,232	1,203	1,234	1,278	1,471	1,706	1,458
Capital Towns only ..	1,000	1,223	1,196	1,227	1,274	1,464	1,697	1,455

*NOTE.*—The figures in the vertical columns do not, of course, shew relative purchasing-power-of-money index-numbers. They shew merely the increase or decrease in cost in November of each year, compared with November, 1913, for "All Towns," "Five Towns in each State," and "Capital Towns only" respectively.

\* See footnote to preceding table.

The index-numbers in the first line of each part of the latter table refer to 100 towns for November, 1913, and to 150 towns for November, 1915 to 1921. The general closeness of the results shewn in these two tables is remarkable, and is a further confirmation of the conclusions previously stated, that the index-numbers published for the capital towns only, for the years prior to 1912, and for the thirty towns for 1912 and subsequent years, reflect, with a substantial degree of accuracy, the variations in the purchasing-power-of-money index-numbers, not only in each State separately, but also throughout the Commonwealth as a whole. The second table also shews that during the period November, 1913, to November, 1921, the average cost of food and groceries throughout the Commonwealth increased 57.8 per cent., house rents increased 26.8 per cent., the aggregate result shewing an increase of approximately 46.1 per cent.

## SECTION VI.—INVESTIGATIONS INTO VARIATIONS IN THE COST OF FOOD AND GROCERIES, RENT, CLOTHING AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE.

1. **Introduction.**—The Royal Commission on the Basic Wage was appointed to inquire into and report upon the following matters:—

- (1) The actual cost of living at the present time, according to reasonable standards of comfort, including all matters comprised in the ordinary expenditure of a household, for a man with a wife and three children under fourteen years of age, and the several items and amounts which make up that cost.

- (2) The actual corresponding cost of living during each of the last five years.
- (3) How the Basic Wage may be automatically adjusted to the rise and fall from time to time of the purchasing-power of money.

Reference was made to the findings of the Commission in Report No. 11, pp. 28 and 29. In answer to the third clause of the enquiry, the Commission recommended that "a Bureau of Labour should be organized from existing members of the Public Service, which should ascertain from time to time the rise and fall in the purchasing power of money in relation to the reasonable standard of comfort for the typical family (*i.e.*, such a family as is described in Clause 1)." This suggestion was adopted by the Government as appears from a letter received by the Secretary of the Commission, a copy of which is given in the second report of the Commission. The Commonwealth Statistician was consulted as to the methods to be followed in this connection, and the duty of carrying out this recommendation entrusted to this Bureau. As the result of investigations and enquiry, as to methods adopted in other countries, the methods hereafter described have been adopted for the purpose of measuring variations in the cost of the commodities and services which comprise the total expenditure on living.

**2. Method Adopted.**—The Commission was concerned principally with the ascertainment of variations in the cost of the regimen which its members adopted, and which is described in the Indicator Lists published in the Report. It is clear, however, that to confine the investigations by this Bureau in the way suggested by the Commission, would be to limit their usefulness. It has therefore been decided to apply to the extended investigation the method of index-number already used in the investigations into variations in the cost of food, groceries and rent. [As will be shewn later, the index-numbers may be used to determine accurately from time to time the rise and fall in the purchasing power of money in relation to the reasonable standard of comfort for the typical family as outlined by the Commission, as well as for the determination of variations in any standard fixed by previous investigators or which may be fixed in the future.]

The ordinary expenditure of a household may be conveniently divided under four main heads—(1) Food and Groceries ; (2) Rent ; (3) Clothing ; (4) Other Miscellaneous Expenditure.

In the following computations these four groups have been adopted, and index-numbers are given shewing variations in each of the groups separately, and in all groups combined.

After careful investigation it has been decided to adopt for food, groceries and house rent the commodities, method, and weighting already in use for the investigations which have been and are being made by this Bureau. The commodities and quantities adopted for food and groceries conform very closely to those given in the Indicator Lists of the Commission. With regard to rent, the Commission adopted a certain type of five-roomed house as its standard for determining the amount allowed for house rent. The investigations made by this Bureau, while not confined to any particular type but to the Predominant House Rent, can with safety be used to shew variations in the rent being paid for the type of house described by the Commission.

The investigations of this Bureau have advisedly hitherto been confined to food, groceries and house rent,\* and it has been necessary,

\* See paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of Section IV. of this issue.

therefore, to make investigations into the cost of clothing and miscellaneous expenditure. With regard to clothing, the Basic Wage Commission collected a great deal of information as to prices and duration of articles, and these have been utilised in computing the index-numbers given in the following tables. Forms have been sent out to retailers on which the prices of the articles at November, 1920, were given, these prices, so far as the Capital Cities are concerned, being in general the prices quoted by the firms to whom the forms were sent; they are the predominant prices, *i.e.*, the price of the grade of the articles which is most in demand. The retailers were asked to quote for November, 1921, and for May, 1922, the prices of the same articles. In order to ascertain the change in expenditure, the quantities and duration as given in the Indicator Lists of the Basic Wage Commission have been used for "weighting" purposes, in order to arrive at a weekly expenditure in clothing. This weekly expenditure is then multiplied by weights in the same manner as is the weekly expenditure on rent, in order to arrive at an aggregate expenditure comparable with the aggregate expenditure on food and groceries and on rent.

With regard to Miscellaneous Expenditure, which covers a very wide field, enquiries have been made as to variations in cost of fuel and light, household utensils, drapery, crockery, etc., and also with regard to other items included in the Indicator Lists for Miscellaneous Expenditure, and the aggregate expenditure on these items has been computed in the same manner as that for clothing.

The item Groceries (not Food) has been omitted from Miscellaneous Expenditure, though it was so described by the Commission, as the index-numbers already published by this Bureau cover the items allowed for in this amount, such as soap, starch, blue, &c.

**3. Base Period.**—For the purpose of making comparisons, it is necessary to fix some period as the base period with which all other periods are compared. In the case of index-numbers for food, groceries, and rent, already published, the base period is the year 1911. For the new index-numbers, covering all the items of household expenditure, November, 1914, has been adopted. This has been necessary because of the difficulty of securing information with regard to prices of clothing and miscellaneous items for years prior to 1914. While the index-numbers for 1914 in the following tables relate to the month of November, it may be accepted as typical of immediately pre-war conditions. As in the case of the base period, 1911, the weighted average cost of the six capital cities has been taken, and the aggregate expenditure in November, 1914, made equal to 1000.

**4. Variations in the Thirty Towns.**—As will be seen from the following tables, the investigations has been extended to the Thirty Towns for the months of November, 1921, and May, 1922. It has not been considered necessary to undertake the difficult task of securing the information as to prices of clothing and miscellaneous expenditure in towns other than the Capitals, for previous years. So far as the Capitals are concerned, the information was already available in the Report of the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage. In future the information will be collected quarterly for all the towns, and quarterly index-numbers will be computed.

5. **Variations in Cost, November, 1914, to May, 1922.**—The following tables furnish index-numbers shewing the variations during the period covered, in the cost of—(a) Food and Groceries; (b) Rent; (c) Food, Groceries and Rent Combined; (d) Clothing; (e) Miscellaneous Expenditure; (f) Food and Groceries, Rent, Clothing and Miscellaneous Expenditure combined.

**Food and Groceries (46 Commodities) Index-Numbers for each of Thirty Towns, with Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities in November, 1914, as base (=1000).**

	N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						VICTORIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
Nov. 1914 ..	995	..	..	..	..	..	960	..	..	..	..	..
" 1915 ..	1,316	..	..	..	..	..	1,301	..	..	..	..	..
" 1916 ..	1,299	..	..	..	..	..	1,233	..	..	..	..	..
" 1917 ..	1,367	..	..	..	..	..	1,244	..	..	..	..	..
" 1918 ..	1,368	..	..	..	..	..	1,315	..	..	..	..	..
" 1919 ..	1,674	..	..	..	..	..	1,521	..	..	..	..	..
" 1920 ..	1,911	..	..	..	..	..	1,903	..	..	..	..	..
" 1921 ..	1,503	1,524	1,515	1,482	1,459	1,504	1,439	1,447	1,434	1,467	1,479	1,441
May 1922 ..	1,471	1,474	1,587	1,493	1,419	1,475	1,459	1,466	1,457	1,465	1,412	1,459
	QUEENSLAND—INDEX-NUMBERS.						SOUTH AUSTRALIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Petersburg.	Weighted Average, S.A.
Nov. 1914 ..	957	..	..	..	..	..	1,066	..	..	..	..	..
" 1915 ..	1,341	..	..	..	..	..	1,339	..	..	..	..	..
" 1916 ..	1,166	..	..	..	..	..	1,302	..	..	..	..	..
" 1917 ..	1,287	..	..	..	..	..	1,256	..	..	..	..	..
" 1918 ..	1,376	..	..	..	..	..	1,344	..	..	..	..	..
" 1919 ..	1,667	..	..	..	..	..	1,579	..	..	..	..	..
" 1920 ..	1,742	..	..	..	..	..	1,911	..	..	..	..	..
" 1921 ..	1,490	1,395	1,480	1,531	1,460	1,482	1,468	1,474	1,510	1,440	1,554	1,471
May 1922 ..	1,394	1,311	1,391	1,467	1,367	1,391	1,581	1,519	1,566	1,442	1,570	1,572
	WESTERN AUSTRALIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.						TASMANIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Midland Junction and Guildford.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Average, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Zeehan.	Beaconsfield.	Queenstown.	Weighted Average, Tasmania.
Nov. 1914 ..	1,164	..	..	..	..	..	1,072	..	..	..	..	1,000*
" 1915 ..	1,277	..	..	..	..	..	1,339	..	..	..	..	1,314
" 1916 ..	1,332	..	..	..	..	..	1,259	..	..	..	..	1,267
" 1917 ..	1,291	..	..	..	..	..	1,480	..	..	..	..	1,303
" 1918 ..	1,272	..	..	..	..	..	1,432	..	..	..	..	1,343
" 1919 ..	1,539	..	..	..	..	..	1,624	..	..	..	..	1,600
" 1920 ..	1,736	..	..	..	..	..	2,017	..	..	..	..	1,886
" 1921 ..	1,567	1,746	1,644	1,636	1,608	1,610	1,601	1,495	1,728	1,553	1,680	1,482
May 1922 ..	1,603	1,763	1,674	1,654	1,640	1,642	1,600	1,516	1,734	1,493	1,621	1,484
												1,484

\* Basis of Table.



House Rents.—Index-Numbers for each of Thirty Towns, with Weighted Average of Six Capital Towns in November, 1914, as base (= 1000).

	N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						VICTORIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Gedong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
Nov. 1914 ..	1,146	..	..	..	..	..	985	..	..	..	..	..
" 1915 ..	1,094	..	..	..	..	..	974	..	..	..	..	..
" 1916 ..	1,094	..	..	..	..	..	999	..	..	..	..	..
" 1917 ..	1,103	..	..	..	..	..	1,030	..	..	..	..	..
" 1918 ..	1,137	..	..	..	..	..	1,109	..	..	..	..	..
" 1919 ..	1,186	..	..	..	..	..	1,196	..	..	..	..	..
" 1920 ..	1,315	..	..	..	..	..	1,319	..	..	..	..	..
" 1921 ..	1,344	1,159	658	1,236	841	1,293	1,394	826	866	1,061	1,055	1,301
May 1922 ..	1,383	1,179	658	1,248	855	1,327	1,436	866	888	1,091	1,088	1,342

	QUEENSLAND—INDEX-NUMBERS.						SOUTH AUSTRALIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Petersburg.	Weighted Average, S.A.
Nov. 1914 ..	780	..	..	..	..	..	867	..	..	..	..	..
" 1915 ..	774	..	..	..	..	..	839	..	..	..	..	..
" 1916 ..	769	..	..	..	..	..	842	..	..	..	..	..
" 1917 ..	774	..	..	..	..	..	874	..	..	..	..	..
" 1918 ..	835	..	..	..	..	..	950	..	..	..	..	..
" 1919 ..	931	..	..	..	..	..	1,012	..	..	..	..	..
" 1920 ..	977	..	..	..	..	..	1,136	..	..	..	..	..
" 1921 ..	978	932	754	689	856	923	1,173	784	800	678	844	1,113
May 1922 ..	1,085	893	780	677	856	994	1,217	770	844	684	844	1,153

	WESTERN AUSTRALIA—INDEX-NUMBERS						TASMANIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.						Weighted Average 6 Capital Towns.	Weighted Average 30 Towns, C'wealth.
	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Midland Junction and Guildford.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Average, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Zeelan.	Beaconsfield.	Queenstown.	Weighted Average, Tasmania.		
Nov. 1914 ..	808	..	..	..	..	..	833	..	..	..	..	..	1,000*	..
" 1915 ..	759	..	..	..	..	..	839	..	..	..	..	..	970	..
" 1916 ..	782	..	..	..	..	..	847	..	..	..	..	..	977	..
" 1917 ..	789	..	..	..	..	..	861	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..
" 1918 ..	801	..	..	..	..	..	876	..	..	..	..	..	1,054	..
" 1919 ..	835	..	..	..	..	..	1,094	..	..	..	..	..	1,125	..
" 1920 ..	919	..	..	..	..	..	1,281	..	..	..	..	..	1,243	..
" 1921 ..	966	763	804	647	926	907	1,290	1,059	339	181	561	1,081	1,287	1,206
May 1922 ..	985	754	880	732	850	922	1,306	1,126	340	208	561	1,112	1,332	1,245

\* Basis of Table.

Food, Groceries and House Rent Combined.—Index-Numbers for each of Thirty Towns, with Weighted Average of Six Capital Towns in November, 1914, as base (=1000.)

	N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						VICTORIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
Nov. 1914 ..	1,056	..	..	..	..	..	970	..	..	..	..	..
" 1915 ..	1,226	..	..	..	..	..	1,169	..	..	..	..	..
" 1916 ..	1,217	..	..	..	..	..	1,135	..	..	..	..	..
" 1917 ..	1,260	..	..	..	..	..	1,158	..	..	..	..	..
" 1918 ..	1,275	..	..	..	..	..	1,232	..	..	..	..	..
" 1919 ..	1,477	..	..	..	..	..	1,390	..	..	..	..	..
" 1920 ..	1,671	..	..	..	..	..	1,668	..	..	..	..	..
" 1921 ..	1,439	1,377	1,170	1,383	1,210	1,419	1,421	1,196	1,205	1,303	1,308	1,385
May 1922 ..	1,435	1,355	1,213	1,395	1,192	1,416	1,450	1,224	1,228	1,314	1,282	1,412
	QUEENSLAND—INDEX-NUMBERS.						SOUTH AUSTRALIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Petersburg.	Weighted Average, S.A.
Nov. 1914 ..	886	..	..	..	..	..	986	..	..	..	..	..
" 1915 ..	1,112	..	..	..	..	..	1,137	..	..	..	..	..
" 1916 ..	1,006	..	..	..	..	..	1,117	..	..	..	..	..
" 1917 ..	1,080	..	..	..	..	..	1,102	..	..	..	..	..
" 1918 ..	1,158	..	..	..	..	..	1,185	..	..	..	..	..
" 1919 ..	1,371	..	..	..	..	..	1,350	..	..	..	..	..
" 1920 ..	1,434	..	..	..	..	..	1,599	..	..	..	..	..
" 1921 ..	1,284	1,209	1,187	1,191	1,217	1,257	1,349	1,196	1,224	1,133	1,268	1,327
May 1922 ..	1,270	1,142	1,145	1,145	1,161	1,230	1,434	1,217	1,275	1,137	1,278	1,403
	WESTERN AUSTRALIA—INDEX-NUMBERS						TASMANIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Midland Junction and Guildford.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Average, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Zeelan.	Beaconsfield.	Queenstown.	Weighted Average, Tasmania.
Nov. 1914 ..	1,020	..	..	..	..	..	976	..	..	..	..	1,000*
" 1915 ..	1,068	..	..	..	..	..	1,137	..	..	..	..	1,175
" 1916 ..	1,110	..	..	..	..	..	1,093	..	..	..	..	1,150
" 1917 ..	1,089	..	..	..	..	..	1,231	..	..	..	..	1,181
" 1918 ..	1,082	..	..	..	..	..	1,208	..	..	..	..	1,227
" 1919 ..	1,255	..	..	..	..	..	1,410	..	..	..	..	1,409
" 1920 ..	1,406	..	..	..	..	..	1,720	..	..	..	..	1,627
" 1921 ..	1,325	1,350	1,305	1,237	1,333	1,327	1,476	1,319	1,168	1,000	1,229	1,377
May 1922 ..	1,354	1,356	1,354	1,282	1,322	1,352	1,482	1,359	1,172	975	1,193	1,390
												Weighted Average 6 Capital Towns.
												Weighted Average 30 Towns.

\* Basis of Table.

Clothing.—Index-Numbers for each of Thirty Towns, with Weighted Average of Six Capital Towns in November, 1914, as base (= 1000).

	N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						VICTORIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
Nov. 1914 ..	1,002	..	..	..	..	..	1,035	..	..	..	..	..
.. 1915 ..	1,067	..	..	..	..	..	1,056	..	..	..	..	..
.. 1916 ..	1,197	..	..	..	..	..	1,154	..	..	..	..	..
.. 1917 ..	1,337	..	..	..	..	..	1,294	..	..	..	..	..
.. 1918 ..	1,462	..	..	..	..	..	1,463	..	..	..	..	..
.. 1919 ..	1,641	..	..	..	..	..	1,609	..	..	..	..	..
.. 1920 ..	1,754	..	..	..	..	..	1,885	..	..	..	..	..
.. 1921 ..	1,665	1,760	1,683	1,822	1,672	1,676	1,685	2,120	2,082	1,940	2,138	1,758
May 1922 ..	1,501	1,540	1,444	1,708	1,510	1,505	1,474	1,862	1,765	1,851	1,827	1,542

	QUEENSLAND—INDEX-NUMBERS.						SOUTH AUSTRALIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Petersburg.	Weighted Average, S.A.
Nov. 1914 ..	872	..	..	..	..	..	1,002	..	..	..	..	..
.. 1915 ..	915	..	..	..	..	..	1,088	..	..	..	..	..
.. 1916 ..	1,034	..	..	..	..	..	1,218	..	..	..	..	..
.. 1917 ..	1,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,392	..	..	..	..	..
.. 1918 ..	1,359	..	..	..	..	..	1,414	..	..	..	..	..
.. 1919 ..	1,581	..	..	..	..	..	1,728	..	..	..	..	..
.. 1920 ..	1,689	..	..	..	..	..	1,836	..	..	..	..	..
.. 1921 ..	1,492	1,867	1,926	2,079	2,015	1,638	1,585	1,903	1,963	2,251	1,565	1,641
May 1922 ..	1,297	1,630	1,816	1,666	1,711	1,426	1,460	1,577	1,579	1,786	1,297	1,480

	WESTERN AUSTRALIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.						TASMANIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Midland Junction and Guildford.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Average, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Zeelan.	Beaconsfield.	Queenstown.	Weighted Average, Tasmania.
1914 ..	926	..	..	..	..	..	1,094	..	..	..	..	1,000*
1915 ..	1,007	..	..	..	..	..	1,105	..	..	..	..	1,050
1916 ..	1,126	..	..	..	..	..	1,246	..	..	..	..	1,168
1917 ..	1,300	..	..	..	..	..	1,380	..	..	..	..	1,315
1918 ..	1,505	..	..	..	..	..	1,592	..	..	..	..	1,454
1919 ..	1,694	..	..	..	..	..	1,782	..	..	..	..	1,641
1920 ..	1,802	..	..	..	..	..	1,896	..	..	..	..	1,810
1921 ..	1,634	1,824	1,832	1,928	1,751	1,693	1,892	2,214	2,022	1,863	1,994	1,653
1922 ..	1,464	1,505	1,687	1,628	1,552	1,490	1,793	1,839	1,711	1,544	1,828	1,475
												1,710
												1,517

\* Basis of Table.

**Miscellaneous Items of Household Expenditure.—Index-Numbers for each of Thirty Towns, with Weighted Average of Six Capital Towns in November, 1914, as base (=1000).**

	N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						VICTORIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
Nov. 1914 ..	1,022	..	..	..	..	..	971	..	..	..	..	..
" 1915 ..	1,066	..	..	..	..	..	1,028	..	..	..	..	..
" 1916 ..	1,079	..	..	..	..	..	1,047	..	..	..	..	..
" 1917 ..	1,186	..	..	..	..	..	1,174	..	..	..	..	..
" 1918 ..	1,319	..	..	..	..	..	1,268	..	..	..	..	..
" 1919 ..	1,414	..	..	..	..	..	1,357	..	..	..	..	..
" 1920 ..	1,615	..	..	..	..	..	1,577	..	..	..	..	..
" 1921 ..	1,348	1,328	1,471	1,270	1,321	1,350	1,364	1,277	1,352	1,379	1,175	1,355
May 1922 ..	1,364	1,288	1,445	1,230	1,296	1,358	1,332	1,235	1,326	1,362	1,156	1,324

	QUEENSLAND—INDEX-NUMBERS.						SOUTH AUSTRALIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Petersburg.	Weighted Average, S.A.
Nov. 1914 ..	971	..	..	..	..	..	1,028	..	..	..	..	..
" 1915 ..	1,009	..	..	..	..	..	1,073	..	..	..	..	..
" 1916 ..	1,022	..	..	..	..	..	1,111	..	..	..	..	..
" 1917 ..	1,117	..	..	..	..	..	1,180	..	..	..	..	..
" 1918 ..	1,243	..	..	..	..	..	1,319	..	..	..	..	..
" 1919 ..	1,293	..	..	..	..	..	1,382	..	..	..	..	..
" 1920 ..	1,520	..	..	..	..	..	1,603	..	..	..	..	..
" 1921 ..	1,261	1,273	1,338	1,347	1,320	1,279	1,379	1,423	1,422	1,378	1,336	1,383
May 1922 ..	1,236	1,268	1,293	1,302	1,275	1,252	1,356	1,371	1,390	1,344	1,319	1,358

	WESTERN AUSTRALIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.						TASMANIA—INDEX-NUMBERS..					
	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Midland Junction and Guildford.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Average, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Zeelan.	Beaconsfield.	Queenstown.	Weighted Average, Tasmania.
Nov. 1914 ..	1,041	..	..	..	..	..	934	..	..	..	..	1,000*
" 1915 ..	1,098	..	..	..	..	..	1,028	..	..	..	..	1,050
" 1916 ..	1,161	..	..	..	..	..	1,041	..	..	..	..	1,071
" 1917 ..	1,236	..	..	..	..	..	1,155	..	..	..	..	1,178
" 1918 ..	1,382	..	..	..	..	..	1,262	..	..	..	..	1,298
" 1919 ..	1,495	..	..	..	..	..	1,344	..	..	..	..	1,384
" 1920 ..	1,685	..	..	..	..	..	1,501	..	..	..	..	1,594
" 1921 ..	1,374	1,375	1,357	1,304	1,471	1,374	1,245	1,315	1,257	1,282	1,280	1,271
May 1922 ..	1,352	1,345	1,322	1,272	1,401	1,348	1,246	1,274	1,228	1,242	1,262	1,255

\* Basis of Table.

Total Household Expenditure—(Food, Groceries, Rent, Clothing and Miscellaneous Expenditure combined).—Index-Numbers for each of Thirty Towns, with Weighted Average of Six Capital Towns in November, 1914, as Base (=1000).

	N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						VICTORIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
Nov. 1914 ..	1,037	..	..	..	..	..	986	..	..	..	..	..
" 1915 ..	1,159	..	..	..	..	..	1,117	..	..	..	..	..
" 1916 ..	1,187	..	..	..	..	..	1,124	..	..	..	..	..
" 1917 ..	1,266	..	..	..	..	..	1,104	..	..	..	..	..
" 1918 ..	1,328	..	..	..	..	..	1,294	..	..	..	..	..
" 1919 ..	1,505	..	..	..	..	..	1,437	..	..	..	..	..
" 1920 ..	1,681	..	..	..	..	..	1,704	..	..	..	..	..
" 1921 ..	1,477	1,461	1,348	1,469	1,342	1,469	1,475	1,435	1,444	1,471	1,486	1,470
May 1922 ..	1,438	1,388	1,310	1,441	1,288	1,427	1,435	1,381	1,375	1,453	1,391	1,428

	QUEENSLAND—INDEX-NUMBERS.						SOUTH AUSTRALIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Petersburg.	Weighted Average, S.A.
Nov. 1914 ..	898	..	..	..	..	..	997	..	..	..	..	..
" 1915 ..	1,046	..	..	..	..	..	1,114	..	..	..	..	..
" 1916 ..	1,016	..	..	..	..	..	1,140	..	..	..	..	..
" 1917 ..	1,114	..	..	..	..	..	1,186	..	..	..	..	..
" 1918 ..	1,222	..	..	..	..	..	1,265	..	..	..	..	..
" 1919 ..	1,408	..	..	..	..	..	1,447	..	..	..	..	..
" 1920 ..	1,511	..	..	..	..	..	1,657	..	..	..	..	..
" 1921 ..	1,330	1,380	1,393	1,434	1,428	1,353	1,411	1,408	1,438	1,448	1,352	1,413
May 1922 ..	1,270	1,283	1,334	1,299	1,315	1,281	1,427	1,332	1,369	1,331	1,290	1,414

	WESTERN AUSTRALIA—INDEX-NUMBERS						TASMANIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Midland Junction and Guildford.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Average, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Zeehan.	Beaconsfield.	Queenstown.	Weighted Average, Tasmania.
Nov. 1914 ..	1,001	..	..	..	..	..	997	..	..	..	..	1,000*
" 1915 ..	1,059	..	..	..	..	..	1,110	..	..	..	..	1,123
" 1916 ..	1,123	..	..	..	..	..	1,121	..	..	..	..	1,140
" 1917 ..	1,166	..	..	..	..	..	1,253	..	..	..	..	1,213
" 1918 ..	1,238	..	..	..	..	..	1,311	..	..	..	..	1,295
" 1919 ..	1,404	..	..	..	..	..	1,489	..	..	..	..	1,461
" 1920 ..	1,552	..	..	..	..	..	1,724	..	..	..	..	1,665
" 1921 ..	1,409	1,470	1,442	1,417	1,459	1,424	1,536	1,535	1,391	1,259	1,423	1,454
May 1922 ..	1,380	1,391	1,429	1,364	1,392	1,385	1,515	1,460	1,313	1,161	1,360	1,420

	Weighted Average 6 Capital Towns.	Weighted Average 30 Towns, C'wealth.
Nov. 1914 ..	1,000*	..
" 1915 ..	1,123	..
" 1916 ..	1,140	..
" 1917 ..	1,213	..
" 1918 ..	1,295	..
" 1919 ..	1,461	..
" 1920 ..	1,665	..
" 1921 ..	1,454	1,451
May 1922 ..	1,420	1,410

\* Basis of Table.

6. Application of Index-Numbers to the Findings of the Basic Wage Commission and other Investigations.—The following table has been prepared to shew the manner in which the index-numbers in the preceding tables may be applied to the Commission's findings :—

**Basic Wage Commission's Findings.—Relative Cost at November, 1920 and 1921,  
May, 1922, and November, 1914.**

Town.	November, 1920.		November, 1921.		May, 1922.		November, 1914.	
	Actual Finding.	Index-Number.	Index-Number.	Relative Cost.	Index-Number.	Relative Cost.	Index-Number.	Relative Cost.
	£ s. d.			£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Sydney ..	5 17 1	1,681	1,477	5 2 10	1,438	5 0 2	1,037	3 12 3
Melbourne ..	5 16 6	1,704	1,475	5 0 10	1,435	4 18 1	986	3 7 5
Brisbane ..	5 6 2	1,511	1,330	4 13 5	1,270	4 9 3	898	3 3 1
Adelaide ..	5 16 1	1,657	1,411	4 18 10	1,427	5 0 0	997	3 9 10
Perth ..	5 13 11	1,552	1,409	5 3 5	1,380	5 1 3	1,001	3 13 6
Hobart ..	5 16 11	1,724	1,536	5 4 2	1,515	5 2 9	997	3 7 7
Wt. Aver. ..	5 15 8	1,665	1,454	5 1 0	1,420	4 18 8	1,000	3 9 7

The above table shews, in the first place, the amount determined by the Basic Wage Commission as the actual cost of living according to the standard fixed by the Commission in November, 1920. The index-numbers from the table on the preceding page are given in the next column. Applying the index-numbers for November, 1921, and May, 1922, the relative costs of the Commission's standard for those two periods are then given. In order to check the applicability of the index-numbers for the determination of variations in the Basic Wage Commission's finding, the relative costs of the standard fixed for November, 1914, have been computed in the same manner, and are given in the last column. While they do not correspond exactly with the amounts as given in the supplementary Report of the Commission, they are sufficiently near to shew that the method adopted by this Bureau for measuring the variations, described in the preceding paragraphs, gives results which closely approximate in accuracy to those adopted by the Commission. The actual amounts for November, 1914, as found by the Commission, are given on page 28 of this Report. The greatest difference between the two results is shewn for Hobart, and amounts to only 1s. 6d. per week, while for Melbourne the difference is only 4d. per week.

The index-numbers, as already stated, can be used for measuring variations in any other standard of living. For instance, the index-number for food, groceries and rent only for the 4th Quarter of 1914 in Melbourne was 1106. If it be desired to ascertain the equivalent of the Harvester Wage in May, 1922, the following calculations can be made. The index-number for Melbourne in 1907 was 875, and the Harvester Wage in that year £2 2s. The equivalent of that amount in the 4th Quarter of 1914 can be determined as follows:—

$$\frac{£2\ 2s. \times 1106}{875} = £2\ 13s.\ 1d.$$

Then taking the index-numbers for all commodities in Melbourne, November, 1914, as being equivalent to the amount of £2 13s. 1d., the equivalent for May, 1922, will be:—

$$\frac{£2\ 13s.\ 1d. \times 1435}{986} = £3\ 17s.\ 3d.$$

Similarly it will be found that the Harvester Basis equivalent for Melbourne in November, 1920, based upon the increase shewn in the cost of all commodities from 1914, was £4 11s. 9d.

## SECTION VII.—WHOLESALE PRICES.

1. **General.**—The results of an investigation into wholesale prices in Melbourne from 1861 to 1920 were given in some detail in previous Reports. In this Section results are now included for the year 1921.

The data upon which the investigation is based were obtained mainly from reports of Melbourne market prices, published in the ordinary press, and in special trade reviews. In any case of doubt as to the reliability of the figures, the records thus obtained were verified by reference to well-known and important business firms dealing in the articles in question. Every care was taken to ensure that the prices quoted for each article refer to a uniform quality, and, in cases where more than one source of information was utilised for obtaining prices of single commodities, special precautions were taken to ensure substantial continuity of quality or grade. In most cases, monthly prices were obtained (but where daily or weekly quotations were available, these were adopted), and arithmetic averages for the several years were computed. In regard, however, to a few commodities, such as coal, tea, cotton and wool, since monthly prices were not available for back years, yearly averages, based in each case on reliable data, were secured.

It was at first intended to obtain records, on the lines indicated, for a uniform list of commodities for the capital town of each State. Owing, however, to the large amount of work involved, and to the difficulty experienced in obtaining regularly the prices of anything like a uniform representative list of commodities from the information published in some of these towns, this idea has for the present been abandoned.

2. **Commodities Included and Methods Adopted.**—Retail prices have the advantage that a comparatively small list of commodities suffices to represent a large proportion of the average expenditure. They are, however, subject to the difficulty that their variations depend largely upon local conditions, and it therefore, necessary to collect the data over a wide area. Wholesale prices, on the other hand, are fixed usually at one or two centres, but a much larger list of commodities must be covered.

The index-numbers up to the year 1911 are based on the prices of eighty commodities, but since that year the number has been increased to ninety-two.\* The methods followed for the computation of the wholesale price index-numbers are the same as those adopted in regard to retail prices. The commodities included, the units of measurement for which the prices are taken, and the mass-units, indicating the relative extent to which each commodity, in the units of measurement specified, is used or consumed, are shewn in the following statement.

\* In the computation of the index-numbers for years prior to 1911, the aggregate expenditure on 80 commodities in 1911 is taken as base (= 1000), while for later years the aggregate expenditure on 92 commodities in 1911 is taken.

Melbourne Wholesale Prices, Commodities included, Units of Measurement, and  
"Mass-Units."

Commodity.	Brand.	Unit.	Mass Unit.	Commodity.	Brand.	Unit.	Mass Unit.
GROUP I.				GROUP V.			
Iron—				Currants		lb.	1,400
Pig	M'x'dNos.	ton	6½	Raisins	Sultanas	doz. 1 lb.	1,400
Rod and Bar	Stafford	"	3½	Herrings	1-lb. fresh	" tins	50
Angle and T	"	"	3½	Salmon	1 lb. tall	"	50
Plate	"	"	3		Alaska	"	
Hoop	"	"	½	Sardines	Halves	doz. halves	100
Galvanized	26 gauge	"	5	Coffee	Plantation	lb.	200
Tinned Plates	I.C. Coke	cwt.	60	Cocoa	McKenzie's	"	100
Fencing Wire	No. 8	ton	6	Sugar	No. 1A	ton	22
Zinc, Sheet	"	"	1	Macaroni	"	lb.	200
Lead, Sheet	"	"	½	Sago	"	cwt.	7
" Pipes	"	"	¾	Rice	"	ton	2
Copper Sheet	"	lb.	2,000	Salt	Australian	"	7
Quicksilver	"	"	12		Rock	"	
Coal	Newc'stle on Wharf	ton	600	Salt	Coleman's	doz. 1 lb.	1
		Total	2,702½	Mustard	"	tins	6
GROUP II.				Starch	Coleman's	lb.	100
					White	"	
Branbags		doz.	110	Blue	Keen's	"	50
Cornsacks		"	250	Matches	Aust'an.	gross	90
Woolpacks		each	200		Safety	"	
Leather—				Candles	Rangoon	lb.	1,600
Waxed Kip		lb.	600	Tobacco	Two Seasin	"	1,300
Waxed Split		"	600	Tea	Po'ket Pcs.	"	
Light Crop		"	600	Kerosene		gallon	3,000
Cotton	Raw	"	24,000			Total	1,700
Wool	Greasy	"	12,200				
Twine	Reaper and	"	150				
	Binder	"					
Tallow	Mutton	ton	1½				
	Prime						
		Total	38,711½				
GROUP III.				GROUP VI.			
				Beef	Average	100 lbs.	390
Wheat		bushel	500		quality.		
Flour		ton	48	Mutton	"	lb.	33,000
Bran		"	14	Veal	"	"	2,000
Pollard		"	14	Lamb	"	"	5,600
Oats	Milling	bushel	1,200	Pork	"	"	3,700
Oatmeal	Colonial	ton	1½			Total	44,690
Barley	Malting	bushel	150				
"	Feed	"	100				
Maize	"	"	1,000				
Hay	Best M'ng'r	ton	135				
Chaff	Prime	"	135				
Straw	Victorian	"	25				
Peas		bushel	55				
Potatoes		ton	40				
Malt	Victorian	bushel	140				
Onions		ton	3				
		Total	3,560½				
GROUP IV.				GROUP VII.			
				Timber :—	Flooring	100 ft. lin.	30
Ham		lb.	800		" 6 x 1½	"	30
Bacon		"	3,200		" 6 x 2	"	30
Cheese		"	1,500		" 6 x 3	"	30
Butter	Best Fresh	"	9,500		" 6 x 4	"	30
Lard	Bulk	"	200		" 6 x 4½	"	200
Eggs	Ordinary	doz.	1,800		Weather-	"	
Honey		lb.	600		boards	"	
Beeswax		"	40		Oregon	1000 ft. sup	20
Condensed Milk	Bacchus	doz. lb.	160		Shelving	"	10
	Marsh				Portland	cask	30
		Total	17,800		White Lead	ton	½
					Slates	1,000	½
					Welsh	"	
					20 x 10	"	
						Total	381½
GROUP VIII.							
				Cream of Tartar	In Kegs	lb.	400
				Carbonate of		ton	½
				Soda		"	
				Saltpetre	Refined	"	½
				Sulphur	"	"	½
				Caustic Soda	"	cwt.	7
				Alum	Lump	ton	½
				Cyanide		lb.	570
				Potassium			
		Total	17,800			Total	978½



3. **Index Numbers.**—Index-numbers have been computed for each group of commodities, as well as for all groups. These index-numbers are shewn in the following table:—

Melbourne Wholesale Prices, Index-Numbers, 1861 to 1921, Computed to Year 1911  
as Base (= 1000).

YEAR.	I. Metals and Coal.	II. Jute, Leather, &c.	III. Agricul- turalPro- duce,&c.	IV. Dairy Produce.	V. Grocer- ies.	VI. Meat.	VII. Building Materials	VIII. Chem- icals.	All Com- modities together.
1861 ..	1,438	1,381	1,583	1,008	1,963	..	1,070	2,030	1,538
1871 ..	1,096	1,257	1,236	864	1,586	..	1,044	1,409	1,229
1881 ..	1,178	1,115	1,012	935	1,421	..	1,091	1,587	1,121
1891 ..	895	847	1,024	995	1,032	888	780	1,194	945
1901 ..	1,061	774	928	1,029	1,048	1,345	841	917	974
1911 ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1912 ..	1,021	991	1,370	1,206	1,052	1,357	1,057	978	1,170
1913 ..	1,046	1,070	1,097	1,054	1,024	1,252	1,128	995	1,088
1914 ..	1,099	1,032	1,207	1,137	1,021	1,507	1,081	1,253	1,149
1915 ..	1,284	1,017	2,162	1,530	1,133	2,435	1,275	1,528	1,604
1916 ..	1,695	1,423	1,208	1,485	1,322	2,515	1,491	1,760	1,504
1917 ..	2,129	2,008	1,157	1,423	1,343	2,403	1,884	2,171	1,682
1918 ..	2,416	2,380	1,444	1,454	1,422	2,385	2,686	3,225	1,934
1919 ..	2,125	2,363	1,985	1,651	1,516	2,348	2,851	2,898	2,055
1920 ..	2,298	2,624	2,439	2,209	1,918	3,279	3,226	2,825	2,480
1921 ..	2,173	1,362	1,767	2,000	1,976	2,158	2,733	2,303	1,903

NOTE.—The figures given in this table are comparable in the vertical columns, but are not directly comparable horizontally. The index-numbers are reversible.

The index-numbers have in each case been computed with the prices in the year 1911 as base; that is to say, they shew the amount which would have had to be expended in each of the years specified in order to purchase what would have cost £1000 in 1911 distributed in purchasing the relative quantities (indicated by the mass-units) of the several commodities included in such group, and in all groups respectively. Thus, in the last column it may be seen that the cost of the relative quantities of the various commodities was 1229 in 1871, and 974 in 1901, as compared with 1000 in 1911 and 1903 in 1921. In other words, prices were lower in 1911 than in either 1871 or 1921, and the purchasing-power in money in 1911 was accordingly greater. Again, prices were higher in 1911 than in 1901, and the purchasing-power of money in the former year was therefore less.

The general index-number for the year 1921 shews a decrease of 23.3 per cent. compared with that for 1920. With the exception of Group V. (Groceries), which shows an increase of 3.0 per cent., all groups shew decreases ranging from 5.4 per cent. in the case of Group I. (Metals and Coal), to 48.11 per cent. in the case of Group II. (Jute, Leather, etc.).

The index-numbers for the full period since 1871 (and for 1861 and 1866) are given in Report No. 1, page 48. On page 82 hereinafter a graph is given shewing the index-numbers since 1901 for all groups taken together.

4. **Variations in Price Levels of Commodity Groups for each Quarter of 1921.**—In the following table are shewn the index-numbers for the four quarters of 1921 and the first quarter of 1922:—

**Melbourne Wholesale Prices, Quarterly Index-Numbers for 1921, and First Quarter, 1922 (Base 1911 = 1000).**

GROUP.	No. of Com- modities	INDEX NUMBERS.				
		Jan. to March, 1921.	April to June, 1921.	July to Sept., 1921.	Oct. to Dec., 1921.	Jan. to March, 1922.
I. Metals and Coal .. ..	14	2,316	2,168	2,133	2,076	2,021
II. Textiles, Leather, etc. .. ..	10	1,395	1,188	1,344	1,520	1,496
III. Agricultural Produce .. ..	16	2,011	1,726	1,697	1,634	1,519
IV. Dairy Produce .. ..	9	2,488	2,110	1,906	1,497	1,436
V. Groceries .. ..	21	2,032	1,990	1,944	1,939	1,928
VI. Meat .. ..	5	2,987	2,258	1,885	1,499	1,490
VII. Building Materials .. ..	10	3,237	2,968	2,536	2,192	2,112
VIII. Chemicals .. ..	7	2,463	2,317	2,268	2,163	1,998
ALL GROUPS* .. ..	92	2,164	1,897	1,822	1,729	1,671

\* Weighted average.

**5. Variations in Price Levels since the Outbreak of the War.—**The variations in the index-numbers of the separate commodity groups for the years 1915 to 1921, and for each month from January, 1921 to 1922, are shewn in the following table, taking July, 1914, the last month before the outbreak of war, as base (= 1000) for each group:—

**Melbourne Wholesale Prices, Index-Numbers, July 1914, Years 1915 to 1921, and Monthly January, 1921 to May, 1922 (Base July 1914 = 1000).**

Particulars.	I. Metals and Coal.	II. Textiles, Leather, etc.	III. Agri- cultural Produce.	IV. Dairy Pro- duce.	V. Groceries	VI. Meat.	VII. Building Mater- ials.	VIII. Chem- icals.	All Groups.
July 1914 ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Year 1915 ..	1,166	934	2,024	1,272	1,098	1,502	1,164	1,490	1,406
" 1916 ..	1,539	1,307	1,130	1,235	1,266	1,551	1,361	1,716	1,318
" 1917 ..	1,919	1,841	1,084	1,181	1,302	1,480	1,722	2,141	1,456
" 1918 ..	2,197	2,324	1,351	1,210	1,378	1,469	2,448	3,085	1,695
" 1919 ..	1,930	2,169	1,858	1,373	1,469	1,448	2,602	2,827	1,801
" 1920 ..	2,091	2,430	2,238	1,840	1,860	2,022	2,941	2,764	2,178
" 1921 ..	1,974	1,250	1,653	1,663	1,916	1,331	2,495	2,246	1,668
January, 1921	2,151	1,452	1,972	2,083	1,967	1,908	2,802	2,444	1,958
February "	2,135	1,324	1,913	2,055	1,967	1,837	3,033	2,422	1,920
March "	2,025	1,066	1,755	2,066	1,975	1,781	3,029	2,340	1,813
April "	2,016	1,144	1,638	1,800	1,963	1,438	2,839	2,314	1,706
May "	1,944	1,076	1,613	1,754	1,945	1,402	2,793	2,243	1,684
June "	1,947	1,052	1,595	1,709	1,880	1,338	2,496	2,226	1,617
July "	1,945	1,107	1,579	1,655	1,881	1,191	2,377	2,198	1,589
August "	1,941	1,160	1,597	1,639	1,899	1,201	2,310	2,238	1,601
Sept. "	1,926	1,432	1,588	1,459	1,871	1,096	2,257	2,199	1,602
Oct. "	1,926	1,467	1,566	1,279	1,885	978	2,101	2,199	1,559
Nov. "	1,898	1,380	1,554	1,234	1,881	868	1,981	2,081	1,511
Dec. "	1,833	1,340	1,468	1,222	1,874	929	1,922	2,048	1,477
Jan. 1922	1,845	1,390	1,402	1,184	1,881	922	1,961	2,003	1,467
Feb. "	1,838	1,361	1,423	1,188	1,865	927	1,949	1,944	1,466
March "	1,823	1,370	1,440	1,209	1,858	907	1,874	1,898	1,463
April "	1,814	1,404	1,444	1,340	1,841	915	1,904	1,922	1,482
May "	1,792	1,495	1,495	1,547	1,839	1,092	1,800	1,899	1,546

**6. Seasonal Fluctuations in Wholesale Prices, 1921.—**In order to shew the seasonal fluctuations in wholesale prices, index-numbers have been computed for each quarter of the year 1921. These are shewn in the following table, firstly, computed with the year 1911 as base, and

secondly, with the average prices for the year 1921 as base. Corresponding figures for purchasing-power of money (retail prices of food, groceries and of house rent) have been included for comparative purposes.

**Melbourne Wholesale and Retail Prices—Quarterly Index-Numbers, 1921.**

Particulars.	Jan. to March.	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	Whole Year.
Wholesale Price Index-Numbers with 1911 as base (= 1,000)	2,164	1,897	1,822	1,729	1,903
Wholesale Price Index-Numbers with average for 1921 as base (= 1,000)	1,137	996	957	909	1,000
Retail Price (Food, Groceries, and House Rent) Index-Numbers, with average for 1921 as base (= 1,000)	1,081	1,015	978	927	1,000

It will be seen that both in wholesale and retail prices there was a considerable decrease during the year.

7. **Table of Prices, 1920 and 1921.**—In Appendix III. particulars are given as to the average prices of the particular brands of commodities used in computing the index-numbers in the years 1920 and 1921. Corresponding information for previous years, as far back as 1871, was given in the Appendixes to previous Reports.

## SECTION VIII.—IMPORT AND EXPORT PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS.

1. **General.**—The list of commodities included in the investigation into import and export prices for the year 1920-1921, as well as the mass units, units of measurement, and sources of information, are the same as those in the previous investigations for the years 1901 to 1913, particulars of which are given on pages 66 to 68 of Report No. 1 on "Prices, Price Indexes and Cost of Living in Australia," and in Report No. 5, pp. 41 to 43. These index-numbers are computed annually, the data being obtained from the returns of imports and exports.

2. **Import and Export Price Index-Numbers, 1901-1920-21.**—Owing to the change in the system of collecting the statistics of imports and exports in the Commonwealth, by which the figures are made up to the end of the financial year at 30th June instead of at 31st December, as heretofore, the index-numbers in the last line of the following table represent the import and export values for the twelve months ending 30th June, 1921. The index-number for import and export prices in the Commonwealth for 1920-21 was 2307, compared with 2149 for 1919-20. This shews an increase of 7.4 per cent during the twelve months. The index-numbers for previous years for the various groups and for all groups together are shewn in the following table :—

**Commonwealth Import and Export Values. Index-Numbers for each Group, and all Groups combined, 1901 to 1920-21 (Base 1911 = 1000).**

Particulars.	I. Metals and Coal.	II. Textiles.	III. Agricul- tural Produce.	IV. Meat, Dairy Produce, etc.	V. Grocer- ies, etc.	VI. Miscel- laneous.	All Groups.*
No. of Commodities.	5	4	7	7	7	14	44
1901 .. ..	1,046	730	884	978	994	979	911
1906 .. ..	962	947	951	888	889	906	921
1911 .. ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1912 .. ..	1,061	980	1,238	1,038	1,030	1,044	1,067
1913 .. ..	1,086	934	1,126	1,043	1,018	1,110	1,045
1914-15† ..	1,001	966	1,239	1,253	1,154	1,087	1,141
1915-16† ..	1,138	1,019	1,522	1,475	1,308	1,072	1,298
1916-17† ..	1,340	1,537	1,066	1,562	1,494	1,339	1,443
1917-18† ..	1,780	1,823	1,322	1,590	1,521	1,574	1,594
1918-19† ..	1,817	1,973	1,473	1,683	1,714	2,012	1,755
1919-20† ..	1,998	2,310	2,103	1,775	2,822	2,492	2,149
1920-21† ..	2,326	1,954	2,125	2,204	3,503	2,644	2,307

\* Weighted Average.

† The year ending 30th of June.

3. **Variations in Price Levels of Commodity Groups.**—Of the six groups into which the 44 commodities are classified, the index-numbers for all the groups, with the exception of Group II., were higher in 1920-21 than in the preceding year. The increases were :—Group I. (Metals and Coal), 16.4 per cent. ; Group III. (Agricultural Produce), 1.0 per cent. ; Group IV. (Meat, Dairy Produce, etc.), 24.2 per cent. ; Group V. (Groceries), 24.1 per cent. ; and Group VI. (Miscellaneous), 6.1 per cent., while there was a decrease of 15.4 per cent. in Group II. (Textiles).

4. **Comparisons between Purchasing-Power of Money, Wholesale and Import and Export Index-Numbers.**—In the following table particulars are given of the purchasing-power of money (retail prices and house rent), wholesale and import and export index-numbers from 1901 to 1920-21, inclusive :—

**Food, Groceries, and House Rent, Wholesale Price and Import and Export Price Index-Numbers, 1901 to 1920-21.**

YEAR	INDEX-NUMBERS.		
	Food, Groceries, and House Rent (Weighted Average for 6 Capital Towns).	Wholesale Price (Melbourne).	Import and Export Price (Commonwealth).
1901 .. .. .	880	974	911
1906 .. .. .	902	948	921
1911 .. .. .	1,000	1,000	1,000
1912 .. .. .	1,101	1,170	1,067
1913 .. .. .	1,104	1,088	1,045
1914-15* .. ..	1,164	1,273	1,141
1915-16* .. ..	1,344	1,590	1,298
1916-17* .. ..	1,307	1,533	1,443
1917-18* .. ..	1,343	1,834	1,594 ✓
1918-19* .. ..	1,420	1,952	1,755
1919-20* .. ..	1,624	2,312	2,149
1920-21* .. ..	1,845	2,253	2,307

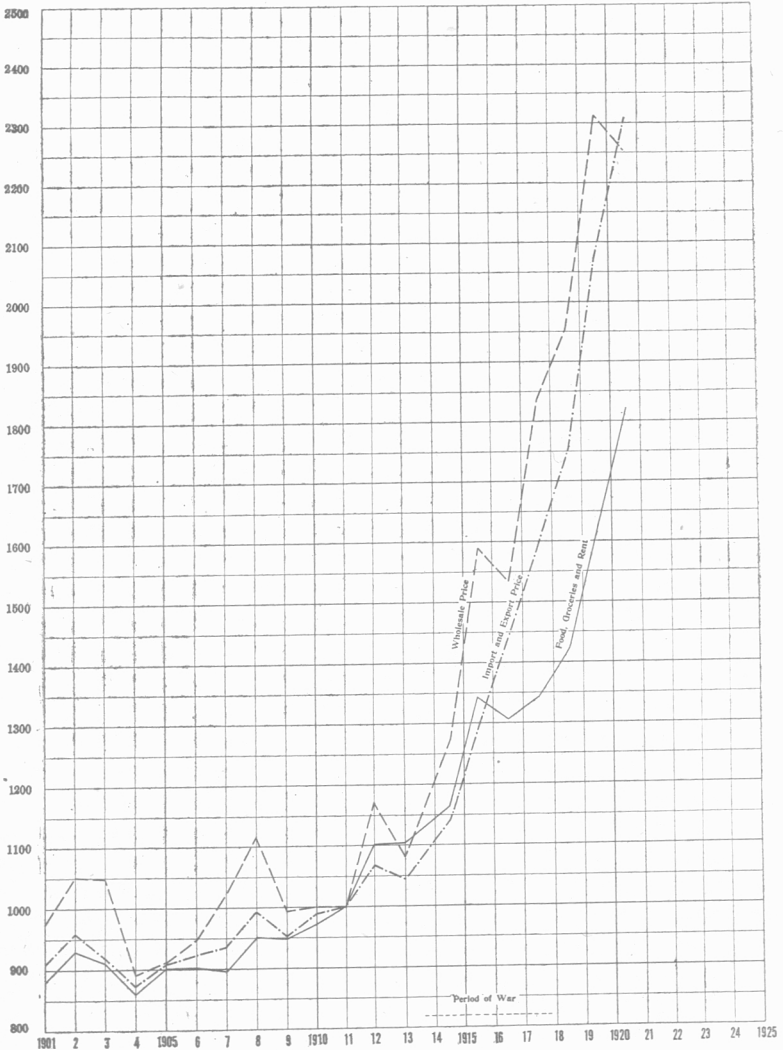
\* The year ending 30th of June.

The index-number for import and export prices in the Commonwealth for 1920-21 was 2307, compared with 2149 for 1919-20, an increase of 7.4 per cent. The purchasing-power-of-money (Food, Groceries and Rent) index-number for the twelve months ending June 1921 was 1845, as compared with 1624 for 1919-20, the percentage increase being 13.5, while the wholesale price index-number decreased by 2.6 per cent., from 2312 to 2253. | 1 |

The above index-numbers are shewn in the graph on page 82. In making comparisons between these three sets of index-numbers, it is to be borne in mind that the figures do not, of course, indicate the relation between the different prices themselves, that is, between retail and wholesale prices, etc., for the reason that the weighted average prices are in each case made equal to 1000 for the year 1911. The figures shew the relative increase or decrease in each set of price-indexes.

It may be seen that for the years 1901 to 1913 the index-numbers, which represent averages for the years specified, have been plotted on the vertical line of the years to which they refer, from 1914 onwards the index-numbers are plotted midway between the two years. It should be observed that the index-number for the period 1914-15 includes the whole of 1914 and the first half of 1915, but that subsequent index-numbers refer to the latter half of one year and the first half of the following year, *i.e.*, from 1st July to 30th June.

PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS, GRAPH SHEWING RELATION BETWEEN COST OF FOOD, GROCERIES, AND HOUSE RENT, WHOLESALE PRICES, AND IMPORT AND EXPORT PRICES IN AUSTRALIA, 1901 to 1920-21.



## SECTION IX.—CURRENT RATES OF WAGE AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

1. **General.**—The collection of material respecting the current rate of wage payable in different callings and in occupations in various industries carried on in each State of the Commonwealth was first undertaken by this Bureau in the early part of the year 1913. The inquiry, which was confined to the rate of wage payable to adult workers only,\* was further limited in a degree to those industries in operation within the metropolitan area of the capital town in each State.† The particulars acquired were obtained primarily from awards, determinations, and industrial agreements under Commonwealth and State Acts, and related to the minimum wage prescribed. In cases where no award, determination or agreement was in force, the ruling union or predominant rate of wage being paid was ascertained from employers and secretaries of trade unions. For convenience of comparison, weekly rates of wage were adopted, though in many instances they were actually based on daily or hourly rates, as specified in awards, determinations, or agreements.‡

The information thus obtained referred to the weekly rate of wage in upwards of 400 industries, and related to 1569 male occupations or callings. These particulars furnished the necessary data for the computation of average rates of wage in various industrial groups,§ and in each State and all States. The average rate of wage thus computed represented the arithmetic average || of the rate of wage payable in all classified occupations. It was not claimed that results obtained by this method are precisely correct, but owing to the difficulty in obtaining any satisfactory data as to the number of persons engaged in each of the occupations for which rates of wage had been obtained, no *detailed* system of weights could be applied.¶ For final results for each State and for each industrial group throughout the States, however, a careful system of weighting was adopted. For example, in computing the

\* This limitation was necessary owing to the difficulty of ascertaining reliable particulars of the numbers of apprentices, improvers and other juvenile workers, to whom progressive rates of wage, fixed or otherwise, according to increasing age or experience, are payable from year to year.

† In order to make the inquiry a comprehensive one, it was necessary to include certain industries which obviously are not carried on in the capital towns, *e.g.*, Mining, Shipping, Agricultural, and Pastoral.

‡ This precaution was necessary, in view of the fact that it is often in those industries and occupations in which employment is of an exceptionally casual or intermittent nature that wages are fixed and paid at a daily or hourly rate. Hence the average weekly earnings in such occupations will probably fall considerably short of the computed weekly rates.

§ The following industrial classification of industries was adopted :—

### Classification of Industries and Occupations.

I.	Wood, Furniture, Sawmill, Timber-works, &c.	VIII.	Mining, &c.
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, &c.	IX.	Railway and Tramway Services.
III.	Food, Drink, and Tobacco, &c., Manufacture and Distribution.	X.	Other Land Transport.
IV.	Clothing, Hats, Boots, Textiles, &c.	XI.	Shipping, Wharf Labour, &c.
V.	Books, Printing, Bookbinding, &c.	XII.	Pastoral, Agricultural, Rural, Horticultural, &c.
VI.	Other Manufacturing.	XIII.	Domestic, Hotels, etc.
VII.	Building.	XIV.	Miscellaneous.

|| The summation of the weekly rate of wage divided by the number of occupations included.

¶ Though a great deal of information as to the number of persons engaged in different industries and occupations was available from the Census (1911) results, it was found impracticable to bring the classification of these results into line with the detailed classification of occupations in the various industries, as set out in the awards, determinations, etc.

result for any State in any year, the computed average wage in each industrial group was multiplied by a number (weight) representing the relative number of all male workers engaged in that group of industries in the particular State. The sum of the products thus obtained, divided by the sum of the weights, represents the relative aggregate average wage for that State for the particular year.\*

The whole question of weighting was referred to in some detail in Report No. 1 (*Prices, Price Indexes and Cost of Living*) of the Labour and Industrial Branch of this Bureau. With the necessary verbal modifications, many of the statements there made and the problems there considered in regard to the subject of prices, etc., refer equally to the question of weighting in other investigations, such as the present.

The results thus ascertained for the year 1913 were published in Labour Report No. 2, pp. 28-43. In the early part of the year 1914 the scope of the inquiry was considerably extended, and particulars of the weekly rates of wage in 930 specified industries and 4256 adult occupations (3948 male, and 308 female)† were included, and results obtained thereby to the 30th April, 1914, were published in Labour Report No. 5, pp. 44-50. These results were further analysed, and the number of working hours which constituted a full week's work in each occupation was averaged and weighted in a similar manner to the rates of wage. This course was adopted in order to overcome the difficulty of making comparisons of the rates of wage in any specified occupation, owing, in many instances, to a different number of working hours constituting a full week's work in separate States. By dividing the weighted average number of working hours into the weighted average weekly rate of wage, what for some purposes may be considered a more adequate

\* The weights used in the computation of the average wage in male occupations were as follow:—

**Current Rates of Wage for Adult Male Occupations. Weights used for each Industrial Group.**

Particulars.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV
N.S.W. ..	136	228	199	84	65	162	252	343	187	74	137	704	134	902
Victoria ..	118	195	160	95	58	141	190	157	136	54	65	455	95	734
Queensland ..	67	62	108	23	20	34	70	133	73	22	45	352	45	302
S. Australia ..	24	71	45	16	13	40	68	29	48	17	44	182	24	223
W. Australia ..	65	36	32	7	8	16	32	142	40	9	32	118	31	158
Tasmania ..	25	14	17	6	5	7	20	49	10	6	12	104	10	80
C'wealth ..	435	606	561	231	169	400	632	853	494	182	335	1,915	339	2,399

† The weights used in the computation of the average wage in female occupations were as follow:—

**Current Rates of Wage for Adult Female Occupations. Weights used for each Industrial Group.**

Particulars.	III. Food, Drink, etc.	IV. Clothing, Boots, etc.	I. II. V. VI. Other Manufactures Combined.	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	XIV. Miscellaneous Shop Assistants, Clerks, etc.
New South Wales ..	23	228	44	104	124
Victoria ..	320	57	80	80	111
Queensland ..	5	80	8	47	40
South Australia ..	3	56	7	22	32
Western Australia ..	1	29	..	29	..
Tasmania ..	1	18	2	8	..
Commonwealth ..	61	731	118	290	307



standard of comparison was ascertained. Results obtained from these computations were given for each industrial group for each State.

Since the 30th April, 1914, the number of occupations included in comparative computations has been kept constant, but the particulars of wages contained in Appendixes IV. and V. to this Report include those for many additional occupations. In most instances these have been taken from awards or determinations made subsequent to that date by industrial tribunals or from agreements registered under Commonwealth or State Acts, or as a result of direct inquiry.

**2. Weekly Rates of Wage and Wage Index-Numbers in States and in Classified Industries, 31st December, 1921.**—The particulars given in the Appendixes referred to above furnish the necessary data for the computation of relative rates of wage in the different States and classified industrial groups at the 31st December, 1921.

(i.) *Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage Payable to Adult Male Workers in each State, 31st December, 1921.*—The following table shews the weighted average nominal weekly rate of wage payable at the 31st December, 1921, to adult male workers for a full week's work in each State and the Commonwealth. These results are based on the rates of wage in a large number of important industries, and serve to indicate with a considerable degree of precision the relative conditions in the several States. For the purposes of comparison as between States it should, however, be observed that the lists of occupations to which the rates of wage refer are not by any means uniform, neither do they necessarily include all industries carried on in each State. An examination of the Appendixes, however, will shew that the rates of wage for all occupations and callings which are common to all States are included. Any conclusions drawn from the tables must be subject to these qualifications. Taking the weighted average rate of wage for the six States as base (= 1000), index-numbers for each State are also shewn.

**Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage payable to Adult Male Workers for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers in each State and Commonwealth, 31st December, 1921.**

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wth.
Number of Occupations included ..	874	909	627	567	489	482	3,948
Weighted Average Weekly Rate of Wage	s. d. 95 10	s. d. 93 7	s. d. 96 8	s. d. 89 5	s. d. 95 0	s. d. 91 8	s. d. 94 6*
Index-Numbers	1,014	990	1,023	946	1,005	970	1,000*

\* Weighted average.

The results shew that the weighted average nominal weekly rate of wage was highest in Queensland, followed in the order named by New South Wales, Western Australia, Victoria, Tasmania, and South Australia.

(ii.) The following table gives particulars in regard to the weighted average nominal weekly rate of wage at the 31st December, 1921, for adult male workers in each of the several industrial groups and to the weighted average for all groups combined. In computing the index-number for each industrial group, the weighted average rate of wage for all groups is taken as base (= 1000).

**Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage payable to Adult Male Workers for a full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers in each Industrial Group, 31st December, 1921.**

Industrial Groups.	No. of Rates Included.	Weighted Aver. Weekly Rate of Wage (for Full Week's Work).		Index-Numbers
		s.	d.	
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. . .	270	98	2	1,039
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. . . . .	636	98	2	1,039
III. Food, Drink, etc. . .	576	93	10	993
IV. Clothing, Boots, etc. . .	124	93	3	986
V. Books, Printing, etc. . .	205	104	7	1,106
VI. Other Manufacturing . .	875	95	0	1,005
VII. Building . . . . .	190	102	5	1,084
VIII. Mining . . . . .	161	105	4	1,115
IX. Rail & Tram Services . .	224	97	5	1,031
X. Other Land Transport . .	70	90	2	954
XI. Shipping, etc. . . . .	198	101	8*	1,076
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	72	89	0†	941
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	114	84	2‡	890
XIV. Miscellaneous . . . .	233	91	1	964
All Groups . . . . .	3,948	94	6	1,000§

\* Including the value of victualling and accommodation where supplied. † Including the value of Board and Lodging where supplied. ‡ Including the value of Board and Lodging where supplied as follows:—In Sydney, 10s. 7d. to 23s. (according to class of establishment); in Melbourne, 20s.; in Brisbane, 15s. and 17s.; in Adelaide, 22s. (Restaurants), and 25s. (Hotels and Clubs); in Perth, 24s. 6d.; and in Hobart, 25s. per week. § Weighted average.

It may be seen from the above table that the highest weighted average nominal weekly wage at the end of the year 1921 was paid to employees in the Mining industry (Group VIII.), 105s. 4d. per week, followed by Group V. (Books, Printing, etc.), 104s. 7d., and Group VII. (Building), 102s. 5d. The lowest weighted average nominal weekly wage was that paid to persons engaged in Hotels, Restaurants, etc. (Group XIII.), 84s. 2d. The average wage paid in the Mining industry (Group VIII.) was 11.5 per cent. higher, while the average in Group XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.) was 11 per cent. lower than the average wage for all groups.

(iii.) The following table shows the weighted average nominal weekly rate of wage payable at 31st December, 1921, to adult female workers for a full week's work in each State and the Commonwealth. Taking the weighted average rate of wage for the whole Commonwealth as base (= 1000), index-numbers for each State are given:—

**Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage payable to Adult Female Workers for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers in each State and Commonwealth, 31st December, 1921.**

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.
Number of Occupations included	85	87	37	47	24	28	308
Weighted Average Weekly Rate of Wage	s. d. 49 0	s. d. 47 10	s. d. 50 3	s. d. 45 2	s. d. 56 4	s. d. 47 6	s. d. 48 8*
Index-Numbers	1,007	984	1,033	928	1,159	977	1,000*

\* Weighted average.

The highest weighted average nominal weekly rate of wage for female workers was paid in Western Australia, followed in the order named by Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, and South Australia.

(iv.) The following table gives particulars regarding the weighted average nominal weekly rate of wage of adult females in those industrial groups in which they are mainly employed, and the weighted average for all groups combined. Index-numbers based on the weighted average for all groups (= 1000) are also given :—

**Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage payable to Adult Female Workers for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers in Industrial Groups, 31st December, 1921.**

Industrial Groups.	No. of Rates Included.	Weighted Aver. Weekly Rate of Wage (for Full Week's Work).		Index-Numbers.
		s.	d.	
III. Food, Drink, etc... ..	35	43	9	899
IV. Clothing, Boots, etc. ..	114	48	7	999
I., II., V., VI. All Other Manufacturing Combined	84	48	0	987
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	57	48	6*	998
XIV. Shop Assistants, Clerks, etc	18	50	0	1,028
All Groups .. ..	308	48	8	1,000†

\* See footnote † to table on preceding page. † Weighted average.

The results set out in the above table shew that the highest weighted average wage was paid in Group XIV. (Shop Assistants, Clerks, etc.), 50s., followed in order by Group IV. (Clothing, Boots, etc.), 48s. 7d., and Group XIII. (Domestic Hotels, etc.), 48s. 6d. The average wage paid to employees in Group III. (Food, Drink, etc.), 43s. 9d., is 10.1 per cent. lower, while that paid in Group XIV. (Shop Assistants, Clerks, etc.), is 2.8 per cent. higher than the average rate of wage for all groups.

**3. Relative Weekly Wages and Wage Index-Numbers in each State and for all States, 1914-21.**—The arithmetic average of the rates of wage given in the appendixes referred to furnishes the basis for the computation of relative weighted wages in different industrial groups and States. In the following tables particulars are given of the results thus obtained of the weighted average nominal weekly rates of wage payable to adult workers, male and female, separately, at the 30th April, 1914, and at the end of the periods specified to the 31st December, 1921, for a full week's work, in each State and for all States.

(i.) *Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage Payable to Adult Male Workers in each State, 1914-21.*—The following table shews the weighted average nominal weekly rate of wage payable to adult male workers for a full week's work, together with index-numbers for each State at each specified interval with the average for all States at the 30th April, 1914, as base (=1000):—

**Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage payable to Adult Male Workers for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-numbers in each State and Commonwealth, 30th April, 1914, to 31st December, 1921.\***

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the average wage for the Commonwealth at the 30th April, 1914 (55s.1d.) as base (= 1000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.
No. of Occupations Included.	874	909	627	567	489	482	3,948
30th April, 1914.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage <i>s. d.</i> 55 9	<i>s. d.</i> 54 3	<i>s. d.</i> 52 8	<i>s. d.</i> 54 4	<i>s. d.</i> 62 2	<i>s. d.</i> 52 6	<i>s. d.</i> 55 1
	Index-numbers .. 1,011	984	955	986	1,128	952	1,000
30th June, 1914.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage <i>s. d.</i> 55 11	<i>s. d.</i> 54 4	<i>s. d.</i> 52 10	<i>s. d.</i> 54 4	<i>s. d.</i> 62 9	<i>s. d.</i> 52 7	<i>s. d.</i> 55 3
	Index-numbers .. 1,014	985	958	986	1,139	954	1,003
31st Dec., 1914.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage <i>s. d.</i> 56 2	<i>s. d.</i> 54 7	<i>s. d.</i> 53 5	<i>s. d.</i> 54 5	<i>s. d.</i> 62 10	<i>s. d.</i> 52 8	<i>s. d.</i> 55 7
	Index-numbers .. 1,019	990	969	988	1,140	956	1,008
30th June, 1915.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage <i>s. d.</i> 56 8	<i>s. d.</i> 54 8	<i>s. d.</i> 53 4	<i>s. d.</i> 54 3	<i>s. d.</i> 63 1	<i>s. d.</i> 52 9	<i>s. d.</i> 55 7
	Index-numbers .. 1,028	992	967	984	1,145	957	1,012
31st Dec., 1915.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage <i>s. d.</i> 57 7	<i>s. d.</i> 55 3	<i>s. d.</i> 54 4	<i>s. d.</i> 54 8	<i>s. d.</i> 63 4	<i>s. d.</i> 53 3	<i>s. d.</i> 56 6
	Index-numbers .. 1,044	1,002	986	992	1,149	965	1,023
30th June, 1916.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage <i>s. d.</i> 58 11	<i>s. d.</i> 57 0	<i>s. d.</i> 56 5	<i>s. d.</i> 56 1	<i>s. d.</i> 63 4	<i>s. d.</i> 54 4	<i>s. d.</i> 57 11
	Index-numbers .. 1,069	1,035	1,024	1,018	1,149	986	1,051
31st Dec., 1916.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage <i>s. d.</i> 61 11	<i>s. d.</i> 58 10	<i>s. d.</i> 60 4	<i>s. d.</i> 59 0	<i>s. d.</i> 65 2	<i>s. d.</i> 57 0	<i>s. d.</i> 60 8
	Index-numbers .. 1,123	1,067	1,095	1,071	1,182	1,034	1,100
30th June, 1917.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage <i>s. d.</i> 63 5	<i>s. d.</i> 61 2	<i>s. d.</i> 62 4	<i>s. d.</i> 61 0	<i>s. d.</i> 66 4	<i>s. d.</i> 57 7	<i>s. d.</i> 62 5
	Index-numbers .. 1,151	1,109	1,131	1,107	1,203	1,044	1,132
31st Dec., 1917.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage <i>s. d.</i> 64 5	<i>s. d.</i> 63 0	<i>s. d.</i> 65 3	<i>s. d.</i> 63 1	<i>s. d.</i> 68 11	<i>s. d.</i> 59 7	<i>s. d.</i> 64 2
	Index-numbers .. 1,168	1,143	1,183	1,144	1,250	1,081	1,164
30th June, 1918.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage <i>s. d.</i> 64 9	<i>s. d.</i> 63 4	<i>s. d.</i> 65 7	<i>s. d.</i> 63 3	<i>s. d.</i> 69 5	<i>s. d.</i> 60 2	<i>s. d.</i> 64 6
	Index-numbers .. 1,175	1,149	1,190	1,147	1,259	1,092	1,171
31st Dec., 1918.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage <i>s. d.</i> 65 11	<i>s. d.</i> 65 6	<i>s. d.</i> 69 6	<i>s. d.</i> 65 6	<i>s. d.</i> 70 4	<i>s. d.</i> 61 2	<i>s. d.</i> 66 5
	Index-numbers .. 1,196	1,189	1,261	1,188	1,276	1,110	1,205
31st Mar., 1919.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage <i>s. d.</i> 68 0	<i>s. d.</i> 66 7	<i>s. d.</i> 70 0	<i>s. d.</i> 65 10	<i>s. d.</i> 70 7	<i>s. d.</i> 61 10	<i>s. d.</i> 67 8
	Index-numbers .. 1,234	1,209	1,270	1,194	1,281	1,122	1,228
30th June, 1919.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage <i>s. d.</i> 68 9	<i>s. d.</i> 67 5	<i>s. d.</i> 71 6	<i>s. d.</i> 66 9	<i>s. d.</i> 71 2	<i>s. d.</i> 62 9	<i>s. d.</i> 68 7
	Index-numbers .. 1,248	1,224	1,298	1,211	1,291	1,139	1,244
30th Sept., 1919.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage <i>s. d.</i> 69 9	<i>s. d.</i> 68 5	<i>s. d.</i> 72 6	<i>s. d.</i> 68 3	<i>s. d.</i> 73 11	<i>s. d.</i> 63 11	<i>s. d.</i> 69 0
	Index-numbers .. 1,266	1,241	1,315	1,237	1,341	1,160	1,265
31st Dec., 1919.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage <i>s. d.</i> 76 9	<i>s. d.</i> 72 0	<i>s. d.</i> 78 7	<i>s. d.</i> 70 5	<i>s. d.</i> 77 8	<i>s. d.</i> 69 0	<i>s. d.</i> 74 11
	Index-numbers .. 1,393	1,306	1,426	1,277	1,409	1,251	1,359
31st Mar., 1920.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage <i>s. d.</i> 81 2	<i>s. d.</i> 74 3	<i>s. d.</i> 81 6	<i>s. d.</i> 72 0	<i>s. d.</i> 78 10	<i>s. d.</i> 73 4	<i>s. d.</i> 78 0
	Index-numbers .. 1,472	1,348	1,479	1,306	1,431	1,331	1,415
30th June, 1920.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage <i>s. d.</i> 82 9	<i>s. d.</i> 77 5	<i>s. d.</i> 86 10	<i>s. d.</i> 73 4	<i>s. d.</i> 81 0	<i>s. d.</i> 74 2	<i>s. d.</i> 80 7
	Index-numbers .. 1,502	1,404	1,575	1,331	1,470	1,345	1,462
30th Sept., 1920.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage <i>s. d.</i> 87 0	<i>s. d.</i> 83 1	<i>s. d.</i> 89 5	<i>s. d.</i> 78 9	<i>s. d.</i> 85 9	<i>s. d.</i> 79 3	<i>s. d.</i> 85 1
	Index-numbers .. 1,578	1,507	1,622	1,429	1,556	1,438	1,544
31st Dec., 1920.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage <i>s. d.</i> 94 0	<i>s. d.</i> 86 1	<i>s. d.</i> 91 6	<i>s. d.</i> 82 8	<i>s. d.</i> 89 9	<i>s. d.</i> 85 9	<i>s. d.</i> 89 10
	Index-numbers .. 1,706	1,561	1,659	1,500	1,628	1,556	1,629
31st Mar., 1921.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage <i>s. d.</i> 95 2	<i>s. d.</i> 90 9	<i>s. d.</i> 95 7	<i>s. d.</i> 84 10	<i>s. d.</i> 92 10	<i>s. d.</i> 86 11	<i>s. d.</i> 92 7
	Index-numbers .. 1,726	1,647	1,734	1,540	1,685	1,576	1,680
30th June, 1921.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage <i>s. d.</i> 95 3	<i>s. d.</i> 92 0	<i>s. d.</i> 96 5	<i>s. d.</i> 85 8	<i>s. d.</i> 93 6	<i>s. d.</i> 88 3	<i>s. d.</i> 93 3
	Index-numbers .. 1,728	1,670	1,749	1,555	1,696	1,601	1,692
30th Sept., 1921.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage <i>s. d.</i> 95 4	<i>s. d.</i> 93 1	<i>s. d.</i> 96 6	<i>s. d.</i> 88 0	<i>s. d.</i> 94 2	<i>s. d.</i> 90 10	<i>s. d.</i> 94 0
	Index-numbers .. 1,729	1,689	1,751	1,597	1,708	1,648	1,705
31st Dec., 1921.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage <i>s. d.</i> 95 10	<i>s. d.</i> 93 7	<i>s. d.</i> 96 8	<i>s. d.</i> 89 5	<i>s. d.</i> 95 0	<i>s. d.</i> 91 8	<i>s. d.</i> 94 6
	Index-numbers .. 1,738	1,697	1,753	1,623	1,723	1,663	1,715

\*Particulars for the quarters omitted from this table will be found in Labour Report No. 10, p. 79.

In the preceding table it will be seen that the average weekly wage for adult male workers, as indicated by index-numbers at the 30th April, 1914, in two States, viz., New South Wales and Western Australia, exceeded the weighted average wage for the Commonwealth. This feature remained constant in varying degrees of excess throughout the period under review until the end of September, 1917, when the index-number representing the average wage for Queensland was also higher than the weighted average wage index-number for the Commonwealth.

At the end of the year 1918, the index-number for New South Wales was lower than that for the Commonwealth, while those for Queensland and Western Australia were higher. During 1919, the average rates of wage in New South Wales and Queensland increased more rapidly than in the other States, and at the end of the year the index-numbers for these States and also for Western Australia were higher than the Commonwealth average. The average rate of wage increased considerably in all States during the year 1920. At the close of that year the wage for Western Australia dropped, for the first time since 30th April, 1914, below that for the Commonwealth. There was an increase in the average wage in all States during 1921, although much less than in the preceding year. The weighted average rate for the Commonwealth at the end of 1921 was 94s. 6d., as compared with 89s. 10d. at the end of 1920, and 74s. 11d. at the end of 1919. The States in which the greatest increases occurred during 1921 were Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania.

Toward the close of 1921, certain decreases of wages occurred, particularly in New South Wales, but the weighted average wage in each State shewed an increase at the end of the period.

The rates for New South Wales, Queensland and Western Australia were higher at the end of 1921 than the average weekly rate for the Commonwealth, while those for Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania were lower.

(ii.) *Weighted Average Weekly Rate of Wage payable to Adult Female Workers in each State, 1914-21.*—The following table shews the weighted average weekly rate of wage payable to adult female workers for a full week's work in each State and the Commonwealth at the 30th April, 1914, and at the intervals specified to the 31st December, 1921. The table shews also index-numbers for each State based on the average weekly wage at the end of each of the periods indicated, computed with the weighted average wage for all States at the 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1000).

From the following table it will be seen that the general upward movement in the average weekly wage for adult female workers, as indicated for the whole Commonwealth, was comparatively small during 1914 and 1915. From the beginning of the year 1916, the average wage has increased rapidly, the increase during the year 1920 being the largest which has been recorded. As in the case of male occupations, the increase in the wages for females in 1921 was much less than in 1920. The weighted average wage for the Commonwealth was 48s. 8d. at the end of 1921, as compared with 27s. 2d. at 30th April, 1914. The advance during the whole period under review has been 79.0 per cent.; this increase has practically taken place since the beginning of 1916.

**Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage payable to Adult Female Workers for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-numbers in each State and Commonwealth, 30th April, 1914, to 31st December, 1921.\***

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the average wage for the Commonwealth at the 30th April, 1914 (27s. 2d.) as base (= 1000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

Particulars.		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.
No. of Occupations Included.		85	87	37	47	24	28	308
30th April, 1914.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 26 9	s. d. 27 4	s. d. 26 11	s. d. 24 1	s. d. 37 4	s. d. 25 10	s. d. 27 2
	Index-numbers ..	984	1,006	989	885	1,373	950	1,000
30th June, 1914.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 26 9	s. d. 27 4	s. d. 27 0	s. d. 24 1	s. d. 37 4	s. d. 25 10	s. d. 27 2
	Index-numbers ..	984	1,006	993	885	1,373	950	1,000
31st Dec., 1914.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 26 10	s. d. 27 9	s. d. 27 1	s. d. 24 1	s. d. 37 4	s. d. 25 10	s. d. 27 5
	Index-numbers ..	987	1,022	996	885	1,373	950	1,008
30th June, 1915.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 27 2	s. d. 26 11	s. d. 27 2	s. d. 24 0	s. d. 37 5	s. d. 26 3	s. d. 27 2
	Index-numbers ..	998	989	999	883	1,376	964	1,000
31st Dec., 1915.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 26 11	s. d. 26 11	s. d. 24 6	s. d. 37 5	s. d. 28 0	s. d. 27 4
	Index-numbers ..	1,007	990	990	901	1,376	1,031	1,005
30th June, 1916.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 27 7	s. d. 27 11	s. d. 26 11	s. d. 24 6	s. d. 37 5	s. d. 27 9	s. d. 27 9
	Index-numbers ..	1,013	1,027	991	902	1,376	1,019	1,021
31st Dec., 1916.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 28 7	s. d. 28 6	s. d. 27 4	s. d. 24 11	s. d. 38 10	s. d. 28 4	s. d. 28 6
	Index-numbers ..	1,050	1,047	1,004	915	1,429	1,041	1,047
30th June, 1917.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 29 3	s. d. 28 10	s. d. 27 9	s. d. 27 3	s. d. 38 10	s. d. 28 4	s. d. 29 1
	Index-numbers ..	1,078	1,061	1,021	1,004	1,430	1,042	1,071
31st Dec., 1917.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 30 5	s. d. 30 4	s. d. 30 5	s. d. 27 9	s. d. 38 10	s. d. 28 5	s. d. 30 5
	Index-numbers ..	1,119	1,116	1,120	1,020	1,430	1,045	1,121
31st Dec., 1918.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 31 10	s. d. 31 3	s. d. 32 10	s. d. 29 5	s. d. 38 10	s. d. 28 9	s. d. 31 9
	Index-numbers ..	1,173	1,151	1,208	1,084	1,430	1,059	1,168
31st Mar., 1919.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 33 6	s. d. 32 2	s. d. 33 0	s. d. 29 5	s. d. 38 10	s. d. 28 9	s. d. 32 8
	Index-numbers ..	1,234	1,183	1,215	1,084	1,430	1,059	1,204
30th June, 1919.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 33 7	s. d. 32 2	s. d. 33 2	s. d. 29 7	s. d. 38 11	s. d. 28 9	s. d. 32 9
	Index-numbers ..	1,235	1,184	1,222	1,089	1,434	1,059	1,206
30th Sept., 1919.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 34 0	s. d. 32 3	s. d. 33 10	s. d. 29 7	s. d. 38 11	s. d. 28 9	s. d. 33 0
	Index-numbers ..	1,251	1,186	1,247	1,089	1,434	1,059	1,216
31st Dec., 1919.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 40 0	s. d. 34 5	s. d. 38 4	s. d. 33 3	s. d. 43 7	s. d. 33 0	s. d. 37 1
	Index-numbers ..	1,474	1,268	1,412	1,225	1,605	1,215	1,365
31st Mar., 1920.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 41 8	s. d. 35 11	s. d. 41 3	s. d. 35 9	s. d. 47 6	s. d. 33 5	s. d. 39 0
	Index-numbers ..	1,533	1,323	1,519	1,317	1,749	1,231	1,434
30th June, 1920.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 41 9	s. d. 37 9	s. d. 41 7	s. d. 35 9	s. d. 48 0	s. d. 39 11	s. d. 39 10
	Index-numbers ..	1,536	1,388	1,530	1,317	1,767	1,400	1,467
30th Sept., 1920.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 43 8	s. d. 40 9	s. d. 44 1	s. d. 40 1	s. d. 48 0	s. d. 41 4	s. d. 42 5
	Index-numbers ..	1,607	1,500	1,622	1,476	1,767	1,520	1,561
31st Dec., 1920.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 46 0	s. d. 43 1	s. d. 44 11	s. d. 40 7	s. d. 52 11	s. d. 41 10	s. d. 44 6
	Index-numbers ..	1,695	1,586	1,652	1,495	1,947	1,540	1,637
31st Mar., 1921.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 48 6	s. d. 45 6	s. d. 49 6	s. d. 43 5	s. d. 54 10	s. d. 44 2	s. d. 47 2
	Index-numbers ..	1,784	1,674	1,820	1,598	2,017	1,626	1,736
30th June, 1921.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 48 6	s. d. 46 2	s. d. 49 10	s. d. 43 7	s. d. 54 11	s. d. 46 9	s. d. 47 7
	Index-numbers ..	1,785	1,700	1,835	1,605	2,022	1,721	1,751
30th Sept., 1921.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 48 9	s. d. 47 4	s. d. 50 3	s. d. 45 0	s. d. 56 4	s. d. 47 1	s. d. 48 4
	Index-numbers ..	1,796	1,742	1,849	1,655	2,074	1,734	1,780
31st Dec., 1921.	Weighted average weekly rate of wage	s. d. 49 0	s. d. 47 10	s. d. 50 3	s. d. 45 2	s. d. 56 4	s. d. 47 6	s. d. 48 8
	Index-numbers ..	1,803	1,761	1,849	1,661	2,074	1,749	1,790

\* Particulars for the quarters omitted from this table will be found in Labour Report No. 10, p. 81.

(iii.) *Weighted Average Weekly Rate of Wage Payable to Adult Male Workers in each Industrial Group, 1914-1921.*—The following table gives particulars in regard to (a) the average weekly rate of wage in each of the industrial groups, and (b) the weighted average wage for all groups combined, as at 30th April, 1914, at 31st December, 1914 to 1920, and at 30th June and 31st December, 1921. Index-numbers for each industrial group and all groups, based on the average wage for all groups at 30th April, 1914 (= 1000), are given :—

**Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage payable to Adult Male Workers for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-numbers in each Industrial Group, 30th April, 1914, to 31st December, 1921.\***

NOTE.—Index-numbers for each industrial group and all industrial groups, based on the average wage for all groups at 30th April, 1914 (55s. 1d.), as base (= 1000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

Industrial Group.	Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage, and Index-Number at—									
	30th April, 1914.	31st Dec., 1914.	31st Dec., 1915.	31st Dec., 1916.	31st Dec., 1917.	31st Dec., 1918.	31st Dec., 1919.	31st Dec., 1920.	30th June, 1921.	31st Dec. 1921.
I. Wood, Furni- ture, etc. (Wage ..	s. d. 58 6	s. d. 59 6	s. d. 60 2	s. d. 63 10	s. d. 66 0	s. d. 68 11	s. d. 75 9	s. d. 95 1	s. d. 97 8	s. d. 98 2
(Index-No. 1,062	1,080	1,092	1,159	1,198	1,251	1,375	1,725	1,772	1,781	
II. Engineering, etc. (Wage ..	s. d. 57 0	s. d. 57 9	s. d. 60 2	s. d. 62 1	s. d. 65 0	s. d. 68 8	s. d. 77 6	s. d. 92 5	s. d. 97 11	s. d. 98 2
(Index-No. 1,035	1,048	1,092	1,127	1,180	1,245	1,405	1,677	1,777	1,781	
III. Food, Drink, etc. (Wage ..	s. d. 55 0	s. d. 55 8	s. d. 57 9	s. d. 61 2	s. d. 63 7	s. d. 66 0	s. d. 75 6	s. d. 89 3	s. d. 92 7	s. d. 93 10
(Index-No. 999	1,011	1,048	1,111	1,154	1,198	1,369	1,620	1,679	1,703	
IV. Clothing, Boots, etc. (Wage ..	s. d. 52 3	s. d. 53 0	s. d. 53 2	s. d. 56 7	s. d. 59 7	s. d. 61 5	s. d. 73 5	s. d. 86 5	s. d. 91 2	s. d. 93 3
(Index-No. 949	962	985	1,027	1,082	1,114	1,332	1,568	1,654	1,691	
V. Books, Print- ing, etc. (Wage ..	s. d. 63 3	s. d. 63 10	s. d. 64 6	s. d. 68 1	s. d. 70 6	s. d. 74 1	s. d. 80 9	s. d. 99 6	s. d. 102 0	s. d. 104 7
(Index-No. 1,150	1,159	1,171	1,236	1,280	1,344	1,466	1,805	1,850	1,897	
VI. Other Manu- facturing (Wage ..	s. d. 55 1	s. d. 56 0	s. d. 57 8	s. d. 61 8	s. d. 63 10	s. d. 66 1	s. d. 75 4	s. d. 88 11	s. d. 93 8	s. d. 95 0
(Index-No. 1,000	1,017	1,047	1,120	1,159	1,199	1,367	1,614	1,700	1,724	
VII. Building .. (Wage ..	s. d. 65 0	s. d. 65 5	s. d. 65 10	s. d. 69 8	s. d. 72 5	s. d. 74 3	s. d. 79 8	s. d. 95 7	s. d. 101 4	s. d. 102 5
(Index-No. 1,180	1,188	1,195	1,265	1,315	1,348	1,445	1,734	1,839	1,859	
VIII. Mining (Wage ..	s. d. 65 1	s. d. 65 2	s. d. 66 7	s. d. 72 9	s. d. 78 4	s. d. 78 6	s. d. 88 4	s. d. 103 10	s. d. 105 8	s. d. 105 4
(Index-No. 1,182	1,183	1,209	1,321	1,422	1,424	1,603	1,884	1,916	1,912	
IX. Railways, etc. (Wage ..	s. d. 59 8	s. d. 59 8	s. d. 60 10	s. d. 63 4	s. d. 65 11	s. d. 68 11	s. d. 78 6	s. d. 93 1	s. d. 97 8	s. d. 97 5
(Index-No. 1,083	1,083	1,104	1,150	1,197	1,251	1,425	1,689	1,772	1,767	
X. Other Land Transport (Wage ..	s. d. 51 0	s. d. 52 8	s. d. 53 4	s. d. 57 0	s. d. 62 0	s. d. 63 5	s. d. 73 4	s. d. 87 3	s. d. 90 10	s. d. 90 2
(Index-No. 926	956	968	1,050	1,126	1,150	1,331	1,583	1,647	1,636	
XI. Shipping, etc.† (Wage ..	s. d. 48 10	s. d. 49 10	s. d. 52 7	s. d. 59 1	s. d. 61 2	s. d. 64 5	s. d. 77 9	s. d. 88 0	s. d. 95 3	s. d. 101 8
(Index-No. 887	905	955	1,073	1,111	1,169	1,411	1,596	1,728	1,845	
XII. Agricultural, etc.† (Wage ..	s. d. 49 5	s. d. 49 5	s. d. 49 8	s. d. 55 0	s. d. 61 1	s. d. 63 1	s. d. 70 3	s. d. 87 1	s. d. 88 0	s. d. 89 0
(Index-No. 897	897	902	999	1,109	1,145	1,274	1,579	1,597	1,614	
XIII. Domestic, etc.† (Wage ..	s. d. 47 0	s. d. 47 11	s. d. 48 7	s. d. 51 0	s. d. 53 11	s. d. 56 7	s. d. 68 7	s. d. 80 6	s. d. 82 1	s. d. 84 2
(Index-No. 853	870	882	926	979	1,027	1,244	1,460	1,489	1,526	
XIV. Miscellaneous (Wage ..	s. d. 53 7	s. d. 54 0	s. d. 54 7	s. d. 58 3	s. d. 60 9	s. d. 63 3	s. d. 71 3	s. d. 84 11	s. d. 89 3	s. d. 91 1
(Index-No. 973	980	991	1,058	1,103	1,147	1,292	1,540	1,619	1,653	
All Industrial Groups (Wage ..	s. d. 55 1	s. d. 55 7	s. d. 56 6	s. d. 60 8	s. d. 64 2	s. d. 66 5	s. d. 74 11	s. d. 89 10	s. d. 93 3	s. d. 94 6
(Index-No. 1,000	1,008	1,023	1,100	1,164	1,205	1,359	1,629	1,692	1,715	

\* Particulars for the quarters omitted from this table will be found in Labour Reports Nos. 6 to 11.

† See footnotes to table on page 86.



The foregoing table shows that the rate of increase in the weighted average weekly wage in occupations and callings classified in the fourteen industrial groups during the period 30th April, 1914, to 31st December, 1921, was greatest in Group XI. (Shipping), 108.0 per cent., followed in the order named by Groups XII. (Agricultural, etc.), 79.9 per cent., and XIII. (Domestic, etc.), 78.9 per cent. In seven of the groups the increase was less, and in seven groups more than the increase in the weighted average for all groups.

(iv.) *Weighted Average Weekly Rate of Wage Payable to Adult Female Workers in Industrial Groups, 1914-21.*—The following table gives particulars of the weighted average weekly rate of wage payable to adult female workers at the 30th April, 1914, at 31st December, 1914 to 1920, and at 30th June and 31st December, 1921, in the industrial groups in which they are mainly employed, and in all groups combined. Taking the average wage for all groups at the 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1000), index-numbers are given, computed on the average rate of wage ruling at the end of each period indicated.

**Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage payable to Adult Female Workers for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-numbers in each Industrial Group 30th April, 1914, to 31st December, 1921.\***

NOTE.—Index-numbers for each Industrial Group and all Industrial Groups, based on the Average Wage for all groups at 30th April, 1914 (27s. 2d), as base (= 1000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout

		Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage and Index-Number at—									
Industrial Group.		30th April, 1914.	31st Dec., 1914.	31st Dec., 1915.	31st Dec. 1916.	31st Dec., 1917.	31st Dec., 1918.	31st Dec., 1919.	31st Dec., 1920.	30th June, 1921.	31st Dec. 1921.
III. Food, Drink, etc.	Wage ..	<i>s. d.</i> 22 6	<i>s. d.</i> 23 5	<i>s. d.</i> 24 5	<i>s. d.</i> 25 4	<i>s. d.</i> 26 4	<i>s. d.</i> 29 3	<i>s. d.</i> 34 8	<i>s. d.</i> 41 10	<i>s. d.</i> 43 0	<i>s. d.</i> 43 9
	Index-No.	828	862	899	932	969	1,078	1,277	1,538	1,584	1,609
IV. Clothing, Boots, etc...	Wage ..	<i>s. d.</i> 24 9	<i>s. d.</i> 24 11	<i>s. d.</i> 25 1	<i>s. d.</i> 26 11	<i>s. d.</i> 29 7	<i>s. d.</i> 30 9	<i>s. d.</i> 37 4	<i>s. d.</i> 43 5	<i>s. d.</i> 47 7	<i>s. d.</i> 48 7
	Index No.	911	917	923	991	1,089	1,131	1,373	1,597	1,752	1,789
I., II., V. & VI. All Other Manufactg.	Wage ..	<i>s. d.</i> 26 11	<i>s. d.</i> 27 0	<i>s. d.</i> 27 4	<i>s. d.</i> 29 5	<i>s. d.</i> 30 4	<i>s. d.</i> 32 0	<i>s. d.</i> 36 9	<i>s. d.</i> 44 0	<i>s. d.</i> 46 10	<i>s. d.</i> 48 0
	Index-No.	991	994	1,006	1,083	1,116	1,178	1,353	1,619	1,725	1,766
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.†.	Wage ..	<i>s. d.</i> 31 1	<i>s. d.</i> 30 2	<i>s. d.</i> 30 9	<i>s. d.</i> 31 2	<i>s. d.</i> 33 5	<i>s. d.</i> 34 1	<i>s. d.</i> 38 2	<i>s. d.</i> 46 3	<i>s. d.</i> 47 10	<i>s. d.</i> 48 6
	Index-No.	1,144	1,110	1,132	1,147	1,230	1,255	1,403	1,701	1,761	1,787
XIV. Miscellaneous	Wage ..	<i>s. d.</i> 30 2	<i>s. d.</i> 31 4	<i>s. d.</i> 30 1	<i>s. d.</i> 29 10	<i>s. d.</i> 30 6	<i>s. d.</i> 32 4	<i>s. d.</i> 36 2	<i>s. d.</i> 46 2	<i>s. d.</i> 48 5	<i>s. d.</i> 50 0
	Index-No.	1,110	1,153	1,107	1,098	1,123	1,189	1,332	1,700	1,783	1,841
All Groups ..	Wage ..	<i>s. d.</i> 27 2	<i>s. d.</i> 27 5	<i>s. d.</i> 27 4	<i>s. d.</i> 28 6	<i>s. d.</i> 30 5	<i>s. d.</i> 31 9	<i>s. d.</i> 37 1	<i>s. d.</i> 44 6	<i>s. d.</i> 47 7	<i>s. d.</i> 48 8
	Index-No.	1,000	1,008	1,005	1,047	1,121	1,168	1,365	1,637	1,751	1,790

\* Particulars for the quarters omitted from this table will be found in Labour Reports Nos. 6 to 11.  
† See footnote ‡ to table on page 86.



It may be seen from the preceding table that the greatest increase in the weekly rate of wage has occurred in Group IV. (Clothing, Boots, etc.), 96.4 per cent., followed in the order named by Group III. (Food, Drink, etc.), 94.3 per cent.; I., II., V. and VI. (All Other Manufacturing), 78.2 per cent., 56.2 per cent. The weighted average weekly rate of wage for all cent.; XIV. (Miscellaneous), 65.9 per cent., and XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, groups was 79.0 per cent. higher at the end of 1921 than on the 30th April, 1914.

**4. Hours of Labour and Hourly Rates of Wage, 31st December, 1921.**—The rates of wage referred to in the preceding paragraphs of this Section relate to the minimum rates payable for a full week's work. It should be observed, however, that the number of hours which constitutes a full week's work differs in many instances, not only as between various trades and occupations in each State, but also as between the same trades and occupations in the several States. In order to secure what may be for some purposes a more adequate standard of comparison, the results given in the preceding paragraphs are herein reduced to a common basis, viz., the rate of wage per hour, classified according to industrial groups in each State and all States. In Appendixes IV. and V. of this Report, particulars in detail regarding the number of hours worked per week in the various industries in the several States are shewn. It will there be seen that the specified number of hours of labour per week covers a very wide range. In the following tables the average number of hours per week for each State, according to industrial groups, is given.

The tables on pages 94 and 95 shew (a) the average weekly wage, (b) the average number of working hours per week for a full week's work, and (c) the average hourly wage for adult male and female workers in each State and industrial group except Groups XI. (Shipping, etc.), and XII. (Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.). Owing to the fact that many of the occupations included in these two groups are of a casual or seasonal nature, and that the hours of labour are not generally regulated either by awards or determinations of industrial tribunals or otherwise, the necessary particulars for the computation of average working time and hourly rates of wage are not available.

The general effect of reducing the weighted average rates of wage to a common basis (*i.e.*, per hour) is to eliminate on comparison any apparent difference between the several States which may be due to unequal working time.

(i.) The following table gives particulars in regard to the weighted average nominal weekly and hourly rates of wage payable to adult *male* workers and weekly hours of labour at the 31st December, 1921 :—

**Weighted Average Nominal Weekly and Hourly Rates of Wage Payable to Adult Male Workers, and Weekly Hours of Labour, 31st December, 1921.**

Industrial Groups.	Particulars.†	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Average for Six Capital Towns.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	{ Weekly Wage 101/- 96/6 101/1 92/6 95/7 95/2 98/2 Working Hours 44.22 46.23 44.11 45.64 47.87 45.50 45.45 Hourly Wage 2/3½ 2/1 2/3½ 2/0½ 2/- 2/1 2/2							
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	{ Weekly Wage 98/7 99/7 96/4 94/2 96/10 102/6 98/2 Working Hours 44.00 47.50 44.00 47.47 45.65 47.03 45.70 Hourly Wage 2/3 2/1½ 2/2½ 1/11½ 2/1½ 2/2½ 2/1½							
III. Food, Drink, etc.	{ Weekly Wage 95/2 93/6 95/10 90/1 91/8 84/- 93/10 Working Hours 46.77 47.14 45.54 47.17 47.28 47.94 46.74 Hourly Wage 2/0½ 1/11½ 2/1½ 1/11 1/11½ 1/9 2/-							
IV. Clothing, Boots, etc.	{ Weekly Wage 91/10 92/2 99/4 99/4 94/11 87/1 93/3 Working Hours 44.36 45.85 44.00 44.00 44.00 46.29 44.95 Hourly Wage 2/0½ 2/0½ 2/3 2/3 2/2 1/10½ 2/1							
V. Books, Printing, etc.	{ Weekly Wage 106/3 105/- 100/4 99/4 110/8 98/8 104/7 Working Hours 43.65 44.93 44.00 47.53 43.10 46.00 44.47 Hourly Wage 2/5½ 2/4 2/3½ 2/1 2/6½ 2/1½ 2/4½							
VI. Other Manufacturing	{ Weekly Wage 97/7 93/- 93/5 93/4 95/6 92/- 95/- Working Hours 46.24 47.61 45.27 48.00 47.65 47.58 46.90 Hourly Wage 2/1½ 1/11½ 2/0½ 1/11½ 2/- 1/11½ 2/0½							
VII. Building .. ..	{ Weekly Wage 104/7 100/3 109/9 94/1 99/8 104/2 102/5 Working Hours 43.72 43.47 44.00 44.00 45.42 44.30 43.81 Hourly Wage 2/4½ 2/3½ 2/6 2/1½ 2/2½ 2/4½ 2/4							
VIII. Mining‡ .. ..	{ Weekly Wage 105/4 100/4 112/6 77/5 113/1 96/4 105/4 Working Hours 43.83 44.94 43.03 43.82 43.87 45.42 44.01 Hourly Wage 2/4½ 2/2½ 2/7½ 1/9½ 2/7 2/1½ 2/4½							
IX. Rail & Tram Services	{ Weekly Wage 95/5 99/2 102/3 93/1 96/11 98/5 97/5 Working Hours 48.21 47.49 47.89 48.50 48.15 48.00 47.98 Hourly Wage 1/11½ 2/1 2/1½ 1/11 2/0½ 2/0½ 2/0½							
X. Other Land Transport	{ Weekly Wage 92/- 87/9 89/3 89/1 93/- 92/9 90/2 Working Hours 48.75 48.56 48.33 48.00 48.00 48.00 48.51 Hourly Wage 1/10½ 1/9½ 1/10½ 1/10½ 1/11½ 1/11½ 1/10½							
XI. Shipping, etc. ..	{ Weekly Wage 100/5 103/8 101/2 103/4 101/4 102/5 101/8 Working Hours .. .. .. .. Hourly Wage .. .. .. ..							
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	{ Weekly Wage§ 92/- 85/1 90/3 85/5 85/5 91/4 89/- Working Hours .. .. .. .. Hourly Wage .. .. .. ..							
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	{ Weekly Wage§ 89/- 78/- 87/- 84/3 83/7 66/4 84/2 Working Hours 48.14 48.43 48.00 49.60 48.00 54.00 48.47 Hourly Wage 1/10½ 1/7½ 1/9½ 1/8½ 1/9 1/2½ 1/8½							
XIV. Miscellaneous ..	{ Weekly Wage 91/5 93/6 93/3 86/- 84/7 85/2 91/1 Working Hours 46.30 47.97 46.67 47.80 46.98 47.40 47.08 Hourly Wage 1/11½ 1/11½ 2/- 1/9½ 1/9½ 1/9½ 1/11½							
All Groups .. ..	{ Weekly Wage 95/10 93/7 96/8 89/5 95/- 91/8 94/6 Working Hours 96/7 95/1 98/9 89/8 96/7 91/3 95/8 Hourly Wage 45.66 46.95 45.52 47.07 46.24 46.84 46.22							
All Groups excepting XI. and XII .. ..	{ Weekly Wage 95/10 93/7 96/8 89/5 95/- 91/8 94/6 Working Hours 96/7 95/1 98/9 89/8 96/7 91/3 95/8 Hourly Wage 45.66 46.95 45.52 47.07 46.24 46.84 46.22							

† Particulars relate to the Weighted Average weekly wage, working hours and hourly wage, respectively. ‡ Average rates of wage and hours prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State. § Average rates of wage are for occupations other than Masters, Officers, and Engineers in the Merchant Marine Service, and include value of victualling and accommodation, where provided, at 90/8 per month, but do not include value of commission on bar sales to stewards. In the recent award for Seamen, the annual value of victualling and accommodation, which was estimated in 1907 at £27, was computed to be £54 8s. 0d. § See footnotes to table on page 86.

(ii.) The following table gives particulars in regard to the weighted average nominal weekly and hourly rates of wage payable to adult female workers and weekly hours of labour at the 31st December, 1921 :—

**Weighted Average Nominal Weekly and Hourly Rates of Wage payable to Adult Female Workers, and Weekly Hours of Labour, 31st December, 1921.**

Industrial Groups.	Particulars.*	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Average for Six Capital Towns.
III. Food, Drink, etc.	Weekly Wage	44/1	44/10	42/7	36/5	32/6	42/9	43/9
	Working Hours	47.90	48.00	46.11	48.00	44.00	48.00	47.74
	Hourly Wage	-/11	-/11½	-/11	-/9	-/8½	-/10½	-/11
IV. Clothing, Boots, etc.	Weekly Wage	49/5	47/4	49/10	50/5	51/10	45/3	48/7
	Working Hours	44.57	45.29	44.13	44.00	44.00	45.11	44.78
	Hourly Wage	1/1½	1/0½	1/1½	1/1½	1/2½	1/-	1/1
I. II. V. & VI. All other Manufacturing	Weekly Wage	46/9	49/8	45/5	46/-	..	45/-	48/-
	Working Hours	44.30	47.10	44.07	47.50	..	48.00	45.89
	Hourly Wage	1/0½	1/0½	1/0½	-/11½	..	-/11½	1/0½
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	Weekly Wage†	47/8	45/4	48/6	45/1	61/8	53/11	48/6
	Working Hours	47.08	47.69	47.33	48.00	48.00	54.00	47.64
	Hourly Wage	1/0½	-/11½	1/0½	-/11½	1/3½	1/-	1/0½
XIV. Shop Assistants, Clerks, etc.	Weekly Wage	51/1	50/11	55/-	36/6	..	..	50/-
	Working Hours	44.00	46.00	47.00	48.00	..	..	45.53
	Hourly Wage	1/2	1/1½	1/2	-/9½	..	..	1/1½
All Groups ..	Weekly Wage	49/-	47/10	50/3	45/2	56/4	47/6	48/8
	Working Hours	45.06	46.04	45.66	46.10	45.97	47.86	45.69
	Hourly Wage	1/1	1/0½	1/1½	-/11½	1/2½	1/-	1/0½

\* The particulars relate to the **Weighted Average** weekly rates of wage, working hours and hourly wage, respectively. † See footnote ‡ to table on page 86.

**5. Relative Hours of Labour and Hourly Rates of Wage, 1914 to 1921.**—Particulars are given in the following table, classified according to States for male and female occupations separately at 30th April, 1914, and at the end of December, 1914 to 1921 relating to (a) the weighted average weekly wage, (b) the weighted average number of working hours constituting a full week's work, and (c) the weighted average hourly wage. It should be observed that the weighted average weekly wage relates to all industrial classes combined, and includes the value of board and lodging where supplied in land occupations and the value of victualling in marine occupations,§ whereas the number of working hours and the hourly wage relate to all industrial classes other than Groups XI. (Shipping), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.). Owing to the fact that many of the occupations included in these two groups are of a casual or seasonal nature, and that the hours of labour in these occupations are not generally regulated either by awards or determinations of industrial tribunals or otherwise, the necessary data for the computation of the average number of working hours are not available.

§ See footnotes to table on page 86.

**Weighted Average Nominal Weekly and Hourly Rates of Wage payable to Adult Workers, and Weekly Hours of Labour, 30th April, 1914, and at the end of the years, 1914 to 1921.**

Date.	Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'with.
MALE WORKERS.								
30th April, 1914.	Weekly Wage* ..	s. d. 55 9	s. d. 54 3	s. d. 52 8	s. d. 54 4	s. d. 62 2	s. d. 52 6	s. d. 55 1
	Working Hours† ..	49.42	48.80	48.78	48.60	47.78	48.62	48.93
	Hourly Wage† ..	1/2	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/4½	1/1	1/2
31st Dec., 1914.	Weekly Wage* ..	s. d. 56 2	s. d. 54 7	s. d. 53 5	s. d. 54 5	s. d. 62 10	s. d. 52 8	s. d. 55 7
	Working Hours† ..	49.35	48.66	48.64	48.59	48.18	48.62	48.87
	Hourly Wage† ..	1/2	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/4½	1/1	1/2
31st Dec., 1915.	Weekly Wage* ..	s. d. 57 7	s. d. 55 3	s. d. 54 4	s. d. 54 8	s. d. 63 4	s. d. 53 2	s. d. 56 6
	Working Hours† ..	49.28	48.50	48.56	48.50	48.12	48.56	48.77
	Hourly Wage† ..	1/2½	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/4½	1/1½	1/2½
31st Dec., 1916.	Weekly Wage* ..	s. d. 61 11	s. d. 58 10	s. d. 60 4	s. d. 59 0	s. d. 65 2	s. d. 57 0	s. d. 60 8
	Working Hours† ..	48.51	48.22	48.27	48.14	48.11	48.55	48.93
	Hourly Wage† ..	1/3½	1/3	1/3½	1/3	1/4½	1/2	1/3½
31st Dec., 1917.	Weekly Wage* ..	s. d. 64 5	s. d. 63 0	s. d. 65 3	s. d. 63 1	s. d. 68 11	s. d. 59 7	s. d. 64 2
	Working Hours† ..	48.41	48.14	47.19	47.82	48.10	48.48	48.10
	Hourly Wage† ..	1/3½	1/4	1/5	1/4	1/5½	1/3	1/4½
31st Dec., 1918.	Weekly Wage* ..	s. d. 65 11	s. d. 65 6	s. d. 69 6	s. d. 65 6	s. d. 70 4	s. d. 61 2	s. d. 66 5
	Working Hours† ..	48.16	47.98	46.90	47.77	47.69	48.39	47.88
	Hourly Wage† ..	1/4½	1/4½	1/6	1/4½	1/6	1/3½	1/5
31st Dec., 1919.	Weekly Wage* ..	s. d. 76 9	s. d. 72 0	s. d. 78 7	s. d. 70 5	s. d. 77 8	s. d. 69 0	s. d. 74 11
	Working Hours† ..	47.77	47.36	46.19	47.58	47.60	47.89	47.41
	Hourly Wage† ..	1/7½	1/6½	1/9	1/5½	1/7½	1/5½	1/7½
31st Dec., 1920.	Weekly Wage* ..	s. d. 94 0	s. d. 86 1	s. d. 91 6	s. d. 82 8	s. d. 89 9	s. d. 85 9	s. d. 89 10
	Working Hours† ..	47.51	47.19	45.63	47.29	46.53	47.33	47.07
	Hourly Wage† ..	2/-	1/10	2/0½	1/8½	1/11½	1/10	1/11
31st Dec., 1921.	Weekly Wage* ..	s. d. 95 10	s. d. 93 7	s. d. 96 8	s. d. 89 5	s. d. 95 0	s. d. 91 8	s. d. 94 6
	Working Hours† ..	45.66	46.95	45.52	47.07	46.24	46.84	46.22
	Hourly Wage† ..	2/1½	2/0½	2/2	1/10½	2/1	1/11½	2/0½
FEMALE WORKERS.								
30th April, 1914.	Weekly Wage ..	s. d. 26 9	s. d. 27 4	s. d. 26 11	s. d. 24 1	s. d. 37 4	s. d. 25 10	s. d. 27 2
	Working Hours ..	49.34	48.54	49.32	49.33	48.69	50.76	49.08
	Hourly Wage ..	-/6½	-/6½	-/6½	-/5½	-/9½	-/6	-/6½
31st Dec., 1914.	Weekly Wage ..	s. d. 26 10	s. d. 27 9	s. d. 27 1	s. d. 24 1	s. d. 37 4	s. d. 25 10	s. d. 27 5
	Working Hours ..	49.34	48.54	49.32	49.33	49.44	50.76	49.11
	Hourly Wage ..	-/6½	-/6½	-/6½	-/5½	-/9	-/6	-/6½
31st Dec., 1915.	Weekly Wage ..	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 26 11	s. d. 26 11	s. d. 24 6	s. d. 37 5	s. d. 28 0	s. d. 27 4
	Working Hours ..	49.45	48.46	49.84	49.35	49.86	50.14	49.12
	Hourly Wage ..	-/6½	-/6½	-/6½	-/6	-/9	-/6½	-/6½
31st Dec., 1916.	Weekly Wage ..	s. d. 28 7	s. d. 28 5	s. d. 27 3	s. d. 24 10	s. d. 38 10	s. d. 28 3	s. d. 28 5
	Working Hours ..	49.44	48.36	49.85	49.02	49.08	49.83	49.02
	Hourly Wage ..	-/7	-/7	-/6½	-/6	-/9½	-/6½	-/7
31st Dec., 1917.	Weekly Wage ..	s. d. 30 5	s. d. 30 4	s. d. 30 5	s. d. 27 9	s. d. 38 10	s. d. 28 5	s. d. 30 5
	Working Hours ..	48.98	48.32	48.99	48.73	48.78	49.83	48.71
	Hourly Wage ..	-/7½	-/7½	-/7½	-/6½	-/9½	-/6½	-/7½
31st Dec., 1918.	Weekly Wage ..	s. d. 31 10	s. d. 31 3	s. d. 32 10	s. d. 29 5	s. d. 38 10	s. d. 28 9	s. d. 31 9
	Working Hours ..	48.35	48.32	48.37	48.73	48.78	49.83	48.42
	Hourly Wage ..	-/8	-/7½	-/8½	-/7½	-/9½	-/7	-/7½
31st Dec., 1919.	Weekly Wage ..	s. d. 40 0	s. d. 34 5	s. d. 38 4	s. d. 33 3	s. d. 43 7	s. d. 33 0	s. d. 37 1
	Working Hours ..	47.53	47.63	46.76	47.67	48.12	49.23	47.54
	Hourly Wage ..	-/10	-/8½	-/9½	-/8½	-/11	-/8	-/9½
31st Dec., 1920.	Weekly Wage ..	s. d. 46 0	s. d. 43 1	s. d. 44 11	s. d. 40 7	s. d. 52 11	s. d. 41 10	s. d. 44 6
	Working Hours ..	46.83	46.23	46.09	46.51	46.20	47.86	46.47
	Hourly Wage ..	-/11½	/11½	-/11½	-/10½	1/1½	-/10½	-/11½
31st Dec., 1921.	Weekly Wage ..	s. d. 49 0	s. d. 47 10	s. d. 50 3	s. d. 45 2	s. d. 56 4	s. d. 47 6	s. d. 48 8
	Working Hours ..	45.06	46.04	45.66	46.10	45.97	47.86	45.89
	Hourly Wage ..	1/1½	1/0½	1/1½	-/11½	1/2½	1/-	1/0½

\* Weighted average weekly wage in all industrial groups combined.

† Weighted average working hours per week, and computed hourly rates of wage for all industrial groups excepting Groups XI. (Shipping, etc.), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.). Working hours have not been generally regulated by industrial tribunals for occupations classified in Industrial Groups XI. and XII.

From the foregoing table it may be seen that there has been a diminution in each of the States, during the period 1914 to 1921, in the number of working hours constituting a full week's work for male and female occupations. The effect of these changes on the hourly rate of wage as compared with the general increase in the weekly wage is readily seen from the comparative index-numbers given in the following table. In each instance (male and female occupations separately) the basis taken is the weighted average for the Commonwealth at the 30th April, 1914 (= 1000).

**Relative Index-numbers for Weekly and Hourly Weighted Average Wage, 30th April, 1914, 31st December, 1914 to 1921.**

NOTE.—Weighted Average for the Commonwealth at 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1000).

Date.	Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wth.
MALE WORKERS.								
30th April,	Weekly Wage ..	1,011	984	955	986	1,128	952	1,000
1914.	Hourly Wage ..	998	980	963	991	1,170	933	1,000
31st Dec.,	Weekly Wage ..	1,019	990	969	988	1,140	936	1,008
1914.	Hourly Wage ..	1,010	990	985	993	1,173	936	1,009
31st Dec.,	Weekly Wage ..	1,044	1,002	986	992	1,149	965	1,023
1915.	Hourly Wage ..	1,039	1,006	1,008	1,001	1,182	946	1,030
31st Dec.,	Weekly Wage ..	1,123	1,067	1,095	1,071	1,182	1,034	1,100
1916.	Hourly Wage ..	1,127	1,074	1,097	1,075	1,206	1,011	1,105
31st Dec.,	Weekly Wage ..	1,168	1,143	1,183	1,144	1,250	1,081	1,164
1917.	Hourly Wage ..	1,162	1,138	1,209	1,145	1,252	1,079	1,164
31st Dec.	Weekly Wage ..	1,196	1,189	1,261	1,188	1,276	1,110	1,205
1918.	Hourly Wage ..	1,196	1,192	1,297	1,176	1,282	1,120	1,210
31st Dec.,	Weekly Wage ..	1,393	1,306	1,426	1,277	1,409	1,251	1,359
1919.	Hourly Wage ..	1,405	1,322	1,512	1,262	1,408	1,259	1,378
31st Dec.,	Weekly Wage ..	1,706	1,561	1,659	1,500	1,628	1,556	1,629
1920.	Hourly Wage ..	1,725	1,570	1,753	1,492	1,686	1,567	1,655
31st Dec.,	Weekly Wage ..	1,738	1,697	1,753	1,623	1,723	1,663	1,715
1921.	Hourly Wage ..	1,817	1,741	1,865	1,637	1,796	1,675	1,779
FEMALE WORKERS.								
30th April,	Weekly Wage ..	984	1,006	989	885	1,373	950	1,000
1914.	Hourly Wage ..	980	1,021	976	881	1,386	920	1,000
31st Dec.,	Weekly Wage ..	987	1,022	996	885	1,373	950	1,008
1914.	Hourly Wage ..	983	1,035	983	881	1,364	920	1,009
31st Dec.,	Weekly Wage ..	1,007	990	990	901	1,376	1,031	1,005
1915.	Hourly Wage ..	1,002	1,005	976	898	1,357	1,011	1,009
31st Dec.,	Weekly Wage ..	1,050	1,047	1,004	915	1,429	1,041	1,047
1916.	Hourly Wage ..	1,044	1,063	991	916	1,431	1,027	1,048
31st Dec.,	Weekly Wage ..	1,119	1,116	1,120	1,020	1,430	1,045	1,121
1917.	Hourly Wage ..	1,122	1,134	1,122	1,027	1,440	1,029	1,130
31st Dec.	Weekly Wage ..	1,173	1,151	1,208	1,084	1,430	1,059	1,168
1918.	Hourly Wage ..	1,191	1,169	1,226	1,092	1,426	1,044	1,185
31st Dec.,	Weekly Wage ..	1,474	1,268	1,412	1,225	1,605	1,215	1,365
1919.	Hourly Wage ..	1,523	1,307	1,483	1,262	1,639	1,211	1,410
31st Dec.,	Weekly Wage ..	1,695	1,586	1,652	1,495	1,947	1,540	1,637
1920.	Hourly Wage ..	1,777	1,685	1,761	1,578	2,069	1,580	1,730
31st Dec.,	Weekly Wage ..	1,803	1,761	1,849	1,661	2,074	1,749	1,790
1921.	Hourly Wage ..	1,965	1,878	1,989	1,770	2,215	1,794	1,923

6. **Weighted Average Nominal Hours of Labour.**—The following table shews the weighted average nominal hours of labour (exclusive of overtime) in a full working week for *male* workers in each State and the Commonwealth at the 30th April, 1914, and at 31st December, 1914 to 1921. There are shewn also index-numbers for each State based on the average weekly hours at the end of each of the periods specified, computed with the weighted average hours of labour for all States at the 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1000).

**Weighted Average Nominal Hours of Labour (exclusive of Overtime) Worked by Adult Male Workers during a Full Working Week and Hours Index-Numbers in Each State and the Commonwealth, 30th April, 1914, 31st December, 1914 to 1921.**

NOTE.—Index-Numbers based on the Average Hours of Labour for the Commonwealth at the 30th April, 1914 (48.93) as base (= 1000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

Particulars.		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'with.
30th April, 1914.	{ Weighted average weekly hours of labour*	49.42	48.80	48.78	48.60	47.78	48.62	48.93
	{ Index-numbers ..	1,010	997	997	993	976	994	1,000
31st Dec., 1914.	{ Weighted average weekly hours of labour*	49.35	48.66	48.64	48.59	48.18	48.62	48.87
	{ Index-numbers ..	1,009	994	994	993	985	994	999
31st Dec., 1915.	{ Weighted average weekly hours of labour*	49.28	48.50	48.56	48.50	48.12	48.56	48.77
	{ Index-numbers ..	1,007	991	992	991	983	992	997
31st Dec., 1916.	{ Weighted average weekly hours of labour*	48.51	48.22	48.27	48.14	48.11	48.55	48.33
	{ Index-numbers ..	991	985	987	984	983	992	988
31st Dec., 1917.	{ Weighted average weekly hours of labour*	48.41	48.14	47.19	47.82	48.10	48.48	48.10
	{ Index-numbers ..	989	984	964	977	983	991	983
31st Dec., 1918.	{ Weighted average weekly hours of labour*	48.16	47.98	46.90	47.77	47.69	48.39	47.88
	{ Index-numbers ..	984	981	959	976	975	989	979
31st Dec., 1919.	{ Weighted average weekly hours of labour*	47.77	47.36	46.19	47.58	47.60	47.89	47.41
	{ Index-numbers ..	976	968	944	972	973	979	969
31st Dec., 1920.	{ Weighted average weekly hours of labour*	47.51 *	47.19	45.63	47.29	46.53	47.33	47.07
	{ Index- umbers ...	971	964	933	966	951	967	962
31st Dec., 1921.	{ Weighted average weekly hours of labour*	45.66	46.95	45.52	47.07	46.24	46.84	46.22
	{ Index-numbers ...	933	960	930	962	945	957	945

\* Weighted average working hours per week for all industrial groups excepting Groups XI. (Shipping), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, &c.), in which working hours have not been generally regulated by industrial tribunals.

It will be seen from the foregoing table that there has been a considerable diminution in each State during the period 1914 to 1921 in the number of working hours constituting a full week's work for male occupations. The weighted average weekly hours index-number for the Commonwealth at the 31st December, 1921, was 945, as compared with 1000 at 30th April, 1914, a reduction of 5.5 per cent. The lowest weighted average nominal weekly hours index-number at the 31st December, 1921, was that for Queensland (930), followed in the order named by New South Wales (933), Western Australia (945), Tasmania (957), Victoria (960), and South Australia (962). During the period under review the percentage reduction in hours was greatest in New South Wales (7.6), followed by Queensland (6.7), Victoria and Tasmania (3.7), Western Australia (3.2), and South Australia (3.1). The greatest reduction in hours during 1921 took place in New South Wales, the result of the recommendations of a special court of inquiry constituted under the provision of the "Eight Hours (Amendment) Act, 1920." As a result of the adoption of these recommendations, the hours of labour in many industries were reduced to 44 per week.

## SECTION X.—VARIATIONS IN NOMINAL AND EFFECTIVE WAGES.

1. **General.**—From the beginning of the year 1913, records have been kept of all changes in rates of wage and hours of labour, the number of workers affected, and the methods by which such changes are brought about. The results of these records have been published in the quarterly Labour Bulletins and in Labour Reports Nos. 5 to 11. In order to supplement the results thus obtained, investigations have been made regarding rates of wage in past years with a view to shewing their general trend in each State and in various industrial groups. The methods adopted for the collection of the data and computation of the results were explained in Report No. 2 (see pages 23-4), and will not be repeated here. The particulars given in this Section shew variations in nominal wages from year to year in each State and in various industrial groups. Index-numbers are also given shewing variations in effective wages in each State.

The total number of occupations for which particulars are available back to 1891 is 652. In 1913, however, the scope of the investigation was extended, and particulars for that and subsequent years are available for no fewer than 3948 male and 308 female occupations. The wages on which the index-numbers are based are, in the majority of cases, minimum rates fixed by industrial tribunals, but in some cases, particularly in the earlier years when no minimum rates had been fixed for many trades, either union or predominant rates have been taken.

2. **Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage in each State and Commonwealth, 30th April, 1914, to 31st December, 1921.**—In the following table the weighted average nominal weekly rate of wage for adult workers (male and female separately), is shewn for each State and the Commonwealth, as at 30th April, 1914, and approximately quarterly intervals to the 31st December, 1921 :—

**Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage Payable to Adult Workers  
for a Full Week's Work in each State and Commonwealth, 30th April,  
1914, to 31st December, 1921.**

Dates.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wth.
<b>MALES.</b>							
30th April, 1914 .. ..	s. d. 55 9	s. d. 54 3	s. d. 52 8	s. d. 54 4	s. d. 62 2	s. d. 52 6	s. d. 55 1
30th June, 1914 .. ..	55 11	54 4	52 10	54 4	62 9	52 7	55 3
30th September, 1914 ..	56 2	54 7	53 4	54 5	62 10	52 8	55 6
31st December, 1914 ..	56 2	54 7	53 5	54 5	62 10	52 8	55 7
31st March, 1915 .. ..	56 3	54 8	53 4	54 3	63 1	52 9	55 7
30th June, 1915 .. ..	56 8	54 8	53 4	54 3	63 1	52 9	55 9
30th September, 1915 ..	56 10	54 11	53 8	54 3	63 1	52 9	56 0
31st December, 1915 ..	57 7	55 3	54 4	54 8	63 4	53 3	56 6
31st March, 1916 .. ..	58 2	56 7	55 1	55 8	63 4	53 9	57 3
30th June, 1916 .. ..	58 11	57 0	56 5	56 1	63 4	54 4	57 11
30th September, 1916 ..	59 6	57 9	57 11	56 6	63 8	54 9	58 8
31st December, 1916 ..	61 11	58 10	60 4	59 0	65 2	57 0	60 8
31st March, 1917 .. ..	62 7	60 0	61 2	59 8	65 5	57 6	61 5
30th June, 1917 .. ..	63 5	61 2	62 4	61 0	66 4	57 7	62 5
30th September, 1917 ..	63 9	62 3	63 5	61 6	67 10	58 6	63 3
31st December, 1917 ..	64 5	63 0	65 3	63 1	68 11	59 7	64 2
31st March, 1918 .. ..	64 8	63 2	65 4	63 1	69 0	59 10	64 4
30th June, 1918 .. ..	64 9	63 4	65 7	63 3	69 5	60 2	64 6
30th September, 1918 ..	65 0	63 9	67 0	63 7	69 6	60 4	65 0
31st December, 1918 ..	65 11	65 6	69 6	65 6	70 4	61 2	66 5
31st March, 1919 .. ..	68 0	66 7	70 0	65 10	70 7	61 10	67 8
30th June, 1919 .. ..	68 9	67 5	71 6	66 9	71 2	62 9	68 7
30th September, 1919 ..	69 9	68 5	72 6	68 3	73 11	63 11	69 9
31st December, 1919 ..	76 9	72 0	78 7	70 5	77 8	69 0	74 11
31st March, 1920 .. ..	81 2	74 3	81 6	72 0	78 10	73 4	78 0
30th June, 1920 .. ..	82 9	77 5	86 10	73 4	81 0	74 2	80 7
30th September, 1920 ..	87 0	83 1	89 5	78 9	85 9	79 3	85 1
31st December, 1920 ..	94 0	86 1	91 6	82 8	89 9	85 9	89 10
31st March, 1921 .. ..	95 2	90 9	95 7	84 10	92 10	86 11	92 7
30th June, 1921 .. ..	95 3	92 0	96 5	85 8	93 6	88 3	93 3
30th September, 1921 ..	95 4	93 1	96 6	88 0	94 2	90 10	94 0
31st December, 1921 ..	95 10	93 7	96 8	89 5	95 0	91 8	94 6
<b>FEMALES</b>							
30th April, 1914 .. ..	s. d. 26 9	s. d. 27 4	s. d. 26 11	s. d. 24 1	s. d. 37 4	s. d. 25 10	s. d. 27 2
30th June, 1914 .. ..	26 9	27 4	27 0	24 1	37 4	25 10	27 2
30th September, 1914 ..	26 10	27 9	26 11	24 1	37 4	25 10	27 4
31st December, 1914 ..	26 10	27 9	27 1	24 1	37 4	25 10	27 5
31st March, 1915 .. ..	26 10	26 11	27 2	24 0	37 5	26 3	27 1
30th June, 1915 .. ..	27 2	26 11	27 2	24 0	37 5	26 3	27 2
30th September, 1915 ..	27 3	26 11	26 11	24 0	37 5	26 3	27 3
31st December, 1915 ..	27 5	26 11	26 11	24 6	37 5	28 0	27 4
31st March, 1916 .. ..	27 7	27 11	26 11	24 6	37 5	28 4	27 9
30th June, 1916 .. ..	27 7	27 11	26 11	24 6	37 5	27 9	27 9
30th September, 1916 ..	27 11	28 2	27 2	24 10	37 5	27 9	28 1
31st December, 1916 ..	28 7	28 5	27 3	24 10	38 10	28 3	28 5
31st March, 1917 .. ..	29 1	28 10	27 5	25 9	38 10	28 4	28 11
30th June, 1917 .. ..	29 3	28 10	27 9	27 3	38 10	28 4	29 1
30th September, 1917 ..	30 2	29 7	30 0	27 8	38 10	28 4	30 0
31st December, 1917 ..	30 5	30 4	30 5	27 9	38 10	28 5	30 5
31st March, 1918 .. ..	31 0	30 5	30 7	27 10	38 10	28 5	30 9
30th June, 1918 .. ..	31 3	30 6	30 8	28 6	38 10	28 5	30 11
30th September, 1918 ..	31 5	30 9	32 3	28 8	38 10	28 5	31 3
31st December, 1918 ..	31 10	31 3	32 10	29 5	38 10	28 9	31 9
31st March, 1919 .. ..	33 6	32 2	33 0	29 5	38 10	28 9	32 8
30th June, 1919 .. ..	33 7	32 2	33 2	29 7	38 11	28 9	32 9
30th September, 1919 ..	34 0	32 3	33 10	29 7	38 11	28 9	33 0
31st December, 1919 ..	40 0	34 5	38 4	33 3	43 7	33 0	37 1
31st March, 1920 .. ..	41 8	35 11	41 3	35 9	47 6	33 5	39 0
30th June, 1920 .. ..	41 9	37 9	41 7	35 9	48 0	39 11	39 10
30th September, 1920 ..	43 8	40 9	44 1	40 1	48 0	41 4	42 5
31st December, 1920 ..	46 0	43 1	44 11	40 7	52 11	41 10	44 6
31st March, 1921 .. ..	48 6	45 6	49 6	43 5	54 10	44 2	47 2
30th June, 1921 .. ..	48 6	46 2	49 10	43 7	54 11	46 9	47 7
30th September, 1921 ..	48 9	47 4	50 3	45 0	56 4	47 1	48 4
31st December, 1921 ..	49 0	47 10	50 3	45 2	56 4	47 6	48 8

(i.) *Adult Male Workers.*—It will be seen that the weighted average nominal weekly rate of wage for adult male workers for the whole Commonwealth advanced during the period reviewed by 39s. 5d. In all



the States except Queensland and New South Wales the increase was below the average, being in Victoria 39s. 4d., in Tasmania 39s. 2d., in South Australia 35s. 1d., and in Western Australia 32s. 10d. The increase in Queensland and New South Wales amounts to 44s. 0d. and 40s. 1d. respectively. At the 30th April, 1914, the highest average rate of wage was 62s. 2d. in Western Australia, followed in the order named by New South Wales, South Australia, Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania. At the 31st December, 1921, Queensland had the highest average rate of wage, followed in the order named by New South Wales, Western Australia, Victoria, Tasmania and South Australia.

(ii.) *Adult Female Workers*.—During the period covered by the investigation, the weighted average nominal weekly rate of wage for adult female workers for the whole Commonwealth advanced 21s. 6d. The greatest increases occurred in Queensland, New South Wales, and Tasmania.

3. **Variations in Nominal Wage Index-numbers in Industrial Groups, 1901 to 1921.**—The following table shews variations in nominal wage index-numbers, the occupations having been classified in fourteen industrial groups. As already pointed out, these index-numbers are comparable throughout, and shew, not only the variations in wages in each industrial group, but also the relative wages as between the several groups :—

**Variations in Nominal Wage Index-numbers (Adult Males) in different Industries in the Commonwealth, for years specified, 1901 to 1921. (Weighted Average Wage for all Groups in 1911 = 1,000.)**

Particulars.	No. of occupations included.		Nominal Wage Index-Numbers.										
	1901 to 1912.	1913-21.	1901.	1911.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	27	270	1,019	1,125	1,142	1,161	1,174	1,245	1,288	1,345	1,479	1,855	1,916
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	101	636	945	1,064	1,113	1,127	1,174	1,211	1,268	1,340	1,512	1,803	1,915
III. Food, Drink, etc.	34	576	871	991	1,074	1,085	1,127	1,194	1,241	1,288	1,473	1,742	1,832
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	13	124	708	981	1,019	1,034	1,037	1,104	1,163	1,198	1,433	1,687	1,819
V. Books, Printing, etc.	25	205	996	1,149	1,234	1,246	1,259	1,328	1,376	1,446	1,576	1,941	2,040
VI. Other Manufacturing	102	875	907	1,013	1,076	1,093	1,125	1,203	1,245	1,289	1,470	1,736	1,854
VII. Building	67	190	1,050	1,213	1,270	1,276	1,285	1,359	1,413	1,449	1,554	1,865	1,999
VIII. Mining	71	161	1,067	1,194	1,270	1,272	1,299	1,420	1,528	1,532	1,724	2,026	2,056
IX. Rail & Tram Services	68	224	1,021	1,113	1,165	1,165	1,187	1,236	1,286	1,345	1,532	1,816	1,901
X. Other Land Transport	9	70	795	910	996	1,026	1,041	1,128	1,210	1,237	1,431	1,702	1,760
XI. Shipping, etc.	74	198	751	871	953	972	1,026	1,153	1,194	1,257	1,518	1,716	1,984
XII. Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.	8	72	627	839	965	965	969	1,073	1,192	1,231	1,370	1,699	1,736
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	17	114	598	887	918	935	948	995	1,052	1,104	1,338	1,571	1,642
XIV. Miscellaneous	36	233	759	929	1,045	1,054	1,065	1,137	1,185	1,234	1,389	1,656	1,778
All Groups†	652	3,948	848	1,000	1,076	1,085	1,102	1,184	1,252	1,296	1,462	1,752	1,844

† Weighted average; see graph on page 105 hereof.

4. **Variations in Nominal Wage Index-Numbers in States, 1901 to 1921.**—The following table shews, by means of index-numbers, the variations in wages for all industries in each State, the weighted average wage for the Commonwealth in 1911 being taken as base (= 1000). These results are based generally upon rates of wage prevailing in the capital towns of each State, but in certain industries, such as mining, agriculture, etc., rates are necessarily taken for places outside the metropolitan areas :—

**Variations in Nominal Wage Index-numbers (Adult Males) in different States, for years specified 1901 to 1921. (Weighted Average Wage for Commonwealth in 1911 = 1,000.)**

Particulars.	No. of occupations included.		Nominal Wage Index-Numbers.											
	1901 to 1912.	1913-21.	1901.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
N.S. Wales ..	158	874	858	1,003	1,058	1,088	1,096	1,124	1,208	1,257	1,286	1,498	1,835	1,869
Victoria ..	150	909	796	985	1,038	1,058	1,065	1,078	1,148	1,229	1,278	1,404	1,679	1,826
Queensland	87	627	901	997	1,010	1,027	1,042	1,060	1,177	1,273	1,356	1,534	1,785	1,886
S. Australia	134	567	819	1,013	1,048	1,061	1,062	1,067	1,151	1,231	1,278	1,373	1,613	1,745
W. Australia	69	489	1,052	1,152	1,191	1,214	1,226	1,236	1,272	1,345	1,372	1,516	1,751	1,853
Tasmania ..	54	482	719	799	934	1,025	1,028	1,039	1,112	1,163	1,193	1,346	1,674	1,788
C'wealth*	652	3,948	848	1,000	1,051	1,076	1,085	1,102	1,184	1,252	1,296	1,462	1,752	1,844

\* Weighted average . see graph on page 105.

The significance of the above figures since 1906 can be better appreciated by reference to the graph on page 105 which shews, of course, not only variations in wages in each State from year to year, but also the difference in wage-level as between the several States. From this graph it is clearly seen that, excluding Western Australia, the difference between nominal wages in the several States has decreased very considerably since 1906. This difference is shewn at any point by the vertical distance between the lines on the graph. Wages in Queensland and in New South Wales have increased since 1914 at a higher rate than in any other State. The graphs for Victoria and South Australia lie very close together throughout the period. In Tasmania the first determination under the Wages Boards Acts, 1910-1911, came into force in 1911. and the wages in that State increased substantially as a result. They are still, however, lower than in any other State except South Australia.

5. **Average Nominal Weekly Wage in the Several States, 1891 to 1921.**—The following table shews the average weekly rate of wage payable to adult male workers in each State from 1891 to 1921. The wages given in this table are relatively identical with the index-numbers shewn in the table above.

**Average Nominal Rates of Wage Payable to Adult Male Workers in each State  
for the years specified from 1891 to 1921.**

Particulars.	1891.	1896.	1901.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
N. S. Wales	44	1 42	1 43	11 51	5 54	3 55	9 56	2 57	7 61	11 64	5 65	11 76	9 94	0 95
Victoria	40	5 38	9 40	9 50	6 53	2 54	3 54	7 55	3 58	10 63	0 65	6 72	0 86	1 93
Queensland	46	6 44	8 46	2 51	1 51	9 52	8 53	5 54	4 60	4 65	3 69	6 78	7 91	6 96
S. Australia	41	7 41	8 42	0 51	11 53	9 54	4 54	5 54	8 59	0 63	1 65	6 70	5 82	8 89
W. Australia	52	4 53	7 53	11 59	0 61	0 62	2 62	10 63	4 65	2 68	11 70	4 77	8 89	9 95
Tasmania	38	6 35	6 36	10 41	0 47	10 52	6 52	8 53	3 57	0 59	7 61	2 69	0 85	9 91
C'wealth	43	5 41	10 43	5 51	3 53	10 55	1 55	7 56	6 60	8 64	2 66	5 74	11 89	10 94

The average weekly rate in 1921 was highest in Queensland, followed in the order named by New South Wales, Western Australia, Victoria, Tasmania and South Australia. In each of the States of New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland, the rates shew an increase in each of the years specified except in 1896, when there was a decrease compared with 1891. In South Australia there was an increase in each of the years specified, while in Western Australia the average rates remained constant in 1906, and 1907, with increases in each other year. In Tasmania there was a decrease in 1896 and again in 1907, and substantial increases in 1912 and 1913. During the period 1911 to end of the year 1921, the average weekly rate of wage in New South Wales has increased 86 per cent., in Victoria 85 per cent., in Queensland 89 per cent., in South Australia 72 per cent., in Western Australia 61 per cent., in Tasmania 124 per cent., and the weighted average weekly rate for the Commonwealth has increased from 51s. 3d. to 94s. 6d., an increase of 84 per cent.

**6. Average Nominal Weekly Wage Payable in Industrial Groups, 1891 to 1921.**—The following table shews for each of the years indicated the average weekly wages payable in each of the fourteen industrial groups. The wages are *relatively* identical with the index-numbers shewn in the table on page 101.

**Average Nominal Rate of Wage Payable to Adult Male Workers in each  
Industrial Group, for the years specified from 1891 to 1921.**

Particulars.	1891.	1896.	1901.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Group I.	52	5 48	2 52	3 57	8 58	7 58	6 59	6 60	2 63	10 66	0 68	11 75	9 95	1 98
" II.	47	8 47	7 48	5 54	6 56	7 57	0 57	9 60	2 62	1 65	0 68	8 77	6 92	5 98
" III.	38	2 37	11 44	7 50	9 53	2 55	0 55	8 57	9 61	2 63	7 66	0 75	6 89	3 93
" IV.	36	8 36	5 36	3 50	3 50	9 52	3 53	0 53	2 56	7 59	7 61	5 73	5 86	5 93
" V.	53	5 50	1 51	0 58	11 60	11 63	3 63	10 64	6 68	1 70	6 74	1 80	9 99	6 104
" VI.	46	4 44	8 46	5 51	11 53	1 55	1 56	0 57	8 61	8 63	10 66	1 75	4 88	11 95
" VII.	50	6 47	6 53	10 62	1 63	10 65	1 65	5 65	10 69	8 72	5 74	3 79	8 95	7 102
" VIII.	58	1 53	10 54	8 61	2 62	4 65	1 65	2 66	7 72	9 78	4 78	6 88	4 103	10 105
" IX.	50	10 51	0 52	4 57	0 59	7 59	8 59	8 60	10 63	4 65	11 68	11 78	6 93	1 97
" X.	39	6 36	0 40	9 46	7 50	10 51	1 52	8 53	4 57	10 62	0 63	5 73	4 87	3 90
" XI.	38	2 34	6 38	5 44	7 48	3 48	10 49	10 52	7 59	1 61	2 64	5 77	9 87	0 101
" XII.	34	10 33	6 32	1 43	0 48	4 49	5 49	5 49	8 55	0 61	1 63	1 70	3 87	1 89
" XIII.	32	10 30	6 30	8 45	5 45	10 47	0 47	11 48	7 51	0 53	11 56	7 68	7 80	6 84
" XIV.	39	7 38	7 38	10 47	7 52	0 53	7 54	0 54	7 58	3 60	9 63	3 71	3 84	11 91
ALL GROUPS	43	5 41	10 43	5 51	3 53	10 55	1 55	7 56	6 60	8 64	2 66	5 74	11 89	10 94

It may be seen that in 1921 the weekly rate of wage was highest in Group VIII. (Mining), 105s. 4d., while the lowest average weekly rate was in Group XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.), where the rate was 84s. 2d. The average weekly rate for all groups together increased in all the years since 1891 except in 1896. The rate in 1901 was the same as in 1891, (43s. 5d.), but in 1918 had increased to 66s. 5d., in 1919 to 74s. 11d., in 1920 to 89s. 10d. and in 1921 to 94s. 6d.

7. **Nominal Wages and Effective Wages.**—The question of the relation between nominal and effective wages was discussed at some length in Labour Report No. 6, Section IV, par. 3 and reference to the matter was also made in Labour Report No. 11 p. 95.

8. **Variations in Effective Wages in each State, 1901 to 1921.**—In comparing wages, two elements are of obvious importance, viz., (i.) hours worked per day or week, etc., and (ii.) the purchasing-power of money (in regard to the composite unit adopted). Thus 60s. per week of 60 hours is equivalent to 48s. per week of 48 hours on the time basis. Similarly, on the purchasing-power basis, if the purchasing-power *fall* one-fifth, *i.e.*, if the index-number of the purchasing-power *rise* from 1000 to 1250\*, then 60s. per week (the index-number being 1250), is effectively equal only to 48s. (when the index-number was 1000). Or, again, if the purchasing power *rise* one-third, as is implied by a *fall* in the index-number from 1000 to 750, then 60s. per week originally would, as regards the composite unit, be equal in purchasing power to 80s. Ignoring altogether for the present the number of hours worked, and further assuming that the real value of the average wages is to be measured by their purchasing power in regard to the "composite unit" adopted, then we can reduce the actual average wages paid to their effective value by applying the purchasing-power-of-money index-numbers to the nominal wages index-numbers. The following table shews the effective wage index-numbers in each State for each of the years indicated from 1901 to 1921.

In computing these effective wage index-numbers the nominal wage index-numbers given in paragraph 4 hereof have been divided by the purchasing-power-of-money index-numbers in Section IV., paragraph 5 hereinbefore. The resulting index-numbers shew for each State and for the Commonwealth for the years specified the variations in *effective* wages.

**Variations in Effective Wages in each State and Commonwealth, for the Years specified, 1901 to 1921.†**

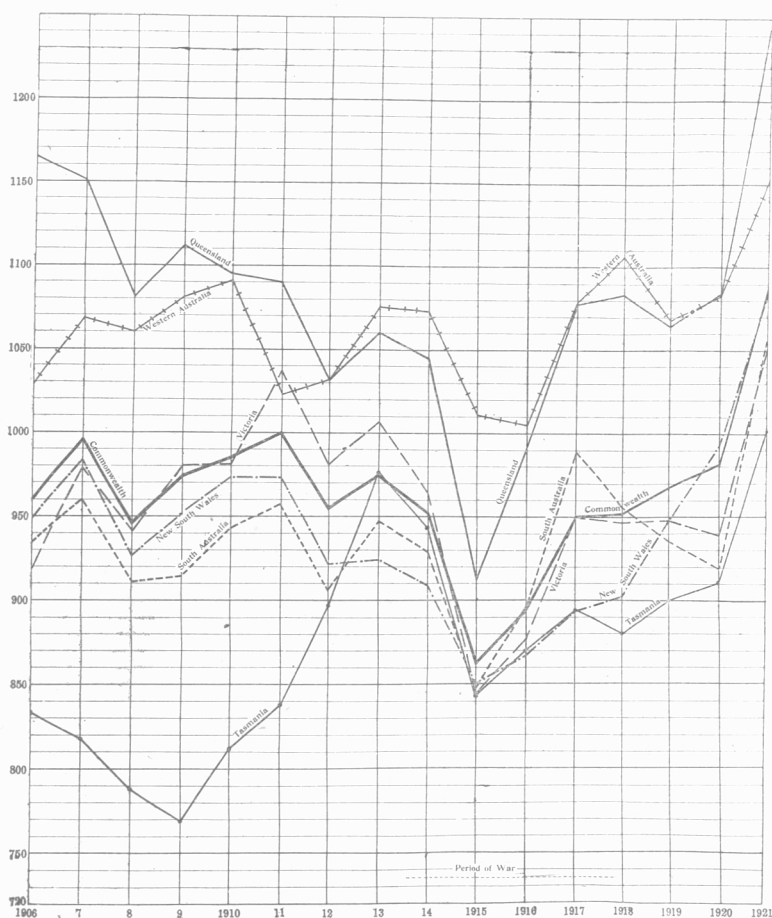
Particulars.	1901.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
N.S.W. ..	961	973	922	924	909	850	867	893	902	948	994	1,084
Victoria ..	915	1,037	981	1,007	964	844	877	950	947	948	939	1,051
Queensland	1,172	1,090	1,032	1,060	1,045	912	931	1,078	1,083	1,034	1,085	1,248
S. Australia	948	957	906	947	929	847	896	989	957	935	919	1,056
W. Australia	1,024	1,023	1,032	1,076	1,073	1,011	1,005	1,079	1,107	1,068	1,083	1,152
Tasmania ..	827	838	896	976	943	843	870	894	880	900	911	1,002
C'wealth	964	1,000	955	975	952	862	894	950	952	968	982	1,087

† As to the effect in abnormal periods, see Section IV., par. 3, of Labour Report No. 6.

The figures in the above table from the year 1906 onwards are shewn in the graph on page 106. A comparison between this graph with that on the preceding page shews that the difference between nominal and effective wages is very marked. In the first place, the appearance of the graphs is entirely different. Instead of having a series of lines shewing a practically continuous and rapid upward trend, the effective wages shew a series of fluctuating points, in which (except for Tasmania) no very marked tendency is immediately discernible. It will be seen that, generally speaking, there has been no very great variation in the

\* Or from any value to one-fifth greater.



EFFECTIVE WAGE INDEX-NUMBERS IN EACH STATE, AND COMMONWEALTH,  
1906 to 1921.

One important feature common to both graphs (nominal and effective wages) is the manner in which the graphs for the individual States have, on the whole, approached more closely together. With the adoption of differential rates of wage fixed according to the relative purchasing-power of money, it appears probable that this tendency will continue in the future.

In the table on page 104 the effective wage index-numbers are all computed to the one base, that of the Commonwealth for 1911. The index-numbers, however, are comparable in all respects, and comparisons may therefore be made as to the increase or decrease in the effective wage index-number for any State over any period of years. Thus it will be seen that, comparing 1921 with 1901, and also with 1911, there has been an increase in the index-numbers in all States.



9. **Variations in Effective Wages and Standard of Comfort, 1901 to 1921.**—In the preceding paragraph particulars are given as to variations in effective wages in each State, due allowance having been made for variations in the purchasing-power of money, though not for unemployment. Attention has also been drawn to the limitations to which they are subject in abnormal times.

For years prior to 1913 the data available as to unemployment are so meagre that comparative results allowing for variations both in the purchasing-power of money and in unemployment cannot be accurately computed for the several States. In the subjoined table, however, the percentage of unemployment for the whole Commonwealth at the end of the years specified has been used in order to obtain results shewing the variations in unemployment upon effective wages. Column I. shews the nominal rate of wage index-numbers (see paragraph 5 hereof), and Column II. the relative percentages unemployed (see Section III.). Applying these percentages to the numbers shewn in Column I., and deducting the results from each corresponding index-number, so as to allow for relative loss of time, the figures in Column III. are obtained. These figures are then recomputed with the year 1911 as base, and are shewn in Column IV. In Column V. the purchasing-power-of-money index-numbers are shewn, and in Columns VI. and VII. the effective wage index-numbers are given, firstly, for full work, and secondly, allowing for lost time. These are obtained by dividing the figures in Column I. and IV., respectively, by the corresponding figures in Column V. The resulting index-numbers shew for the Commonwealth for the years specified the variations in *effective* wages or in what may be called the "standard of comfort."\*

A comparison between the figures in Columns I. and VI. shews the relation between the nominal rates of wage and the purchasing efficiency of these rates. The figures in Column VII. (see graph on page 109) shew variations in *effective* wages after allowing not only for variations in purchasing-power of money, but also for the relative extent of unemployment.

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\* This expression must not be confused with "standard of living." A change in the standard of living necessarily involves a change in regimen (see Labour Report No. 1), that is, a change in the nature or in the relative quantity of commodities purchased, or both. A change in the "standard of comfort" merely implies a variation in effective wages, which variation may, or may not, result in, or be accompanied by, a change in the "standard of living."

**Unemployment, and Nominal and Effective Wage Index-numbers, for the Years specified, 1901 to 1921.†**

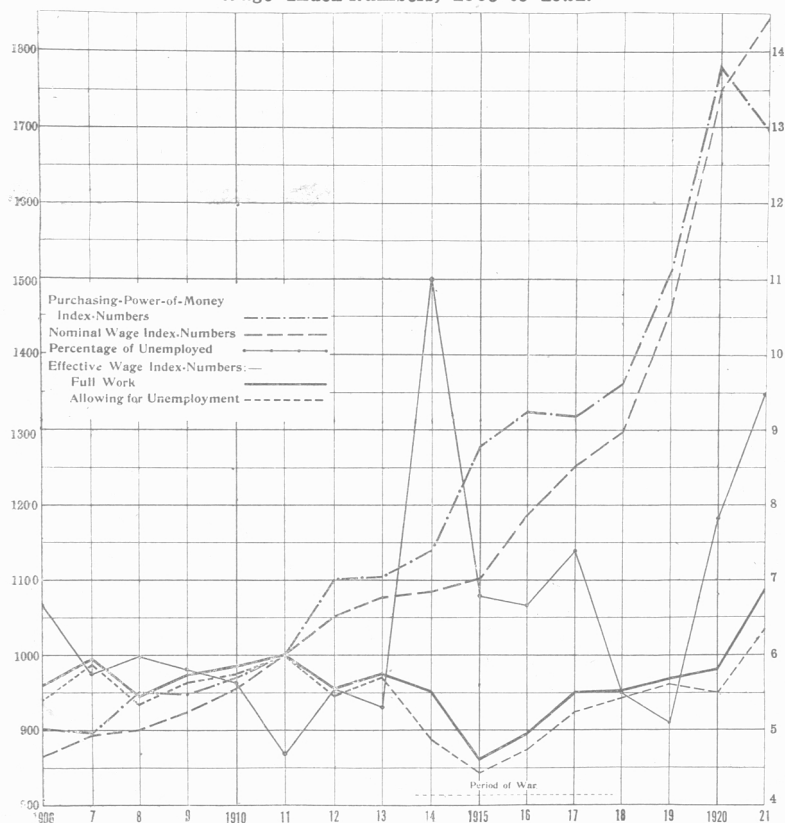
Year.	I. Nominal Wage Index- Numbers.	II. Percentage Unem- ployed.	Rate of Wage Index- Numbers, allowing for Lost Time.		V. Purchasing Power of Money Index- Numbers.	Effective Wage Index-Numbers.	
			III. Actual.	IV. Recom- puted. (1911 = 1,000).		VI. Full Work.	VII. Allowing for Unemploy- ment.
1901	848	6.6	793	832	880	964	945
1906	866	6.7	808	848	902	960	940
1907	893	5.7	842	884	897	996	986
1908	900	6.0	846	888	951	946	934
1909	923	5.8	870	913	948	974	963
1910	955	5.6	901	945	970	985	974
1911	1,000	4.7	953	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1912	1,051	5.5	993	1,042	1,101	955	946
1913	1,076	5.3	1,021	1,071	1,104	975	970
1914	1,085	11.0	966	1,014	1,140	952	889
1915	1,102	6.8	1,027	1,078	1,278	862	844
1916	1,184	6.7	1,105	1,159	1,324	894	875
1917	1,252	7.4	1,159	1,216	1,318	950	923
1918	1,296	5.5	1,225	1,285	1,362	952	943
1919	1,402	5.2	1,386	1,454	1,510	968	963
1920	1,752	7.8	1,615	1,695	1,785	982	950
1921	1,844	9.5	1,669	1,751	1,697	1,037	1,032

† As to the effect in abnormal periods, see Section IV., par. 3, of Labour Report No. 6.

The above figures for the years 1906 to 1921, inclusive, are shewn in the graph on page 109. It may be seen from the graph that the nominal wage index-number has steadily increased, and that the increase has in some years been at a greater and in others at a lesser rate than the purchasing-power-of-money index-numbers. Owing to the decreases in these years the effective wage index-numbers (both "Full Work" and "Allowing for Unemployment") do not, on the whole, shew any general increase, but fluctuate between a range which reached its maximum in 1921, and its minimum in 1915. In 1907 there was a large decrease in unemployment, which is reflected in the "peak" in the effective wage index-number for that year. The rise in the purchasing-power-of-money index-number in 1908, which was a drought year, caused a considerable fall in effective wages. From that year, however, until the year 1911, the effective wage index-number steadily increased from 934 to 1000, but this increase was almost counterbalanced by the fall in 1912, which was due to the large increase in the purchasing-power-of-money index-number and the smaller increase in unemployment. In 1913 the purchasing-power-of-money index-number was practically the same as that for 1912, while nominal wages increased and unemployment decreased, with the result that the effective wage index-numbers, both for full work and allowing for unemployment, shew an increase. The effective wage index-numbers for 1914 both shew a decrease on the preceding year. This decrease is particularly marked in the case of the index-numbers in which allowance is made for unemployment. In 1915 there was a decrease in unemployment when compared with the preceding year, but on the other hand the cost of food and groceries shewed a very substantial increase, so that while nominal wages increased slightly, effective wages index-numbers, both for full work and allowing for unemployment, shew a large decrease, and are, in fact, lower

than for any other year covered by the investigation. In 1916, 1917, 1918, and again in 1919 the effective wage index-numbers both for full work and allowing for unemployment shew an increase, due to the fact that the increase in nominal wages index-numbers has been greater than the increase in the index-numbers shewing cost of food, groceries, and house rent. In 1920 the effective wage index-number for full work shews an increase, but owing to the somewhat large increase in unemployment, the effective wage index-number allowing for unemployment shews a decrease. In 1921 the effective wage index-numbers both for full work and allowing for unemployment shew increases, due to the fact that while the purchasing-power-of-money index-numbers have declined considerably, wages as a whole, and for the year, shew an increase.

**Unemployment, Purchasing-Power of Money, and Nominal and Effective Wage Index-Numbers, 1906 to 1921.**



EXPLANATORY NOTE.—Each space in the horizontal scale represents one year. The vertical spaces on the left represent the scale for the index-numbers for purchasing-power of money and wages, while the scale on the right from 4 to 14, represents the percentage of unemployment.

**10. Relative Productive Activity and Effective Wages, 1871 to 1921.—**

The preceding tables refer to the matter of variations in effective wages, having regard to fluctuations in purchasing-power of money and extent of unemployment. Another important matter in any investigation into increases in rates of wage is the question of increase in *relative output* or production per head of population, measured quantitatively. If measured by mere value, increase of price would have the effect of making an equal

production with that of a time when prices were lower, shew an increase which would, of course, be misleading. For example, the annual figures shewing the estimated value of production from the Commonwealth industries do not directly shew whether there has been any increase in the *quantity* produced, since the price-level at the time is itself a factor in the determination of the values. Before, therefore, any estimate of the relative increase or decrease in production (that is, in the relative quantity of output) can be formed, the variations due to the price element must be eliminated. This is done in the table on page 111, in which Column I. shews the estimated *value* of production (a) in the aggregate and (b) per head of mean population. In Column II. the estimated value of production per head of population is shewn in the form of index-numbers with the year 1911 as base; that is to say, the production per head in 1911 is made equal to 1000, and the values for the other years computed accordingly. In Column III. Wholesale and Production price index-numbers are given; it is assumed that these index-numbers reflect, with substantial accuracy, variations in Wholesale and Production prices in the Commonwealth as a whole. The figures in Column IV. are obtained by dividing the figures for each year in Column II. by the corresponding figures in Column III. They shew the estimated relative productive activity per head of population, taking the year 1911 as the basic or standard year, the fluctuations due to variations in prices having been eliminated. The results given by the application of the Wholesale price-index numbers may be regarded as merely confirming the results given in the final column which are to be taken as the best measure of the relative productive activity per head of population.

It should be observed that the index-numbers for the years from 1914 to 1921 cover a period which in several respects was abnormal. At the beginning of that period there was a severe and extensive drought, and again in 1918 drought conditions were prevalent. Further, the enlistments for war service took from industry over 300,000 adult males in the prime of life, while the dislocation of industry owing to the altered conditions arising out of the war must also have adversely affected the productivity of the Commonwealth. It is impossible to measure these effects quantitatively, but steps are being taken to further investigate the matter.

Estimated Value of Australian Production, 1906 to 1921.

Year.	Agricultural.	Pastoral.	Dairy, Poultry, and Bee Farming.	Forestry & Fisheries.	Mining.	Manufacturing.	Total.
	£1000.	£1000.	£1000.	£1000.	£1000.	£1000.	£1000.
1906 ..	25,349	45,389	13,611	4,879	26,643	31,172	147,043
1907 ..	30,500	50,660	15,584	4,826	28,317	36,155	166,042
1908 ..	37,150	47,259	15,045	4,286	24,557	36,637	164,934
1909 ..	41,056	50,864	15,064	4,462	23,036	39,713	174,195
1910 ..	39,752	56,993	17,387	4,789	23,222	45,598	187,741
1911 ..	38,774	50,725	19,107	5,728	23,494	50,767	188,595
1912 ..	45,754	51,615	20,280	6,432	25,645	57,022	206,748
1913 ..	46,162	57,866	20,341	6,338	25,810	61,586	218,103
1914 ..	36,052	60,265	21,562	6,419	22,275	62,922	209,495
1915 ..	73,769	65,607	21,156	5,777	22,428	62,883	251,620
1916 ..	60,207	89,939	26,949	5,505	23,606	64,205	270,411
1917 ..	57,967	93,435	31,326	5,523	25,581	69,797	283,629
1918 ..	58,080	98,297	33,738	7,137	26,156	75,261	298,669
1919-20 ..	72,234	109,062	38,830	10,170	19,725	98,162	348,183
1920-21 ..	112,796	93,824	52,613	10,490	22,457	110,028	402,208

**Estimated Relative Productive Activity in Commonwealth for the Years specified, 1871 to 1921.**

Year.	I.		II.	III.		IV.	
	Estimated Value of Production.		Relative Value of Production per head Year 1911 = 1,000.	(a)	(b)	Estimated Relative Productive Activity per head Index-Numbers Year 1911 = 1,000.	
	(a) Total. (000 omitted.)	(b) Per Head of Population.		Wholesale Price-Index-Number Year 1911 = 1,000.	Production Price-Index-Number Year 1911 = 1,000.		
	£	£				*	†
1871 ..	46,700	27.46	665	1,229	..	541	..
1881 ..	71,116	30.83	747	1,121	..	666	..
1891 ..	96,087	29.65	718	945	..	760	..
1901 ..	114,585	29.96	726	974	..	745	..
1906 ..	147,043	35.94	871	948	..	919	..
1907 ..	166,042	39.90	967	1,021	..	947	..
1908 ..	164,934	38.97	944	1,115	1,073	847	880
1909 ..	174,195	40.29	976	993	1,000	983	976
1910 ..	187,741	42.43	1,028	1,003	969	1,025	1,061
1911 ..	188,595	41.28	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1912 ..	206,748	43.68	1,058	1,170	1,108	904	955
1913 ..	218,103	44.77	1,085	1,088	1,050	997	1,033
1914 ..	209,495	42.40	1,027	1,149	1,266	894	811
1915 ..	251,620	51.02	1,236	1,604	1,425	771	867
1916 ..	270,411	55.47	1,344	1,504	1,498	894	897
1917 ..	283,629	57.47	1,392	1,662	1,605	838	867
1918 ..	298,669	59.37	1,438	1,934	1,765	744	815
1919-20 ..	348,183	66.36	1,608	2,312	2,110	696	762
1920-21 ..	402,208	75.04	1,818	2,269	2,091	801	869

\* Relative Production per head if computed by application of Wholesale Price Index-numbers.

† Relative Production per head (computed by application of Production Price Index-numbers, the basis being indicated in Production Bulletin No 13).

## SECTION XI.—OPERATIONS UNDER ARBITRATION AND WAGES BOARD ACTS.

1. **General.**—Particulars regarding operations under the Commonwealth Arbitration Acts and the various State Acts for the regulation of wages and hours and conditions of labour, shewing the number of boards authorised and constituted, also those which had and which had not made any award or determination in each State, the number and territorial scope of awards or determinations, and the number of industrial agreements, in force, were first compiled to the 31st December, 1913.\*

These particulars have from time to time been revised, and reviews to the end of approximately quarterly periods have been published in the periodical Labour Bulletins and Quarterly Summaries to the 31st December, 1921.

2. **Awards and Determinations Made and Industrial Agreements Filed.**—The following tabular statement gives particulars of the number of awards and determinations made and industrial agreements filed, excluding variations, in each State and under the Commonwealth Statutes during each quarter of the years 1917 to 1921.† Determinations made by the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator under the provisions of the Arbitration (Public Service) Act, 1920, are shewn for the year 1921. The first of these determinations was made during June of that year.

\* Information as to the main provisions of the various Acts in force may be found in the Official Year Book No. 14, pages 910 to 913.

† Corresponding figures for the years 1914 to 1916, were published in Labour Report, No. 9, p. 108.

**Awards and Determinations Made and Industrial Agreements Filed in each  
Quarter of the Years 1917 to 1921.**

State.	1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.		Whole Year.	
	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements Filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements Filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements Filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements Filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements Filed.
1917.										
N.S. Wales .. .. .	35	14	23	11	31	7	19	11	108	43
Victoria .. .. .	18	8	19	11	22	6	6	11	65	35
Queensland .. .. .	15	3	6	12	16	16	21	11	63	45
S. Australia .. .. .	13	1	11	11	11	1	2	2	39	33
W. Australia .. .. .	1	1	2	11	3	8	2	8	4	28
Tasmania .. .. .	1	1	2	11	3	8	2	8	4	28
Commonwealth .. .. .	1	*65	10	5	12	9	10	56	33	135
TOTAL .. .. .	83	83	71	39	100	41	65	88	319	251
1918.										
N.S. Wales .. .. .	18	8	25	5	21	14	33	12	97	39
Victoria .. .. .	13	12	12	20	20	31	31	76	76	39
Queensland .. .. .	9	12	35	24	26	19	55	6	125	61
S. Australia .. .. .	3	2	2	5	7	2	17	1	29	10
W. Australia .. .. .	4	7	1	3	3	9	1	7	9	26
Tasmania .. .. .	2	3	3	6	6	4	4	15	15	26
Commonwealth .. .. .	3	5	5	6	4	15†	10	51†	22	213
Total .. .. .	52	34	83	43	87	195	151	77	373	349
1919.										
N. S. Wales .. .. .	20	10	35	12	32	10	45	16	132	48
Victoria .. .. .	21	17	17	13	13	18	18	69	69	29
Queensland .. .. .	18	5	22	4	28	7	59	13	127	29
S. Australia .. .. .	9	2	2	2	19	2	15	2	51	8
W. Australia .. .. .	3	3	3	7	1	16	2	11	6	37
Tasmania .. .. .	6	4	4	5	5	6	6	21	21	160
Commonwealth .. .. .	3	13	2	3	6	44§	10	100	21	160
TOTAL .. .. .	77	33	91	28	104	79	155	142	427	282
1920.										
N.S. Wales .. .. .	19	17	52	6	38	12	30	29	139	64
Victoria .. .. .	48	28	28	18	18	31	31	125	125	23
Queensland .. .. .	42	14	44	6	46	36	3	168	74	11
S. Australia .. .. .	10	8	3	25	2	31	6	74	2	65
W. Australia .. .. .	19	18	18	12	2	16	2	54	32	183
Tasmania .. .. .	21	9	9	15	9	9	9	54	32	183
Commonwealth .. .. .	5	66**	8	87††	2	9	17††	21	32	183
TOTAL .. .. .	145	116	149	120	144	35	156	75	594	346
1921.										
N.S. Wales .. .. .	16	12	24	6	19	14	40	8	99	40
Victoria .. .. .	27	49	49	18	18	12	12	106	106	16
Queensland .. .. .	25	3	28	5	20	8	3	76	76	28
S. Australia .. .. .	5	3	8	27	2	30	23	70	70	40
W. Australia .. .. .	13	2	11	2	9	3	7	20	20	3
Tasmania .. .. .	1	10	10	5	3	4	17	34	34	315
Commonwealth .. .. .	3	26	21	14	1	258§§	9	10	10	442
Com. Pub. Ser. Arbitrator .. .. .	..	..	1	..	2	..	7	..	..	..
TOTAL .. .. .	77	57	143	36	94	294	108	55	422	442

\* Including 55 separate agreements made between the Australian Saddlery and Leather Workers Trades Employees' Federation and various employers. † Including 140 separate agreements (Federated Engine Drivers' and Firemen's Association). ‡ Including 37 separate agreements (Federated Coopers' Association). § Including 29 separate agreements (Federated Engine Drivers' and Firemen's Association). \*\* Including 68 separate agreements (Federated Engine Drivers' and Firemen's Association). †† Including 33 separate agreements (Wool and Basil Workers Federation), and 33 (Amalgamated Food Preserving Employees' Union). ‡‡ Including 16 separate agreements (Bank Officials' Association). §§ Including 128 separate agreements (Australian Insurance Staffs' Federation) and 115 (Australian Journalists' Association).



Owing to the prevailing drought conditions and the advent of war during the year 1914, varying restrictive measures were introduced either for the suspension or curtailment of the operations of industrial tribunals in each of the States.\* The number of awards and determinations made by Commonwealth and State tribunals throughout the Commonwealth during 1914 was 208, and the number of industrial agreements filed totalled 130. The restrictions were most effective in New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland during the fourth quarter of 1914 and the first quarter of 1915. During the second quarter of 1915 the restrictions referred to were somewhat relaxed in New South Wales and Queensland, and early in the third quarter operations gradually assumed normal conditions in all the States. During the third and fourth quarters of 1915 greater activity was evidenced in each State, and the number of awards and determinations made by industrial tribunals exceeded those made during any similar period of the two years. The total number of awards and determinations made during the year 1915 was 274, while industrial agreements numbering 243 were filed.

Industrial tribunals were active during the years 1916 to 1920, due mainly to applications for review of existing awards and determinations, owing to the continued increase in the cost of living. During this period, also, awards were made for many industries and callings not previously subject to industrial award or agreement. This feature was most noticeable in Queensland and New South Wales, where arbitration has been extended to employees of the State Public Service.

During 1921 this activity of industrial tribunals continued, although the number of awards (422) made during the year shews a decrease when compared with the number (594) made during 1920, in which year the number is the highest recorded for any annual period since 1914, when these particulars were first compiled. As compared with 1920 (346), the number of industrial agreements (442) filed during the period under review shews a substantial increase, and is, in fact, higher than for any prior year. It is pointed out in connection with the reduction which has taken place during the past three years in the number of agreements filed in Queensland, that many industries formerly regulated by industrial agreements are now covered by awards of the State Court. It will be observed that the awards made in Western Australia during the past three years shew a decrease as compared with 1918, and the industrial agreements a large increase. Many of these agreements have been made "common rules" by order of the Court of Arbitration, and in consequence have the effect of an award of the Court, binding all employers and workers engaged in the industries within the localities specified in the agreements, whether members of an industrial union or association or not. Industrial agreements filed during the year under the provisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Acts 1904-1921, numbered 315, the highest yet recorded.

The figures in the preceding table are exclusive of variations of awards, a large number of which are made each year. The total variations made by the State and the Commonwealth Courts, Wages Boards, and the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator during 1921 numbered

\* A brief account of the effect of these restrictions was given in "Labour Bulletin" No. 9 (pp. 62-4)

495, as compared with 581 in 1920, and were distributed as follows :— New South Wales 275, Queensland 180, Commonwealth Court 36, South Australia 2, and the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator 2. In New South Wales the majority of variations were in respect of rates of wage only, and were mainly a consequence of the annual declaration of the living wage by the Board of Trade. In Victoria and Tasmania any alteration in the determination of a Wages Board is incorporated with the existing determination, so that the numbers shewn in the table for these States represent the new determinations and variations made during the periods.

**3. Boards Authorised and Awards, Determinations, and Agreements in Force.**—In the following table particulars are given for all States, excepting Western Australia, of the number of boards authorised and constituted, and, including operations under the Commonwealth and the Western Australian Arbitration Acts, of the number of awards, determinations, and industrial agreements in force in all States at the 31st December, 1913, and at approximately quarterly intervals during the succeeding eight years.

It will be observed that considerable expansion of the principle of the fixation of a legal minimum rate of wage and of working conditions took place during eight years ending 31st December, 1921. Including the operations under the Commonwealth Arbitration Acts\* and of the Western Australian Industrial Arbitration Court, 472 additional awards or determinations were in force at the end of 1921. The number of industrial agreements† made and in force under the various Acts increased during the eight years under review by 821.

The total number of awards of Industrial and Arbitration Courts and determinations of Wages Boards in force throughout the Commonwealth at the end of December, 1921, was 1047, while the number of industrial agreements filed under the provisions of the various State and Commonwealth Acts at the same date was 1222.

There is a wide difference in the various provisions in the industrial Acts in the several States in regard to the terms for which awards, determinations and agreements may be made. In Labour Report No. 10 (pp. 105 to 107) an account was given of the provisions of the various Acts with respect to this matter.

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\* The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904-21, and the Arbitration (Public Service) Act 1920.

† The registration of industrial agreements is not provided for under the Act in force in Victoria, but such agreements may be registered and filed under the provisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

Particulars of Boards, and of Awards, Determinations and Industrial Agreements in Force at 31st December, 1913, and at Approximately Quarterly Periods to 31st December, 1921.\*

Dates.	Boards Authorised.	Boards Constituted.	Boards which had made Awards or Determinations	Awards or Determinations in Force†	Industrial Agreements in Force.
31st Dec., 1913 .. ..	505	501	387	575§	401
30th April, 1914 .. ..	525	509	422	575	415
30th June, 1914 .. ..	537	523	457	584	429
30th Sept., 1914 .. ..	549	539	474	599	409
31st Dec., 1914 .. ..	553	544	478	576‡	369
31st March, 1915 .. ..	560	551	486	589‡	371
30th June, 1915 .. ..	568	557	495	638	481
30th Sept., 1915 .. ..	582	570	495	644	498
31st Dec., 1915 .. ..	573¶	554¶	498	663	546
31st March, 1916 .. ..	580	558	495	651	553
30th June, 1916 .. ..	589	571	512	678	581
30th Sept., 1916 .. ..	591	573	519	683	596
31st Dec., 1916 .. ..	594	572	525	706	609
31st March, 1917 .. ..	475**	470**	529	722	666
30th June, 1917 .. ..	476	471	530	714	663
30th Sept., 1917 .. ..	478	473	441††	734	666
31st Dec., 1917 .. ..	478	473	442	744	732
31st March, 1918 .. ..	478	473	444	767	722
30th June, 1918 .. ..	478	473	445	799	722
30th Sept., 1918 .. ..	480	475	445	843	812
31st Dec., 1918 .. ..	267‡‡	260‡‡	445	866	833
31st March, 1919 .. ..	488	483	453	888	848
30th June, 1919 .. ..	489	484	456	915	845
30th Sept., 1919 .. ..	492	485	463	932	739
31st Dec., 1919 .. ..	505	498	465	942	843
31st March, 1920 .. ..	508	502	471	935	923
30th June, 1920 .. ..	523	518	490	970	1,011
30th Sept., 1920 .. ..	527	521	486	1,008	1,005
31st Dec., 1920 .. ..	475§§	470§§	440§§	1,041	972
31st March, 1921 .. ..	481	442	395(a)	1,043	993
30th June, 1921 .. ..	535	475	411	1,067	957
30th Sept., 1921 .. ..	566	554	440	1,091	1,206
31st Dec., 1921 .. ..	569	557	479	1,047(b)	1,222

\* Details for each quarter have already been published in Labour Bulletins, in Labour Reports Nos. 5 to 11, and in Quarterly Summaries.

† Including awards made by Arbitration Courts and the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator.

‡ Owing to certain restrictions being imposed on the operations of Industrial Boards in each State, a number of awards which expired in New South Wales during these periods were not immediately reviewed.

§ Excluding awards or determinations which expired in New South Wales (under the Act of 1908) on 31st December, 1913.

|| Owing to a number of Awards made under the N.S.W. Industrial Disputes Act (1908) being still in force, the Boards constituted for such industries under the Industrial Arbitration Act (1912) had not made any awards.

¶ See remarks with respect to re-authorisation of Boards in New South Wales, Labour Bulletin No. 12, p. 47.

\*\* Reduction in the number of Boards authorised and constituted, is due to the dissolution of all Boards appointed under the Queensland Industrial Peace Act 1912.

†† Exclusive of Queensland Boards appointed under the Industrial Peace Act 1912. The work of these Boards is now undertaken by the Court of Arbitration constituted under the Industrial Arbitration Act of 1916.

‡‡ On the 13th December, 1918, an order was made by the New South Wales Court of Industrial Arbitration recommending the reconstitution of 220 Industrial Boards which had expired by effluxion of time, and on the 19th February, 1919, such Boards were constituted.

§§ Reduction in the number of Boards authorised, etc., is due to the dissolution on the 9th December, 1920, by the Industrial Code, 1920, of Wages Boards in South Australia appointed under the Factories Acts 1907 to 1915. Provision is made in the Industrial Code, 1920, for the appointment of Industrial Boards.

(a) All Wages Boards in Tasmania, constituted under the Wages Boards Act 1910, as amended, were abolished on the 1st January, 1921, by the Wages Boards Act 1920. The 1920 Act contains provision for the appointment of Wages Boards.

(b) Explanation of this reduction will be found on p.p. 118-119.

From the particulars set out in the following table, ready comparison can be made with respect to the progress in each of the States during the years specified regarding the number of Industrial and Wages Boards operating, and the number of awards, determinations, and industrial agreements in force at the end of each annual period.

**Boards Authorised and Constituted, Awards, Determinations and Agreements in Force at 31st December, in each of the Years 1913, 1920 and 1921.\*\***

Particulars.	At 31st Dec.	Commonwealth.		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
		Court.	Pub. Ser. Arb.							
<i>Boards Authorised, etc.*</i>	1913	..	..	216†	135	75	56	..	23	505
Boards authorised ..	1920	..	..	265	161	..	2††	..	47	475
	1921	..	..	273	170	..	76	..	50	569
Boards constituted ..	1913	..	..	223†	132†	74	51	..	21	501
	1920	..	..	265	159	..	2††	..	44	470
	1921	..	..	273	168	..	76	..	40	557
Boards which have made Awards or Determinations	1913	..	..	123	123	74	47	..	19	386
	1920	..	..	245	150	..	2††	..	43	440
	1921	..	..	254	157	..	51	..	§§17	479
<i>Awards and Determinations—</i>	1913	17	..	265	127	73	54	18	21	575
Awards and Determinations in force	1920	106††	..	359	155	212	100	64	45	1,041
	1921	99	22	314(a)	161	208	111	84	48	1,047
<i>State Awards and Determinations—</i>	1913	..	..	32	8	3	..	..	15	58
Applying to Whole State	1920	..	..	31	30	44	1	5	43	154
	1921	..	..	38	37	57	3	5	41	181
Applying to Metropolitan area	1913	..	..	58	..	28	53	13	1	153
	1920	..	..	106	1	56	72	46	..	281
	1921	..	..	85	1	54	81	56	..	277
Applying to Metropolitan and Country areas	1913	..	..	49	105	1	..	1	5	161
	1920	..	..	133	114	43	5	2	2	299
	1921	..	..	128	112	35	5	3	5	288
Applying to Country areas	1913	..	..	126	14	41	1	4	..	186
	1920	..	..	89	10	69	22	11	..	201
	1921	..	..	63	11	62	22	20	2	180
<i>Commonwealth Court Awards</i>	1913	..	..	13	17	15	16	9	13	..
Awards in force in each State	1920	..	..	71	77	50	69	48	62	..
	1921	..	..	58	67	33	59	34	50	..
<i>C'wealth Public Service Arbitrator</i>										
Determinations in force in each State	1921	..	..	21	20	20	21	21	19	..
<i>Industrial Agreements</i>	1913	228	..	75	..	5	11	82	..	401
In force .. ..	1920	673	..	107	..	56	31	105	..	972
	1921	922	..	108	..	44	39	106	3	1,222
C'wealth Agreements in force in each State	1913	..	..	132	129	68	62	57	61	..
	1920	..	..	220	305	57	71	37	107	..
	1921	..	..	208	504	61	103	70	118	..
Number of Persons working under State Awards and Determinations (estimated)	1921	..	..	275,000	171,000	100,000	27,000	35,000	15,000	623,000

\* The figures for New South Wales are exclusive of Demarcation Boards. † Including boards which were subsequently dissolved, owing to alteration in the sectional arrangement of industries and callings. ‡ Including one board subsequently superseded by three boards. || Omitting a number of awards which expired on the 31st December, 1913. \*\* For particulars relating to the years 1914 to 1919, see Labour Report No. 9, p. 113 and No. 10, p. 108. †† Wages Boards appointed under the Factories Acts, 1907 to 1915, with the exception of those which had any matter part heard, were dissolved by the Industrial Code, 1920, on the 9th December, 1920. Provision is made in the new Act for the appointment of Industrial Boards. ‡‡ Excluding awards made by the Court under the Arbitration (Public Service) Act 1911, which for the purposes of the Arbitration (Public Service) Act, 1920 are deemed to be determinations of the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator. §§ All Wages Boards constituted under the Wages Boards Act 1910, as amended, were abolished on the 19th January, 1921 by the Wages Board Act, 1920. The particulars shewn relate to Boards appointed under the latter Act. (a) Explanation of this reduction will be found on pp. 118-119.

Information as to the main provisions of the various Industrial Acts then in force throughout the Commonwealth was given in Labour Bulletin No. 1. In later issues, brief reviews have also been furnished respecting new legislation of an industrial character, as well as information respecting noteworthy pronouncements or procedure by industrial tribunals, and any special application or conditions of the terms of awards or determinations. In this Report, brief particulars are given regarding new industrial legislation and special reports and tribunals connected with industrial matters during the year 1921.

(1) *New South Wales*.—During the year 1921 four principal awards and two variations thereof were made by Industrial Boards (Broken Hill), while 95 awards and 273 variations were made by the Court of Industrial Arbitration. Of the 273 variations, 128 were made during the fourth quarter of the year, the majority providing for decreases in rates of wage in accordance with the declaration of the Board of Trade of a living wage of 82s. per week. The work of the Court has increased considerably since 1917, as it has, in pursuance of Section 14 of "Industrial Arbitration Act 1912, as amended" been exercising the functions of Industrial Boards, with the exception of one constituted for industries (other than mining and smelting) in the County of Yancowinna (Broken Hill).

The number of Industrial Boards in existence at the close of the year was 273, an increase of 8 over the preceding year. Eight new boards were authorised and constituted during the period under review for the following industries or callings:—(a) General Division Officers of the Public Service, (b) porcelain enamellers in the State excluding the County of Yancowinna, (c) solicitors' clerks in the same area, (d) plaster of paris makers in the County of Cumberland, (e) asbestos sheet makers in the State excluding the County of Yancowinna, (f) stock inspectors in the State, (g) professional officers of the Sydney Harbour Trust and (h) commercial artists in the State excluding the County of Yancowinna.

The constitutions of seven Boards were also varied during the twelve months.

Notice of intention to constitute a conciliation committee for the following employees was gazetted during March 1921:—Tinsmiths, canister-makers, and sheet-iron workers, sheet metal workers, tin box makers, and in connection with such industries, oxy-acetylene welders in the State of New South Wales, excluding the County of Yancowinna (with certain exceptions).

The Board of Trade made several living wage declarations during 1921. On the 3rd March, after consideration of the cost of living in the Broken Hill district, living wages were declared for adult males and adult females in the County of Yancowinna. As a result of these declarations the living wage for adult males throughout the State of New South Wales was 85s. per week, 14s. 2d. per day, or 1s. 9½d. per hour, and for adult females in the same area, 43s. per week, 7s. 2d. per day, or 10¾d. per hour. On 8th October the Board made a declaration of 82s. per week, 13s. 8d. per day, or 1s. 8½d. per hour, as the living wage to be paid to adult males throughout the State excepting the County of Yancowinna. This represents a 3s. per week decrease on the declared wage of 1920. Regulations giving immediate effect to this reduced wage were not gazetted, as was the case in 1920, when the wage was increased from 77s. to 85s.,

and many applications have been made to the Court of Industrial Arbitration to vary awards in accordance with the declaration of the Board of Trade. A new living wage declaration of 41s. per week for adult females in the State excluding the County of Yancowinna was made on the 22nd December, and represents a decrease of 2s. per week. As in the case of the male wage, regulations were not gazetted, and in order to secure the benefit of the reduced wage it was necessary for employers to make application to the Court for variations of awards. The first declaration of a living wage for rural occupations was made by the Board on the 20th October. The declaration provides that the living wage to be paid to adult male employees engaged in rural occupations in the State of New South Wales (excepting the County of Yancowinna) shall be 66s. per week, or 11s. per day. It is further provided that the following deductions may be made from such wage for board or residence or board and residence :—For residence comprising a separate house of three rooms or more 12s., for residence comprising less than three rooms 5s., for board and residence 24s., and for board without residence 19s. Regulations giving effect to this declaration were gazetted on the 18th November, and contained also provisions relating to the issue by the Industrial Registrar or other persons appointed by the Board of Trade of permits to aged, infirm, slow, etc., workers to work for less than the declared living wages. All Clerks of Petty Sessions and Acting Clerks of Petty Sessions were, on the 24th November, appointed by the Board as persons to whom application may be made for permits. Since the appointment of the Board of Trade in 1918, the movement of the male living wage for occupations, other than rural, has been as follows :—60s. in 1918, 77s. in 1919, 85s. in 1920, and 82s. in 1921, and in the adult female living wage, 30s. in 1918, 39s. in 1919, 43s. in 1920, and 41s. in 1921.

The special court of enquiry constituted by one of the judges of the Court of Industrial Arbitration sitting with or without assessors, in accordance with the "Eight Hours (Amendment) Act 1920," dealt with many applications from industrial unions for reduction in the hours of labour, and made reports and recommendations to the Minister for Labour. As a result the 44 hour working week has been applied to a large number of industries.

In the preceding table it will be observed that the number of awards (314) in force in New South Wales at the 31st December, 1921, shews a large decrease as compared with the number (359) in force at the same date in 1920. The explanation is to be found in the following extract from the "Compendium of Awards and Industrial Agreements in Force, 31st December, 1921," issued by the New South Wales Department of Labour :—

"From the argument of counsel and the remarks of His Honor Judge Curlew in the appeal *Nugent v. McTavish* (Transcript Vols. 94 and 95) it evidently appears that His Honor is of opinion that under the Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1918, awards in operation at the date of the passing of that measure are not continued in force until varied or rescinded by a later award, but that they operate for no longer than the period expressed in the award and pursuant to the law at the time at which they were made. Although the case when referred to the Full Court was decided on another point, there can be no doubt as to the



attitude of Curlewis, J. on the question. In the circumstances, therefore, such awards have been deleted from the present issue of the Compendium as not now being in force."

Sixty awards which were in force at the date of the passing of the Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act 1918 were deleted in consequence of the above:

(ii.) *Victoria*.—The number of determinations made by Wages Boards in this State during 1921 was 106, compared with 125 in 1920. Wages Boards authorised at the end of the year numbered 170, as against 161 in 1920. Thirteen Boards were authorised during the year and four superseded. The Shops Board No. 9 (Drapers' and Men's Clothing) superseded the Drapers' Board and the Men's Clothing Board; the Watchmen's Board superseded the Night Watchmen's Board, and the Shops Boards Nos. 19 (Confectionery, Pastry, Fruit and Vegetable), 20 (Florists), and 21 (Booksellers and News Agents), took over certain of the powers originally conferred on the Shops' Board No. 11 (Fourth Schedule), which is now defunct. The occupations covered for the first time by the other new Boards were as follow:—Boot repairers, lime burners, employees in tobacconists' shops, employees in boarding houses, cemetery employees, paint and colour makers, and certain shop employees not already covered by Wages Boards. The constitutions of eleven Boards were varied during the year. The first determinations of the Softgoods (Wholesale), Flock, Butchers' (Country), Shops No. 17 (Tobacconists), Lime Burners, Paint and Colour and Nickel Ware Wages Boards were issued during 1921.

In Section 9 of the Railways Classification Board Act 1921, it was provided that employees performing substantially the same class of work as persons for whom there is in force a Determination of a Wages Board under the Factories and Shops Acts, shall be paid not less than the minimum rates prescribed in such Determination. Since the issue of the last Labour Report, this section of the Act has been amended to the extent that any such grades of employees who by ballot have elected to be paid in accordance with awards of the Railways Classification Board, shall have their rates of pay determined accordingly by such Board.

During the past year, the Board has determined a number of disputes arising out of awards in existence, or in respect of the payment of Wages Board rates. No changes, however, have been made in the rates of salaries and wages, nor have any material alterations been made in other conditions of employment.

(iii.) *Queensland*.—In this State during 1921 the Court of Industrial Arbitration issued 76 new awards and varied 180 existing awards. Industrial agreements filed during the year numbered 16. Many of the 180 variations of awards were in respect of wage rates only in consequence of the increase in the basic wage of the Court to 85s. for adult males, and 43s. for adult females.

It will be noticed that the number of awards (208) in force at the close of the year 1921 is less than the number in force at December 1920. This is accounted for by the fact that the Court has continued its policy of consolidation of awards whenever possible, so that although the number of awards was less, more industries were covered by awards at the end of the year 1921.

(iv.) *South Australia*.—During the year 1921, 70 awards and 2 variations were made by the Industrial Court and Industrial Boards, and industrial agreements filed under the provisions of the State Act numbered 28

With the passing of the Industrial Code 1920, assented to on the 9th December, 1920, all Wages Boards appointed under the Factories Acts 1907 to 1915, with the exception of those which had any matter part heard, were dissolved. Two Wages Boards continued in existence after the passing of the Industrial Code, viz., the Stove, Oven Range and Safemakers' Board, and the Millinery Board. At the 31st December, 1921, the first-named Board had been dissolved by proclamation, but the latter still remained in existence. At the close of the year Industrial Boards appointed pursuant to the provisions of the Industrial Code numbered 75, including many for industries not previously covered by Wages Boards, embracing Government and municipal employees. Although many of the Boards for Government employees have made determinations, pending the approval of Parliament, which is provided for in the Act, these have not been made operative. Appeals to the Industrial Court against many of these determinations have been made by the Government.

Under the authority conferred by the Industrial Code, the Board of Industry declared a living wage of 13s. 3d. per day for adult males in the Metropolitan Area, an increase of 9d. per day on the rate fixed by the President of the Industrial Court in June 1920, and a wage of 35s. per week for adult females in the same area, an increase of 5s. per week on the rate fixed by the President of the Industrial Court in August 1919. On the publication of these wage declarations in the Government Gazette, the rates took effect fourteen days thereafter, thereby giving them immediate effect so far as the workers on the basic wage were concerned. In order that the employees receiving more than the declared living wages might benefit by the increase, application to the Industrial Boards or the Court was necessary.

An amendment of the Industrial Code 1920 was assented to on the 7th December, 1921, and provided that the living wage may be reviewed every six months, in lieu of the twelve months prescribed in the principal Act.

(v.) *Western Australia*.—During the twelve months under review, 7 awards were made by the Court of Arbitration. No variations of awards were made. The industrial agreements filed during the same period numbered 40. Twenty-five agreements were made "common rules" by the Court, and have the effect of awards of the Court. Retirements from awards numbered two, and from industrial agreements twenty-three.

Compared with 1920, the number of awards shews a considerable increase, and is accounted for by so many agreements having been made "common rules."

(vi.) *Tasmania*.—In this State 20 determinations were made by Wages Boards, and 3 agreements filed with the Chief Inspector of Factories under the provisions of the Wages Boards Act 1920. This measure which repealed the previous Acts of 1910 to 1920 and consolidated and amended the law relating to Wages Boards, came into operation on the 19th January, 1921. Existing Wages Boards were abolished by the

Act. Under its provisions, at the end of 1921, 50 Wages Boards had been authorised, and of these 40 fully constituted. Boards have been constituted for certain industries in which wages and conditions have not previously been governed by Wages Boards. Of the 40 Boards constituted at the close of the year, 17 had made determinations.

(vii.) *Commonwealth Court*.—Awards made during the year by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration numbered 34, industrial agreements filed 315, and variations of awards 36.

An important judgment of the Court was delivered on the 3rd December, 1921, in connection with claims by certain employees' organizations for a reduction of the standard hours of labour to less than 48 hours per week. An amendment of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act in 1920 provides that no reduction in standard hours of work shall be made unless "the question of a reduction is heard by the President and not less than two Deputy Presidents, and is approved of by a majority of the Court by whom the question is heard." Accordingly the claims were submitted to the Full Court, consisting of the President and two Deputy Presidents, for consideration. The decision of the Full Court was that at the present time on the evidence submitted in these cases the Court was not justified in granting the claims for shorter hours generally. The President's agreement with that conclusion was subject to some qualifications and exceptions which are set out in the judgment.

An Act to amend Sections fourteen, twenty-four, and twenty-nine of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904-1920, was assented to on the 16th December, 1921. It provides, *inter alia*, that the Governor-General may, in addition to any person or persons holding the office of Justice of the High Court or Judge of the Supreme Court of a State, appoint any person or persons being a barrister or solicitor or barristers or solicitors of the High Court or of the Supreme Court of a State of not less than five years standing to be the deputy or deputies of the President of the Court.

(viii.) *Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator*.—The appointment of an arbitrator to determine all matters submitted to him relating to salaries, etc., of officers and employees of the Commonwealth Public Service is provided for in the Arbitration (Public Service) Act, 1920, which by proclamation, came into operation on the 31st March, 1921. Atlee Hunt, Esq., C.M.G., was appointed to the position, and during 1921 issued 10 determinations, the first of which was made in June. Two variations of determinations were also made during the year.

The Arbitration (Public Service) Act 1920, provides that all awards and orders made by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration under the Arbitration (Public Service) Act 1911, shall be deemed to be determinations made by the Arbitrator under this Act. Consequently these awards, with the 8 determinations actually made by the Arbitrator and in force at the close of the year, which, together total 22, are shewn as determinations of the Arbitrator in force at the 31st December, 1921.

(ix.) *Industrial Peace Acts, 1920.*—During the year the following additional Special Tribunals were appointed under the provisions of these Acts :—

(1) *Engineers' (Coal Industry) Special Tribunal.*—"For the prevention or settlement of any industrial dispute or disputes which have arisen, or which may arise, in the Coal and Shale Industry."

(2) *Shipbuilding Industry Special Tribunal.*—"For the prevention or settlement of any industrial dispute or disputes which have arisen, or which may arise, in the Shipbuilding Industry."

At the close of the year, each of these tribunals had made awards for the industries to which they relate.

During November the appointment was gazetted of a Local Board to be known as the *Southern Board, Queensland*, in relation to the Coal Industry Special Tribunal. It is to "exercise jurisdiction in the south eastern portion of the State of Queensland, as defined in the schedule to the Industrial Peace Act 1912, of that State, for the prevention or settlement of industrial disputes which have arisen or may arise in connection with any award or order of the said Special Tribunal, or in connection with the interpretation of any such award or order."

## SECTION XII.—CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGE.

1. **General.**—The collection of information regarding changes in rates of wage throughout the Commonwealth dates from the 1st January, 1913, and the statistical results for the first complete year (1913) were published in Labour Report No. 5. The annual figures for subsequent years were given in Labour Reports Nos. 5 to 11. Detailed figures for the year 1921 are given in the following tables.

(i.) *Definition of a Change in Rate of Wage.*—For the purpose of these statistics a change in rate of wage is defined as a change in the weekly rates of remuneration of a certain class of employees, apart from any change in the nature of the work performed, or apart from any revision of rates due to increased length of service or experience. It is obvious that under this definition certain classes of changes are excluded, such, for example, as (a) changes in rates of pay due to promotion, progressive increments, or, on the other hand, to reduction in pay or grade to inefficient workers, and (b) changes in average earnings in an occupation due to a change in the proportions which higher paid classes of workers bear to lower paid classes. Each single change recorded relates to a change in the rates of wage effected in a specific industry or calling, and includes any and all changes to workers in that industry, irrespective of the different number of separate occupations or trades affected. Further, it should be observed that in some instances a change may relate to the employees of a single employer or to those of a number of employers, according to the instrument or method operating to bring about the change. In a few instances, a number of separate arrangements, all of which have not necessarily affected rates of wage, but all of which relate to a specific industry or craft, are grouped and taken as a single change. This course is adopted in order to obviate a multiplicity of changes affecting only a small number of workers in each instance.

(ii.) *Sources of Information.*—Primary information merely as to the fact that a change in rate of wage has occurred is obtained through the following channels :—(a) The Commonwealth and State Industrial Registrars and the Chief Inspector of Factories in each State ; (b) Reports from Labour Agents and Correspondents ; (c) Quarterly reports from Secretaries of Trade Unions ; (d) Returns relating to industrial disputes which resulted in changes in rates of wage ; (e) Reports in newspapers, labour and trade reviews, and other publications.

(iii.) *Collection of Particulars concerning Changes.*—On the occurrence of a change in rate of wage, forms\* (prescribed under the Census and Statistics Act 1905) are issued to employers' associations (if any) and also to the secretaries of the trade unions, the members of which are affected by the change. In certain cases forms are also issued, if necessary, to individual employers. The particulars which must be inserted in

\* As these forms are issued under the authority of the Census and Statistics Act 1905, it is compulsory upon prescribed persons to furnish the information required.

these forms furnish information regarding the occupations of the workers affected, the number of workers in each occupation, the rates of wage paid before and after the change, the locality affected, and the date on which the change took effect. Information must also be furnished regarding employers and employers' associations concerned, if any, and the method by which the change was effected.

On receipt of the completed forms at this Bureau, the particulars are checked and compared with each other and with copies of awards, determinations, and agreements. In all cases when the information furnished on the forms is incomplete or unsatisfactory, further inquiries are made, and the figures checked by reference to Census results, industrial statistics, factory reports, etc.

(iv.).—*Summary of Particulars Tabulated.*—The particulars thus obtained are summarised under the following headings:—(a) Number of workpeople affected; (b) the total net amount of increase\* in the weekly wage distribution; (c) the consequential average increase per week to each of the workpeople affected; (d) the method by which the change was brought about; and (e) if effected with or without a stoppage of work. As regards the number of persons affected, the particulars summarised refer to the total number of persons ordinarily engaged in the specific industry or calling. The total net amount of increase in wages, is computed for a full week's work for all persons ordinarily engaged in the specific industry or calling, and includes particulars of any decreases effected. In cases of changes in the minimum rates of wage payable under awards or determinations of industrial tribunals, it has ordinarily been assumed (in the absence of any definite information to the contrary) that the whole of the workers in each designated occupation received the minimum rates of wage before and after the change.

It should be clearly understood that the *computations* (amount of increase per week) *do not relate to the increase each week*, but only to the increase in a single week on the assumption that the full number of persons ordinarily engaged in the particular trade or occupation affected by the change is employed during that week. It is obvious, therefore, that the aggregate effect per annum cannot be obtained without making due allowance for unemployment and for occupations in which employment is seasonal or intermittent. It is also obvious that since unemployment and activity in all branches of industry may vary from year to year and in many branches from season to season also, no accurate estimate of the actual effect of the changes in the total amount of wages received or paid *per annum* can be made, until the determining factors have been investigated. These factors are (a) the amount of unemployment, and (b) the period of employment in seasonal industries.

Further, it may be pointed out that the aggregate of the particulars given in the Labour Bulletins and Quarterly Summaries relating to each of the four quarters of any year, will not necessarily agree with those given in the annual figures published for that particular year. This is due to the inclusion, as far as possible, in the annual figures of particulars of all changes effected within the year. In some instances the advice of a change is not received in time to allow of the inclusion in the quarterly figures of the full particulars relating thereto.

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\* After making allowance for any decreases involved.



2. Number and Effect of Changes in each State for the Years, 1913 to 1921.—The following table gives particulars relating to all changes in rates of wage, recorded for each State, Territory, and the Commonwealth during the years specified. It should be observed that changes brought about by awards and agreements under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, Arbitration (Public Service) Act, and Industrial Peace Act, are necessarily included hereunder as changes in each State to which such awards and agreements apply. The total net amount of increase per week, as tabulated, is subject to the qualifications mentioned in the fourth paragraph of the preceding sub-section. The average increase per head per week is computed to the nearest penny.

Changes in Rates of Wage.—Number and Effect of Changes in each State and Territory, 1913 to 1921.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	*All States.	C'wealth
No. of Changes	1913 149 1914 185 1915 169 1916 181 1917 201 1918 229 1919 457 1920 734 1921 353	81 69 87 168 106 201 218 354 247	41 50 60 134 142 236 216 300 233	26 18 31 98 78 113 136 231 166	20 42 25 42 55 63 112 209 108	12 19 24 37 38 46 128 154 77	.. .. 3 4 16 4 13 7 ..	.. 1 2 6 1 4 4 10 16	329 384 401 870 637 896 1,284 1,999 1,200
No. of Persons Affected	1913 89,618 1914 56,469 1915 109,260 1916 242,721 1917 101,158 1918 146,399 1919 230,031 1920 454,610 1921 272,782	49,254 29,876 39,087 119,878 68,272 110,027 125,693 258,211 238,084	16,645 20,198 22,864 72,079 72,843 74,174 116,627 145,464 115,722	4,574 5,624 10,206 40,925 20,209 16,239 35,377 76,605 44,696	3,036 8,399 2,661 5,848 12,997 9,871 26,673 55,489 22,695	3,005 4,262 3,147 7,232 5,288 3,631 16,105 28,317 14,783	.. .. 185 258 1,143 624 1,287 703 ..	.. 390 10,000 3,546 11,000 616 2,095 7,887 23,503	166,132 125,218 197,410 429,487 292,910 361,581 603,891 102,786 732,265
Total Net Amount of Increase per Week	1913 £ 21,789 1914 £ 13,558 1915 £ 29,525 1916 £ 56,875 1917 £ 28,896 1918 £ 32,194 1919 £ 137,642 1920 £ 228,186 1921 £ 38,371	£ 9,880 £ 6,688 £ 8,078 £ 30,566 £ 15,129 £ 25,514 £ 43,930 £ 119,706 £ 77,425	£ 3,702 £ 5,128 £ 6,398 £ 40,451 £ 20,083 £ 19,699 £ 43,718 £ 69,748 £ 30,790	£ 1,279 £ 1,941 £ 3,539 £ 9,930 £ 6,070 £ 3,885 £ 11,989 £ 30,316 £ 13,409	£ 428 £ 8,399 £ 562 £ 1,440 £ 3,407 £ 2,133 £ 10,249 £ 25,195 £ 11,395	£ 635 £ 804 £ 778 £ 1,980 £ 1,987 £ 1,323 £ 7,350 £ 14,593 £ 6,370	£ 635 £ 804 £ 778 £ 1,980 £ 1,987 £ 1,323 £ 7,350 £ 14,593 £ 6,370	£ 635 £ 804 £ 778 £ 1,980 £ 1,987 £ 1,323 £ 7,350 £ 14,593 £ 6,370	£ 37,713 £ 30,635 £ 51,905 £ 142,923 £ 81,007 £ 85,260 £ 256,445 £ 494,708 £ 185,658
Average Increase per Head per Week	1913 s. d. 4 10 1914 4 10 1915 5 5 1916 4 8 1917 5 9 1918 4 5 1919 9 10 1920 10 0 1921 2 10	s. d. 4 0 4 6 5 4 5 1 4 5 4 8 7 0 9 3 6 6	s. d. 4 5 5 1 5 7 11 3 5 6 5 4 7 6 9 7 5 4	s. d. 5 7 6 11 6 11 4 10 6 0 4 9 6 9 7 11 6 0	s. d. 2 10 5 9 4 3 4 11 5 3 4 4 7 8 9 1 10 1	s. d. 4 3 3 9 4 11 5 6 7 6 7 3 9 2 10 4 8 7	s. d. 4 3 3 9 4 11 5 6 7 6 7 3 9 2 10 4 8 7	s. d. 4 3 3 9 4 11 5 6 7 6 7 3 9 2 10 4 8 7	s. d. 4 3 3 9 4 11 5 6 7 6 7 3 9 2 10 4 8 7

\* Changes recorded in this column are common to all States, as the particulars relating to the number of workpeople affected and the net amount of increase per week in each State were not ascertainable. † Including four changes which affected 157 workpeople in the Federal Capital Territory.

Note: See paragraph (iv.) on page 124.

In point of number of changes in each State, New South Wales was first, Victoria second, and Queensland third, in each of the years 1913 to 1916. During the year 1917 the number of changes in Queensland exceeded the number recorded in Victoria, while during the year 1918, the number of changes in Queensland was greater than the number recorded as having taken place in New South Wales. In the year 1919 the number of changes recorded for New South Wales was greatly in excess of the number for any other State. The upward movement of wages during the year 1920 is shewn by the exceptionally large number

of changes which were recorded. In all States the number of changes was greatly in excess of those for any previous years. There was a noticeable decrease in the total number of changes recorded during 1921, as compared with the year 1920, the reduction being general in all States. The relative position of the States in point of the numbers of changes effected, and also in regard to the numbers of workers affected in each year depends, of course, largely on differences in population and on the magnitude of the different industries and callings in which changes took place.

The number of changes in rates of wage during the year 1921 was 1200, as compared with 1999 during 1920, when the highest number was recorded since the systematic collection of these particulars by the Bureau was instituted. It will be observed, also, that in addition to the number of separate changes being higher in the year 1920, the number of workpeople who were affected by changes in rates of wage during that year was considerably higher than the number affected during any other year. The total net amount of increase per week was also higher during 1920 than for any other year.

The number of workpeople who were affected by changes in rates of wage during the year 1921 was 732,265, and the total net amount of increase per week was £185,658. The corresponding figures for the year 1920 were 1,027,286 workpeople and £494,708, net amount of increase per week. Only eleven decreases in rates of wage were recorded during 1920, so that 1988 of the changes recorded gave increased rates of pay. The number of workpeople affected by the eleven decreases was 2845. The number of decreases recorded during 1921 was 135, affecting 126,970 workpeople to the extent of £19,428 per week. Changes giving increased rates of wage numbered 1065. These changes gave a total amount of increase per week of £205,086 to 605,295 workpeople. The total net amount of increase, after allowing for decreases, was £185,658 per week.

The average increase per head per week during the year 1921 was 5s. 1d., as compared with 9s. 8d. during the previous year, 8s. 6d. during 1919, 5s. 6d. during the year 1917, and 4s. 6d. during the year 1913.

Included in the particulars contained in the foregoing table are those relating to five decreases during the year 1914, seven during the year 1915, eight during the year 1916, eleven during the year 1917, four during the year 1918, six during the year 1919, and eleven during the year 1920. The six decreases in rates in 1919 affected 4293 work-people to the extent of £886 per week. Three decreases were recorded in Queensland, two in South Australia and one in Victoria. The most important of these decreases affected metalliferous miners at Moonta and Wallaroo, South Australia, and at Mount Morgan, Queensland, where wage agreements provided that the rates of wage should fluctuate according to the price of copper. In the other cases the reduced weekly wage was due to a reduction in the number of hours in the working week, without a corresponding (if any) increase in the hourly rate of pay, or to the result of appeals against recent awards or determinations, the effect of which had already been taken into the tabulations. Of the eleven decreases recorded during the year 1920, six occurred in New South Wales, four in Western Australia and one in Tasmania. The total number of workpeople affected by these changes was 2845, and the amount of decrease per week was £728. Of these eleven decreases, three were caused by reduction in the weekly rate of wage owing to the number of working hours per week being

reduced without a corresponding increase in the hourly rate of wage; five were due to lower rates for unskilled workers and employees at certain ages being inserted in awards which previously specified flat rates; while the other decreases were caused by awards shewing lower rates of wage than the ruling or predominant rates which were being paid prior to the awards or determinations coming into force. In the following table particulars relating to increases and decreases in rates of wage during the year 1921, are given.

**3. Changes in Rates of Wage—Number and Effect of Increases and Decreases in each State during the Year 1921.**—During the year 1921 the number of decreases in rates of wage recorded was greatly in excess of those tabulated during any previous year. In the following table particulars are given of the number and effect of increases and decreases in rates of wage in each State during the year :—

**Changes in Rates of Wage—Number and Effect of Changes in each State during the Year 1921.**

STATE.	INCREASES.			DECREASES.			TOTAL RESULT OF ALL CHANGES.		
	No. of Changes.	No. of Workpeople Affected.	Total Amount of Increase Per Week.	No. of Changes.	No. of Workpeople Affected.	Total Amount of Decrease Per Week.	Total No. of Changes.	Total No. of Workpeople Affected.	Net Increase Per Week.
			£			£			£
N.S. Wales ..	248	155,073	55,728	105	117,709	17,357	353	272,782	38,371
Victoria ..	239	232,276	78,663	8	5,808	1,238	247	238,084	77,425
Queensland ..	227	115,559	30,816	6	163	26	233	115,722	30,790
S. Australia ..	161	42,997	14,033	5	1,699	624	166	44,696	13,409
W. Australia ..	100	21,682	11,485	8	1,013	90	108	22,695	11,395
Tasmania ..	74	14,205	6,463	3	578	93	77	14,783	6,370
Common to all States ..	16	23,503	7,898	..	..	..	16	23,503	7,898
Total ..	1,065	605,295	205,086	135	126,970	19,428	1,200	732,265	185,658

It will be seen from the above table that 135 decreases in rates of wage were recorded during the year 1921. Of this number no less than 105 decreases occurred in New South Wales. With few exceptions the decreases in this State were recorded during the last quarter of the year. The reductions in the rates of wage were brought about by variations of awards by the Court of Industrial Arbitration, which took into consideration the declaration of the 8th October of the Board of Trade appointed under the State Industrial Arbitration Act, that the "living wage" for adult male employees was £4 2s. per week, in lieu of £4 5s. per week previously in force in that State. Agreements between employers and workpeople engaged in glass-working, artificial manure manufacture, and gas-making, providing for automatic adjustment of rates of wage according to the fluctuation in the cost of living figures, were responsible for decreases in Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia. Decreased rates of wage to mining and smelting employees at Wallaroo and Moonta, and at Port Pirie, South Australia, and also at Queenstown, Tasmania, were recorded during the year. The Court of Industrial Appeals in Victoria reduced the rates of wage of grocers and jam-makers, after appeals by the employers against the determinations of the Wages Boards. Other decreases were brought about by the reduction of the number of working hours per week—without a corresponding increase in the hourly rate of wage.

4. **Changes in Rates of Wage in Male and Female Occupations, Number and Effect of Changes in each State, 1913-1921.**—Included in the changes in rates of wage recorded in the tables on pages 125 to 136 are those which in the whole or in part thereof affected female occupations. Particulars in respect to these changes in so far as they relate to the numbers of male and female workers affected, etc., are set out hereunder for each State during the years 1913 to 1921 inclusive :—

**Changes in Rates of Wage.—Male and Female Occupations.—Effect of Changes in each State and Territory, 1913-1921.**

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	All States.*	C'WLTH.
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**NUMBER OF MALE EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.**

1913	83,470	44,692	16,095	3,616	3,036	1,525	..	..	152,434
1914	48,773	25,644	19,628	5,624	7,616	4,232	..	390	111,907
1915	97,672	36,022	21,831	9,807	2,588	2,787	185	10,000	180,892
1916	†225,806	99,667	68,125	39,586	5,669	6,885	249	3,546	449,533
1917	82,601	48,136	63,066	16,844	12,788	4,759	1,143	11,000	240,337
1918	128,728	91,857	59,909	12,889	8,452	3,487	624	616	306,562
1919	253,077	106,389	99,167	32,162	24,185	13,906	1,287	2,025	532,198
1920	385,118	202,972	126,396	66,824	48,088	24,213	703	7,812	862,036
1921	219,813	185,895	90,918	37,062	19,988	13,484	..	21,710	588,870

**NET AMOUNT OF INCREASE PER WEEK TO MALE EMPLOYEES.**

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1913	20,682	9,317	3,647	1,127	428	512	..	..	35,713
1914	12,158	6,146	5,055	1,941	2,157	797	..	143	28,397
1915	26,975	7,572	6,250	3,431	545	730	87	2,938	48,528
1916	53,395	26,877	39,874	9,774	1,414	1,937	82	1,593	134,946
1917	25,773	11,080	17,106	5,244	3,329	1,878	635	4,800	69,845
1918	29,410	22,574	16,186	3,311	1,889	1,284	273	239	75,166
1919	132,237	38,115	38,200	10,690	9,560	6,560	618	920	236,900
1920	207,403	98,778	63,432	27,498	22,157	13,105	684	6,192	439,249
1921	26,735	68,087	26,649	12,079	10,737	6,119	..	6,891	157,297

**AVERAGE INCREASE PER HEAD PER WEEK TO MALE EMPLOYEES.**

	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1913	4	11	4	2	4	6	6	3	2	10	6	9
1914	5	0	4	10	5	2	6	11	5	8	3	9
1915	5	6	4	2	5	9	7	0	4	3	9	5
1916	4	9	5	5	11	8	4	11	5	0	5	8
1917	6	3	5	7	5	5	6	3	5	2	7	11
1918	4	7	4	11	5	5	5	2	4	6	7	4
1919	10	5	7	2	7	8	6	8	7	11	9	5
1920	10	9	9	9	10	1	8	3	9	3	10	10
1921	2	5	7	4	5	10	6	6	10	9	9	1

\* Changes recorded in this column are common to all States as the particulars relating to number of workpeople affected and the net amount of increase per week in each State were not ascertainable. † Including 4 changes which affected 157 workpeople in the Federal Capital Territory.

Note :—See paragraph (iv.) on page 124.

**Changes in Rates of Wage.—Male and Female Occupations.—Effect of Changes  
in each State and Territory, 1913-1921.—cont.**

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	All States.*	C'wlth.
NUMBER OF FEMALE EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.									
1913	6,148	4,562	550	958	..	1,480	..	..	13,698
1914	7,696	4,232	570	..	783	30	..	..	13,311
1915	11,588	3,065	1,033	399	73	360	..	..	16,518
1916	16,915	20,211	3,954	1,339	179	347	9	..	42,954
1917	18,557	20,136	9,777	3,365	209	529	..	..	52,573
1918	17,671	18,170	14,265	3,350	1,419	144	..	..	55,019
1919	26,954	19,304	17,460	3,215	2,488	2,202	..	70	71,693
1920	69,492	55,239	19,158	9,781	7,401	4,104	..	75	165,250
1921	52,969	52,189	24,804	7,634	2,707	1,299	..	1,793	143,395

**NET AMOUNT OF INCREASE PER WEEK TO FEMALE EMPLOYEES.**

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1913	1,107	563	55	152	..	123	..	..	2,000
1914	1,400	542	73	..	266	7	..	..	2,288
1915	2,550	506	148	108	17	48	..	..	3,377
1916	3,480	3,689	577	156	26	43	6	..	7,977
1917	3,123	4,049	2,977	826	78	109	..	..	11,162
1918	2,784	2,940	3,513	574	244	39	..	..	10,094
1919	5,405	5,815	5,518	1,299	689	790	..	29	19,545
1920	20,783	20,928	6,316	2,818	3,038	1,488	..	88	55,459
1921	11,636	9,338	4,141	1,330	658	251	..	1,007	28,361

**AVERAGE INCREASE PER HEAD PER WEEK TO FEMALE EMPLOYEES.**

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1913	3 7	2 6	2 0	3 2	..	1 8	..	..	2 11
1914	3 8	2 7	2 7	..	6 9	4 8	..	..	3 5
1915	4 5	3 4	2 10	5 5	4 8	2 8	..	..	4 1
1916	4 1	3 8	2 11	2 4	2 11	2 6	13 4	..	3 9
1917	3 4	4 0	6 1	4 11	7 6	4 1	..	..	4 3
1918	3 2	3 3	4 11	3 5	3 5	5 5	..	..	3 8
1919	4 0	6 0	6 4	8 1	5 6	7 2	..	8 3	5 5
1920	6 0	7 7	6 7	5 9	8 3	7 3	..	23 6	6 9
1921	4 5	3 7	3 4	3 6	4 10	3 10	..	11 3	3 11

\* See footnote on preceding page.

**5. Number and Effect of Changes in Rates of Wage in each State Classified according to Industrial Groups, 1921.—(i.) Changes in Rates of Wage according to Industrial Groups, 1921.**—In the following table particulars are given as to the number and effect of changes in rates of wage in 1921, in each State, classified according to the fourteen industrial groups adopted by this Bureau for the classification of current rates of wage, industrial disputes, etc. Particulars concerning changes in rates of wage during the year 1913, and subsequent years to 1920, classified according to industrial groups, were published in Labour Reports Nos. 5 to 11.

Changes in Rates of Wage, Number and Effect of Changes in each State, classified according to Industrial Groups, 1921.

Particulars.	INDUSTRIAL GROUP.														
	I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	II. Engineering Metal Works, etc.	III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	V. Books, Printing, etc.	VI. Other Manufacturing.	VII. Building.	VIII. Mines, Quarries, etc.	IX. Rail and Tram Services.	X. Other Land Transport.	XI. Shipping, etc.	XII. Pastoral, etc.	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	XIV. Miscellane- ous.*	ALL GROUPS.
New South Wales—															
Number of Changes .. ..	6	41	29	16	7	51	9	11	32	22	15	2	12	100	353
Number of Persons Affected ..	3,405	31,664	11,086	27,060	2,272	19,205	5,586	1,603	49,144	15,596	7,000	400	2,846	95,915	272,782
Amount of Increase per week £	\$ 222	6,405	1,751	3,077	488	5,084	766	213	\$6,766	\$326	4,508	320	690	22,383	38,371
Victoria —															
Number of Changes .. ..	7	20	29	15	9	50	7	2	12	3	5	2	3	83	247
Number of Persons Affected ..	2,652	16,859	20,280	42,765	5,917	25,302	5,348	161	54,751	4,455	3,383	635	3,550	52,026	238,084
Amount of Increase per week £	956	7,159	5,792	8,932	2,346	7,016	4,243	38	18,899	1,400	2,534	127	890	17,093	77,425
Queensland															
Number of Changes .. ..	6	8	29	18	7	26	3	5	11	5	11	3	17	84	233
Number of Persons Affected ..	4,047	3,239	19,545	11,869	2,192	3,604	6,271	483	16,125	2,348	5,077	380	8,209	32,333	115,722
Amount of Increase per week £	1,583	846	4,353	2,676	632	951	1,280	134	3,809	973	2,559	300	1,714	8,980	30,790
South Australia—															
Number of Changes .. ..	2	12	10	10	2	39	7	2	5	2	8	..	4	63	166
Number of Persons Affected ..	995	4,315	3,033	6,162	1,275	5,453	3,977	1,140	3,625	976	3,190	..	500	10,055	44,696
Amount of Increase per week £	215	1,569	812	1,101	392	1,056	1,497	\$430	997	311	2,358	..	250	3,281	13,409
Western Australia—															
Number of Changes .. ..	3	6	7	4	2	25	3	2	2	1	3	3	2	45	108
Number of Persons Affected ..	802	1,699	1,086	496	425	1,759	1,455	2,869	752	600	1,270	400	2,299	6,783	22,695
Amount of Increase per week £	107	640	633	128	107	424	1,258	2,962	278	90	950	106	632	3,080	11,395
Tasmania—															
Number of Changes .. ..	1	6	2	4	1	11	3	1	5	2	4	..	1	36	77
Number of Persons Affected ..	14	856	525	1,190	35	443	2,080	66	3,463	910	618	..	500	4,083	14,783
Amount of Increase per week £	11	625	317	229	35	135	1,152	\$21	1,356	269	465	..	163	1,634	6,370
All States—															
Number of Changes .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	5	16
Number of Persons Affected ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,366	..	..	6,137	23,503
Amount of Increase per week £	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,612	..	..	3,286	7,898
Commonwealth—															
Number of Changes .. ..	122	181	105	145	28	156	127	122	67	132	144	10	39	1294	1972
Number of Persons Affected ..	11,915	58,632	55,555	89,542	12,116	55,766	24,717	6,322	127,860	24,885	37,904	1,815	17,904	207,332	732,265
Amount of Increase per week £	2,650	17,244	13,658	16,143	4,000	14,666	10,196	2,896	18,573	2,717	17,986	853	4,339	59,737	185,658

\* Miscellaneous (Group XIV.) includes Commonwealth and State Public Servants, clerks, shop assistants, theatrical employees, and others.  
 † See paragraph on page 131. ‡ Including particulars of changes which involved decreases in rates of wage. § Decrease.



It should be observed that industrial awards made, and agreements filed, under the provisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, the Arbitration (Public Service) Act, and Industrial Peace Act, which extend in their operation to more than one State, are counted as a change in each State affected. This is necessary in order that the total number of changes in each State may be obtained. The particulars for the whole Commonwealth, however, record each award and agreement once only. For example, an award affecting a section of the Commonwealth Public Service is operative in each State, and is accordingly included in the State table as a change in each State, but in the total for the Commonwealth the award is recorded as one change only. The totals of the changes recorded as operating in each State are, therefore, in some cases in excess of the totals given for the Commonwealth. On the other hand in the case of an award or agreement affecting marine engineers, cooks or stewards, where the persons affected are not working solely in any one State, the award or agreement is not recorded as a change operating in each State, but is added to the number of changes for all States.

The total number of changes during the year 1921, according to State distribution, was 1200, but on classifying the changes according to occupation and industry, and taking into consideration the fact that awards and agreements made and filed under the provisions of the Acts mentioned in the preceding paragraph cover, in the majority of cases, more than one State, the number of separate changes was reduced to 972. Of this number no less than 294 changes affected workpeople engaged in occupations and industries classified in Group XIV.\* (Miscellaneous). The number of employees who were affected by these changes was 207,332, and the amount of increase per week in wages was £59,737. Sixty-seven changes, affecting 127,860 workpeople, were classified in Group IX. (Railway and Tramway Services), and 105 changes affecting 55,555 employees were classified in Group III. (Food, Drink, etc.). Large numbers of workpeople were affected by changes in the following Groups:—Group II. (Engineering, Metal Works, etc.), with 81 changes, affecting 58,632 workpeople; Group VI. (Other Manufacturing), with 156 changes, affecting 55,766 workpeople; Group VII. (Building), with 27 changes, affecting 24,717 workpeople; Group IV. (Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.), with 45 changes, affecting 89,542 workpeople; Group XI. (Shipping, etc.), with 44 changes affecting 37,904 workpeople, and Group X. (Other Land Transport), with 32 changes affecting 24,885 workpeople.

(ii.) *Changes in Rates of Wage in Female Occupations according to Industrial Groups, 1921.*—The particulars set out in the immediately preceding table shew the total number of workpeople (male and female) affected by changes in rates of wage. In the following table the number of female employees is shewn, classified according to the industrial groups in which the changes took place in each State during the year 1921. Similar information for the years 1913 to 1920 was published in Labour Reports Nos. 5 to 11.

It will be seen from the following table that 143,395 female employees were affected by changes in rates of wage during the twelve months under review. The total net amount of increase per week received by these employees was £28,361. The corresponding figures for the year, 1920, were 165,250 workpeople, with a total net amount of increase per week of

\* See footnote \* page 130.

£55,459. In New South Wales, 52,969 females received increased wages during the year 1921, as compared with 52,189 in Victoria, 24,804 in Queensland, and 7634 in South Australia. The industrial group in which the largest number of female employees was affected by changes in rates of wage was Group IV. (Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.), no less than 64,755, or 45 per cent. of the total being classified under this heading. In Group XIV. (Miscellaneous), embracing shop assistants, clerks, theatrical employees, etc., the number of employees was 47,853, while large numbers of females engaged in occupations classified under the following groups were affected by changes in wages during the year:—Group XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.), 12,761 employees; Group III. (Food, Drink, etc.), 6890 employees; and Group V. (Books, Printing, etc.), 5111 employees.

**Changes in Rates of Wage.—Female Occupations in each State classified according to Industrial Groups, 1921.**

PARTICULARS.	INDUSTRIAL GROUP.													All Groups.
	I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	III. Food, Drink, etc.	IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	V. Books, Printing, etc.	VI. Other Manu- facturing.	IX.—Rail and Tram Services.	XI. Shipping, etc.	XII. Pastoral, etc.	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	XIV. Miscellaneous.			
<b>New South Wales—</b>														
Number of Persons Affected ..	205	22	1,085	21,231	1,820	1,284	381	..	200	2,190	24,551	52,969		
Amount of Increase per week £	35	4	217	2,692	320	193	23	..	200	521	7,431	11,636		
<b>Victoria—</b>														
Number of Persons Affected ..	302	6	5,004	28,905	2,154	2,726	..	..	..	2,625	10,467	52,189		
Amount of Increase per week £	61	1	804	4,383	562	456	..	..	..	453	2,618	9,338		
<b>Queensland</b>														
Number of Persons Affected ..	50	..	450	8,965	657	130	299	..	..	5,921	8,332	24,804		
Amount of Increase per week £	5	..	76	1,695	129	21	39	..	..	766	1,410	4,141		
<b>South Australia—</b>														
Number of Persons Affected ..	45	50	291	4,821	480	178	..	..	..	200	1,569	7,634		
Amount of Increase per week £	7	9	33	656	74	39	..	..	..	150	362	1,330		
<b>Western Australia—</b>														
Number of Persons Affected ..	..	..	..	163	..	16	..	..	..	1,625	903	2,707		
Amount of Increase per week £	..	..	..	20	..	4	..	..	..	336	298	658		
<b>Tasmania—</b>														
Number of Persons Affected ..	..	..	60	670	..	35	..	..	..	200	334	1,299		
Amount of Increase per week £	..	..	13	81	..	9	..	..	..	50	98	251		
<b>All States—</b>														
Number of Persons Affected ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	..	..	1,697	1,793		
Amount of Increase per week £	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	..	..	965	1,007		
<b>Commonwealth—</b>														
Number of Persons Affected ..	602	78	6,890	64,755	5,111	4,369	680	96	200	12,761	47,853	143,395		
Amount of Increase per week £	108	14	1,143	9,527	1,085	722	62	42	200	2,276	13,182	28,361		

(iii.) *Changes in Rates of Wage in the Commonwealth, classified according to Industrial Groups, 1913-1921.*—In the following table, particulars are shewn relating to the number of changes, number of work-people affected, and the total amount of increase per week resulting from such changes in the Commonwealth, classified according to industrial groups during the nine years 1913-1921. It must be borne in mind that the numbers of changes shewn in the following table are subject to the qualifications mentioned on page 131 in regard to the awards made and agreements filed under the provisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, the Arbitration (Public Service) Act and the Industrial Peace Act.

# Changes in Rates of Wage in the Commonwealth according to Industrial Groups, 1913-1921.

Particulars.	INDUSTRIAL GROUP.														
	I. Wood, Furni- ture, Timber, etc.	II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	V. Books, Printing, etc.	VI. Other Manufacturing.	VII. Building.	VIII. Mines, Quarries, etc.	IX. Rail and Tram Services.	X. Other Land Transport.	XI. Shipping, etc.	XII. Pastoral, etc.	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	XIV. Miscellane- ous.	ALL GROUPS.*
<b>1913.</b>															
Number of Changes ..	10	20	45	15	11	55	21	17	16	12	19	3	9	59	312
Number of Persons affected ..	7,975	6,594	17,428	11,727	4,602	17,110	19,237	6,112	20,046	7,335	1,839	828	6,481	38,818	166,132
Amount of Increase per week £	1,569	1,607	4,255	2,062	1,126	3,480	5,696	1,210	3,219	2,324	543	436	1,922	8,264	37,713
<b>1914.</b>															
Number of Changes ..	14	30	58	10	17	41	19	25	15	10	26	2	4	94	365
Number of Persons affected ..	10,762	9,582	22,692	14,970	2,686	9,061	8,380	7,776	5,313	4,020	16,758	590	939	11,689	125,218
Amount of Increase per week £	2,516	1,834	4,958	2,461	523	2,181	2,471	1,581	1,334	716	6,933	120	188	2,869	30,685
<b>1915.</b>															
Number of Changes ..	18	51	48	7	7	61	13	37	19	15	21	3	11	54	365
Number of Persons affected ..	4,912	32,322	18,214	1,023	1,724	15,451	6,616	19,925	27,140	5,468	13,154	2,300	5,011	44,150	197,410
Amount of Increase per week £	1,131	8,835	4,204	339	539	2,921	1,173	5,507	4,629	2,082	3,702	852	1,095	14,896	51,905
<b>1916.</b>															
Number of Changes ..	35	74	107	21	27	108	37	63	64	31	44	11	13	186	821
Number of Persons affected ..	16,111	27,412	38,171	30,918	10,210	34,037	37,536	63,308	83,526	19,232	12,898	16,266	9,882	92,980	492,487
Amount of Increase per week £	4,255	6,894	16,383	6,858	2,270	9,172	12,400	17,827	17,450	5,282	3,411	16,858	2,016	21,847	142,923
<b>1917.</b>															
Number of Changes ..	14	60	66	21	31	53	38	28	50	19	25	10	15	144	574
Number of Persons affected ..	10,495	16,994	30,515	25,652	6,386	12,585	11,426	25,022	37,264	10,261	12,613	3,440	15,359	74,898	292,910
Amount of Increase per week £	2,568	3,394	2,015	6,104	1,981	4,046	3,477	12,544	12,711	3,054	5,629	1,096	3,720	18,668	81,007
<b>1918.</b>															
Number of Changes ..	61	42	93	26	24	78	30	25	38	25	38	6	23	270	779
Number of Persons affected ..	14,651	31,804	32,411	23,215	8,707	15,160	17,419	14,285	59,625	12,782	1,990	1,717	9,230	118,585	361,581
Amount of Increase per week £	4,343	10,565	9,025	5,252	1,804	3,944	5,420	2,988	10,320	2,185	719	350	2,167	26,178	85,260
<b>1919.</b>															
Number of Changes ..	39	89	156	31	41	138	42	29	74	37	59	11	49	373	1,168
Number of Persons affected ..	13,616	44,133	72,603	26,905	9,335	50,530	19,053	34,501	114,365	20,871	34,294	9,030	25,799	128,856	603,891
Amount of Increase per week £	4,890	20,381	23,551	11,308	4,449	17,829	8,941	17,434	56,872	8,701	18,168	5,739	7,620	50,562	256,445
<b>1920.</b>															
Number of Changes ..	68	123	241	56	83	245	82	61	82	52	76	19	55	481	1,724
Number of Persons affected ..	44,732	74,853	81,876	55,345	19,757	71,671	61,552	47,865	136,854	28,532	16,842	26,580	34,285	326,542	1,027,286
Amount of Increase per week £	19,015	29,145	41,383	21,271	11,088	31,126	41,059	30,385	54,959	11,605	11,871	20,701	12,258	158,842	494,708
<b>1921.</b>															
Number of Changes ..	22	81	105	45	28	156	27	22	67	32	44	10	39	294	972
Number of Persons Affected ..	11,915	58,632	55,555	89,542	12,116	55,766	24,717	6,322	127,860	24,885	37,904	1,815	17,904	207,332	732,265
Amount of Increase per week £	2,650	17,244	13,658	16,143	4,000	14,666	10,196	2,896	18,573	2,717	17,986	853	4,339	59,737	185,658

\* In this table an Industrial Award or Agreement under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, an Order of the War Precautions Coal Board, the Arbitration (Public Service) Act, or the Industrial Peace Act, is counted as one change only although such Award, Agreement, or Order may be operative in more than one State.

Note:—See paragraph (iv.) page 124.

## 6. Changes in Rates of Wage classified according to Methods by which Effected, Commonwealth, 1913-1921 :—

(i.) *Changes in Rates of Wage and Methods by which effected, Commonwealth, 1913-1921.*—Comparative particulars are contained in the following table, of the total number and effect of all changes in rates of wage brought about throughout the Commonwealth during the years indicated, as a result of the application of one or other of the specified methods :—

### Changes in Rates of Wage, Classified according to Methods by which Effected, Commonwealth, 1913-1921.

Particulars.	By Voluntary Action of Employers.	By Direct Negotiations.	By Negotiations, Intervention or Assistance of Third Party.	By Award of Court under C'wealth Act.	By Agreement Registered under C'wealth Act.	By Award or Determination under State Act	By Agreement Registered under State Act.	TOTAL *
<b>1913.</b>								
Number of Changes	2	30	4	3	24	213	36	312
Number of Workpeople affected	12,011	4,336	101	4,487	3,387	136,702	5,108	166,132
Amount of Increase per week £	1,543	1,120	20	1,679	831	31,328	1,192	37,713
<b>1914.</b>								
Number of Changes	12	57	1	5	31	197	62	365
Number of Workpeople affected	3,042	8,357	60	21,412	3,180	87,131	2,036	125,218
Amount of Increase per week £	478	2,503	18	7,451	953	18,719	563	30,685
<b>1915.</b>								
Number of Changes	21	63	20	9	14	202	36	365
Number of Workpeople affected	17,727	11,593	2,587	16,386	11,620	128,531	8,966	197,410
Amount of Increase per week £	3,941	2,872	593	4,317	3,080	34,290	2,812	51,905
<b>1916.</b>								
Number of Changes	51	175	9	17	30	467	72	821
Number of Workpeople affected	55,560	46,633	4,984	40,978	25,081	305,340	13,911	492,487
Amount of Increase per week £	10,831	12,114	1,518	14,965	6,800	94,005	2,690	142,923
<b>1917.</b>								
Number of Changes	24	75	14	35	28	310	88	574
Number of Workpeople affected	9,531	15,827	19,500	20,759	16,443	198,723	12,127	292,910
Amount of Increase per week £	3,097	5,429	10,996	7,654	5,579	44,477	3,775	81,007
<b>1918.</b>								
Number of Changes	14	132	3	39	142	354	95	779
Number of Workpeople affected	12,916	43,428	591	20,502	6,764	270,777	6,603	361,581
Amount of Increase per week £	2,396	9,473	334	4,481	1,683	64,642	2,251	85,260
<b>1919.</b>								
Number of Changes	36	238	29	42	141	582	100	1,168
Number of Workpeople affected	10,285	84,535	45,049	67,741	27,244	337,625	31,412	603,891
Amount of Increase per week £	4,373	28,937	24,233	29,584	10,017	148,632	10,669	256,445
<b>1920.</b>								
Number of Changes	28	333	23	64	163	978	135	1,724
Number of Workpeople affected	15,193	169,973	64,691	75,048	26,733	648,083	27,565	1,027,286
Amount of Increase per week £	4,597	85,169	38,441	24,807	11,603	315,728	14,058	494,708
<b>1921.</b>								
Number of Changes	4	148	18	66	55	594	87	972
Number of Persons Affected	2,000	77,210	73,704	139,773	24,166	391,215	24,197	732,265
Amount of Increase per week £	565	20,711	26,286	44,360	12,209	76,814	4,713	185,658

\* In this table an Industrial Award or Agreement under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, an Order of the War Precautions Coal Board, the Arbitration (Public Service) Act or the Industrial Peace Act, is counted as one change only, although such Award, Agreement or Order may be operative in more than one State. See also remarks on page 123 with respect to the inclusion of a number of Industrial Agreements filed under the provisions of the Commonwealth Act being recorded as a single change only.

Note:—See paragraph (iv.) page 124.

It will be seen from the preceding table that, during each year for which particulars are furnished, the most frequent method by which changes in rates of wage were arranged was by award or determination under State Industrial Acts. Direct negotiations between employers and employees, or their representatives, were responsible for numerous changes during each of the years. Awards and agreements made and filed under

the provisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act brought about large numbers of changes during the last four years. It must be mentioned that, so far as possible, the effect of awards or agreements are recorded in the figures for the year in which such awards or agreements are made and filed. In certain cases, however, the awards or agreements are made retrospective to the date on which the increased rate of wage has to be paid, while in others the particulars as to the number of workpeople affected and the effect of the change are difficult to ascertain.

(ii.) *Changes in Rates of Wage and Methods by which Effected in each State and Territory, 1921.*—The following tables set out particulars of the results of all changes in rates of wage which were recorded for the year 1921, according to the method by which the changes were effected. The particulars relating to changes effected with or without a stoppage of work are given separately, and include those involving any decrease in rates of wage. For comparative information for the years 1913 to 1920 see Labour Reports, Nos. 5 to 11.

**Changes in Rates of Wage—Methods by which Effected, 1921.**

METHODS BY WHICH CHANGES WERE EFFECTED.	WITHOUT STOPPAGE OF WORK.			AFTER STOPPAGE OF WORK.			ALL CHANGES.		
	No. of Changes.	No. of Work-people Affected.	Total Net Amount of Increase per week.	No. of Changes.	No. of Work-people Affected.	Total Net Amount of Increase per week.	No. of Changes.	No. of Work-people Affected.	Total Net Amount of Increase per week.
<b>New South Wales—</b>			£			£			£
By voluntary action of employers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
By direct negotiations ..	14	10,388	2,056	1	44	18	15	10,432	2,074
By negotiations, intervention or assistance of third party ..	8	9,123	3,516	1	200	200	9	9,323	3,716
By award of court under Commonwealth Act ..	48	44,593	13,165	..	..	..	48	44,593	13,165
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ..	6	4,299	3,203	..	..	..	6	4,299	3,203
By award under State Act ..	238	183,233	12,196	..	..	..	238	183,233	12,196
By agreement registered under State Act ..	37	20,902	4,017	..	..	..	37	20,902	4,017
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>272,538</b>	<b>38,153</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>272,782</b>	<b>38,371</b>
<b>Victoria—</b>									
By voluntary action of employers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
By direct negotiations ..	63	44,511	12,804	2	45	56	65	44,556	12,860
By negotiations, intervention or assistance of third party ..	10	53,082	17,987	..	..	..	10	53,082	17,987
By award of court under Commonwealth Act ..	56	52,183	16,369	..	..	..	56	52,183	16,369
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ..	31	11,592	4,688	..	..	..	31	11,592	4,688
By determination under State Act ..	84	76,221	25,189	1	450	332	85	76,671	25,521
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>237,589</b>	<b>77,037</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>238,084</b>	<b>77,425</b>
<b>Queensland—</b>									
By voluntary action of employers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
By direct negotiations ..	8	1,448	476	..	..	..	8	1,448	476
By negotiations, intervention or assistance of third party ..	5	2,963	1,053	..	..	..	5	2,963	1,053
By award of court under Commonwealth Act ..	27	8,544	1,950	..	..	..	27	8,544	1,950
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ..	182	102,429	27,130	..	..	..	182	102,429	27,130
By agreement registered under State Act ..	11	338	181	..	..	..	11	338	181
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>115,722</b>	<b>30,790</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>115,722</b>	<b>30,790</b>

## Changes in Rates of Wage—Methods by which Effected, 1921—continued.

METHODS BY WHICH CHANGES WERE EFFECTED.	WITHOUT STOPPAGE OF WORK.			AFTER STOPPAGE OF WORK.			ALL CHANGES.		
	No. of Changes.	No. of Work-people Affected.	Total Net Amount of Increase per week.	No. of Changes.	No. of Work-people Affected.	Total Net Amount of Increase per week.	No. of Changes.	No. of Work-people Affected.	Total Net Amount of Increase per week.
<b>South Australia—</b>									
By voluntary action of employers	4	2,000	565	..	..	..	4	2,000	565
By direct negotiations ..	17	5,591	1,271	1	51	33	18	5,642	1,304
By negotiations, intervention or assistance of third party ..	5	1,962	683	..	..	..	5	1,962	683
By award of court under Commonwealth Act ..	46	11,902	3,703	..	..	..	46	11,902	3,703
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ..	13	5,373	2,676	..	..	..	13	5,373	2,676
By award or determination under State Act ..	57	16,707	4,815	..	..	..	57	16,707	4,815
By agreement registered under State Act ..	23	1,110	†337	..	..	..	23	1,110	†337
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>44,645</b>	<b>13,376</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>44,696</b>	<b>13,409</b>
<b>Western Australia—</b>									
By voluntary action of employers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
By direct negotiations ..	31	4,418	1,697	..	..	..	31	4,418	1,697
By negotiations, intervention or assistance of third party ..	9	5,032	2,274	..	..	..	9	5,032	2,274
By award of court under Commonwealth Act ..	29	3,518	1,022	..	..	..	29	3,518	1,022
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ..	7	1,474	959	..	..	..	7	1,474	959
By award under State Act† ..	16	6,406	4,591	..	..	..	16	6,406	4,591
By agreement registered under State Act ..	16	1,847	852	..	..	..	16	1,847	852
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>22,695</b>	<b>11,395</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>22,695</b>	<b>11,395</b>
<b>Tasmania—</b>									
By voluntary action of employers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
By direct negotiations ..	9	3,414	1,410	..	..	..	9	3,414	1,410
By negotiations, intervention or assistance of third party ..	3	722	275	..	..	..	3	722	275
By award of court under Commonwealth Act ..	38	3,750	1,513	..	..	..	38	3,750	1,513
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ..	11	1,128	611	..	..	..	11	1,128	611
By determination under State Act ..	16	5,769	2,561	..	..	..	16	5,769	2,561
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>14,783</b>	<b>6,370</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>14,783</b>	<b>6,370</b>
<b>All States—</b>									
By direct negotiations ..	2	7,300	890	..	..	..	2	7,300	890
By negotiations, intervention or assistance of third party ..	1	620	298	..	..	..	1	620	298
By award of court under Commonwealth Act ..	9	15,283	6,638	..	..	..	9	15,283	6,638
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ..	4	300	72	..	..	..	4	300	72
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>23,503</b>	<b>7,898</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>23,503</b>	<b>7,898</b>
<b>Commonwealth*—</b>									
By voluntary action of employers	4	2,000	565	..	..	..	4	2,000	565
By direct negotiations ..	144	77,070	20,604	4	140	107	148	77,210	20,711
By negotiations, intervention or assistance of third party* ..	17	73,504	26,086	1	200	200	18	73,704	26,286
By award of court under Commonwealth Act ..	66	139,773	44,360	..	..	..	66	139,773	44,360
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act* ..	55	24,166	12,209	..	..	..	55	24,166	12,209
By award or determination under State Acts ..	593	390,765	76,482	1	450	332	594	391,215	76,814
By agreement registered under State Acts ..	87	24,197	4,713	..	..	..	87	24,197	4,713
<b>TOTAL* .. .. .</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>731,475</b>	<b>185,019</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>732,265</b>	<b>185,658</b>

\* In this section of the table an Award or Agreement under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, and the Commonwealth (Public Service) Arbitration Act is counted as one change only, although such Award or Agreement may be operative in more than one State.

† Decrease. ‡ An Industrial Agreement which has been made a Common Rule is classified in this table as an award of the Court of Arbitration.

Note:—See paragraph (iv.) page 124.



The total number of changes recorded during the year 1921 was 972, of which 594, or 62 per cent. of the total number, were brought about by award or determination under State Industrial Acts. The number of workpeople who were affected by these 594 changes was 391,215, and the total amount of increase per week was £76,814. The number of changes in New South Wales brought about by State awards or variation of awards was 238. The number of workpeople affected was 183,233, and the increase in wages per week was £12,196. These figures shew a considerable falling off compared with those for the previous year, when 350,198 workpeople were affected by changes brought about by awards under State Industrial Act. These workers received a total net amount of increase per week of £166,931. It is pointed out that during 1921 the Board of Trade appointed under the State Act reduced the "living wage" from 85s. per week to 82s. per week, for adult male employees, and the awards of the State Court of Industrial Arbitration made during the last quarter of the year brought into effect the reduced rates of wage. The number of decreases in rates of wage recorded in this State during 1921 was 105, as compared with 6 during the preceding year. In Victoria 85 Wages Board and Court of Industrial Appeal determinations affected 76,671 workpeople, as compared with 182 State awards or variations of awards in Queensland; 57 in South Australia; 16 in Western Australia, and 16 in Tasmania. The number of changes in rates of wage brought about by direct negotiations between employers and employees or their representatives was 148, the number of employees affected being 77,210, for an increase per week of £20,711. Eighteen changes were effected after negotiations with the assistance of a third party not connected with Commonwealth or State Industrial Courts. Changes brought about by determinations of the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator or by award of the Coal Industry Special Tribunal are classified under this group. The number of changes in rates of wage which were recorded as having been made by awards or variations of awards by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration was 66, while the number of industrial agreements affecting wages filed under the provisions of the Commonwealth Act was 55. Industrial agreements numbering 87 were filed under the provisions of State Industrial Acts. Included in the total number of changes were 6, which were arranged after stoppages of work.

## SECTION XIII.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

1. **General.**—The systematic collection of statistical information regarding industrial disputes (strikes and lock-outs) occurring in each State and Territory throughout the Commonwealth was initiated by this Bureau at the beginning of the year 1913, and particulars relating thereto, for the first complete year, were published in Labour Report No. 5, Section XI. (Strikes and Lock-outs). An examination of the available data contained in official reports, newspapers, and other publications during past years shewed that insufficient material existed, for the compilation of anything like complete or comprehensive statistics regarding industrial disputes in the Commonwealth for years prior to 1913.

(i.) *Collection of Particulars.*—Under the system initiated in 1913 information as to the occurrence of an industrial dispute is derived from a number of sources, of which the following are the most important :— (a) Reports by labour agents and correspondents who have been appointed in all the most important industrial centres of the Commonwealth ; (b) official notifications from heads of various Commonwealth and State Departments ; (c) quarterly reports sent in by secretaries of trade unions, and (d) newspapers, trade and labour journals, and other publications.

Upon information being furnished as to the existence of an industrial dispute involving stoppage of work, forms\* are despatched to the several parties concerned, viz., secretaries of trade unions, employers' organisations, and individual employers. The first parts of these forms are required to be returned immediately, and provide for the insertion of information as to (a) the locality in which the dispute exists ; (b) its cause or object ; (c) the date of commencement ; and (d) the number of persons involved directly and indirectly. The second portions of the forms, which must be returned as soon as the dispute is terminated, provide for information regarding (a) the date of termination ; (b) the conditions or terms on which work was resumed ; (c) the method by which settlement was effected ; (d) the estimated loss in wages ; and (e) particulars as to the number of workpeople affected, etc., if the terms of the settlement involved a change in rates of wage or hours of labour.

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\* As these forms have been prescribed under the Census and Statistics Act 1905, it is compulsory for prescribed persons to furnish the information required.

(ii.) *Methods of Tabulation.*—Where the information furnished by one party to the dispute substantially agrees with that furnished by the other, the facts are considered to be accurate, and the particulars are accepted for tabulation. In all cases where discrepancies or inconsistent accounts are received, special enquiries are instituted, ordinarily through the labour agents and correspondents. The whole of the available information is then tabulated as fairly as possible, and the summarised results agree not necessarily with the testimony of a single individual, but harmonise with the concurrent evidence of the majority, or of those whose returns appear to be the most reliable. It may, therefore, happen that the particulars, as presented in these Reports concerning certain disputes, do not agree with those submitted by the participants in such disputes. Certain stoppages of work are, however, excluded from the tabulations, for the reason that they are not of sufficient magnitude. Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, or which lasted for less than one day, except where the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 10 days, are excluded. In tabulating the particulars thus received and compared, the information is divided under four headings :—(a) Number of establishments involved ; (b) number of workpeople involved (i.) directly and (ii.) indirectly ; (c) number of working days lost ; and (d) estimated loss in wages.

(iii.) *Definitions and Explanations of Terms.*—Industrial disputes involving **stoppage of work** may be classified under three main headings, viz., (a) a strike, (b) lock-out, or (c) a sympathetic strike. For the purposes of these investigations the following definitions\* have been accepted :—

- (a) A strike is defined as a concerted withdrawal from work by a part or all of the employees of an establishment or of several establishments, with a view to enforcing a demand on the part of the employees, or of resisting some demand made by their employers.
- (b) A lock-out is a refusal on the part of an employer or several employers, to permit a part or all of the employees to continue at work, such refusal being made to enforce a demand on the part of the employers, or to resist some demand made by their employees.

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\* It must be observed, however, that certain stoppages of work do not come within these definitions, such as those where the relationship of employer and employee does not exist, e.g., rabbit trappers who refused to continue to supply certain freezing companies with rabbits owing to the companies refusing to pay an advanced price ; and labourers refusing to commence work at the rate of wage offered. It has been held judicially that a refusal to commence or to continue work does not constitute a strike, unless such refusal is a breach of an existing contract of employment. Again, stoppages of work for the purpose of holding meetings are not designated industrial disputes, seeing that the stoppages are not necessarily for the purpose of enforcing or resisting demands. The majority of these meetings are held during working hours so as to ensure a full attendance, and are generally called to discuss some question with a view to ascertain whether any definite action should be taken.

- (c) A sympathetic strike is one in which the employees of an establishment, or of several establishments, make no demand for their own benefit, but leave work in order to assist employees of some *other* establishment or establishments, on strike or locked out, for the purpose of enforcing or resisting a demand.

In view of the difficulty which may often occur in distinguishing clearly whether a stoppage of work constitutes a strike or a lock-out, for the purposes of these investigations all stoppages coming within the definitions adopted, are grouped under the generic term "industrial disputes."

"Establishment" means the place of work or business carried on by a person, firm, company, or Government Department. Shops, factories, places of business or construction or repairing works of different employers in the same locality, or of the same employer in different localities, are considered as separate establishments.

"Workpeople directly involved in dispute"\* includes only those workpeople who actually joined in the demand and who, on refusal of such demand, ceased work. In the case of a lock-out, the term is used to include the number of workpeople whom the employer refused to allow to work unless they complied with his demand.

"Workpeople indirectly involved in dispute" refers only to those employees who were involuntarily thrown out of work as the result of an industrial dispute, caused by certain other employees going on strike or through an employer or employers locking out certain other employees, whose absence from work rendered it impossible for work to proceed in the establishment or establishments affected by the dispute. It often occurs also that when one section of employees is engaged in an industrial dispute, the effect of such dispute is to cause loss of time to other employees following occupations which are dependent upon those followed by the workpeople actually on strike or locked out.

"Working days lost" refers to working time lost in consequence of the dispute, and is obtained by multiplying the number of workpeople directly and indirectly involved by the duration of the dispute in working days.

In computing the duration of a dispute in working days, Sundays (except where continuous processes are carried on) and holidays are excluded. It is generally considered that had a dispute not occurred, the employment would have been constant, and allowance is not made for short time work due to slackness of trade, etc. This course is not precisely correct, but until a complete investigation can be made as to the amount of unemployment due to seasonal trades, or intermittency in trade activity, no definite allowance can be computed.

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\* The same persons may, of course, be involved in two or more disputes in a single year in which case they would be duplicated in the statistics of the number of workpeople involved in disputes. This remark also applies to those workpeople involuntarily thrown out of work.

"Estimated loss in Wages" is computed, and represents the amount in wages which would have been earned by the workpeople involved had a stoppage not taken place. It is admitted that the element of unemployment also enters into this phase of the statistics. Further, in some industrial work (*e.g.*, shearing and sugar-cane cutting) the amount of work available is definite, and the amount to be earned in wages, in executing the work, is not reduced by reason of it not being entered upon and finished within a certain reasonable period. For some purposes, therefore, it may be contended that a loss in wages is not necessarily incurred if only the commencement or completion of the work is delayed through a stoppage of work.

In all **quarterly** tabulations, particulars of disputes which commenced within the quarterly period (so far as they relate to the number of working days and wages lost) are separated from those respecting disputes which had commenced in a previous quarter but which had not been settled within that period.

In **annual** tabulations, particulars are included only with respect to industrial disputes **which commenced during any calendar year.**\* This course requires the elimination of such data as relate to disputes which commenced during an earlier period, but which remained unsettled during some portion of the succeeding year. On the other hand, it necessitates the inclusion of the number of working days and wages lost during the following year in connection with disputes commenced during the calendar year to which the statistics relate. For this reason the aggregate of the particulars relating to the four quarters of any year will not necessarily agree with the annual results.

(iv.) *Other Particulars.*—The information obtained from the before-mentioned tabulations forms the basis for further analysis, and data are thus afforded with respect to the following:—(a) The duration of disputes; (b) the causes of disputes; (c) the results of disputes; and (d) the methods by which settlements of disputes are effected. The main features of and the extent of each analysis are fully dealt with in succeeding sub-sections, and are accompanied by relative tables.

**2. Industrial Disputes (involving Stoppage of Work), Number and Magnitude in each State and Territory, 1913-1921.**—In the following table complete particulars are given with respect to the number and magnitude of industrial disputes which commenced in each State and Territory in the years indicated. The annual figures for the year 1913 were published in Labour Report No. 5, and those for the years 1914 to 1920, were shewn in detail in Labour Reports Nos. 6 to 11. In order to allow of a ready comparison of the results of the investigations, particulars are furnished in the following table for the nine years, 1913 to 1921. It is pointed out that the losses in working days and wages, shewn in the table, do not represent the losses during each calendar year, but shew the total losses caused by the industrial disputes which commenced during each year. A table shewing the number of disputes, the number of workpeople involved, and the losses in working days and wages during each *calendar* year, 1913 to 1921, is given on page 172 of this Report.

\* Any tabulation as to causes, duration, etc., based on disputes which were in existence in any given year, and not on those which commenced in that year, would inevitably result in confusion, seeing that particulars relating to the same dispute would probably occur in two successive years.

**Industrial Disputes (involving Stoppage of Work).—Number and Magnitude in each State and Territory, and for the Commonwealth, 1913-1921.**

State or Territory.	Year.	No. of Disputes	Estab-lishments Involved in Disputes.	No. of Workpeople Involved.			No. of Working Days Lost.	Total Estimated Loss in Wages £
				Directly.	In directly.	Total.		
N. S. Wales	1913	134	466	25,647	14,364	40,011	468,957	216,368
	1914	235	908	33,955	22,326	56,281	836,948	419,656
	1915	272	694	47,006	22,608	69,614	464,343	240,322
	1916	336	717	91,762	31,638	123,400	1,145,222	674,064
	1917	296	918	118,515	15,508	134,023	3,308,869	1,929,405
	1918	138	182	24,417	8,624	33,041	181,639	112,894
	1919	267	678	64,956	35,040	99,996	4,324,686	2,856,259
	1920	349	650	68,033	22,349	90,382	587,156	432,988
	1921	535	567	108,573	29,921	138,494	547,838	493,267
	1913	29	63	4,151	2,026	6,177	85,212	35,744
	1914	44	164	5,699	1,352	7,051	84,106	39,619
	1915	38	154	5,434	809	6,243	64,878	28,476
Victoria	1916	55	449	13,576	2,092	15,668	228,269	114,683
	1917	52	636	15,976	2,114	18,090	760,410	378,946
	1918	33	190	4,235	1,513	5,748	165,020	99,346
	1919	62	372	15,169	7,437	22,606	733,333	332,796
	1920	53	809	15,274	24,534	39,808	783,286	465,244
	1921	20	118	4,119	2,161	6,280	109,595	69,629
	1913	17	20	1,781	225	2,006	55,288	28,374
	1914	18	42	1,280	406	1,686	25,703	11,747
	1915	17	39	1,477	589	2,066	19,934	9,505
	1916	64	252	17,367	2,951	20,318	170,690	96,976
	1917	39	202	12,074	971	13,045	317,699	178,125
	1918	84	696	8,803	1,875	10,678	183,883	131,142
Queensland	1919	69	295	9,078	6,336	15,414	586,661	327,537
	1920	55	71	3,775	2,033	5,808	68,298	44,943
	1921	33	97	3,367	1,512	4,879	95,560	69,793
	1913	9	13	272	16	288	2,412	1,029
	1914	13	45	616	575	1,191	15,275	7,677
	1915	15	25	1,314	169	1,483	19,877	14,442
	1916	21	45	1,037	606	1,643	10,583	6,004
	1917	24	44	3,958	146	4,104	57,446	30,306
	1918	17	25	1,576	429	2,005	18,276	10,515
	1919	32	75	4,437	3,409	7,846	238,378	127,303
	1920	40	126	4,732	1,067	5,799	232,402	140,326
	1921	19	45	2,158	1,002	3,160	57,038	37,315
South Australia	1913	9	324	967	..	967	6,772	3,515
	1914	18	19	1,117	3,292	4,409	124,175	70,552
	1915	6	20	578	68	646	4,068	2,294
	1916	24	35	4,318	4,782	9,100	102,357	64,325
	1917	23	128	2,401	547	2,948	102,078	53,004
	1918	22	56	3,368	1,435	4,803	31,145	17,782
	1919	20	157	5,516	4,460	9,976	359,987	213,867
	1920	45	434	9,095	2,918	12,013	146,640	108,055
	1921	12	56	1,906	10,157	12,063	145,103	86,038
	1913	8	30	444	20	464	987	434
	1914	6	22	288	25	313	3,286	1,459
	1915	2	2	922	..	922	4,808	2,174
Tasmania	1916	6	36	366	68	434	21,389	11,207
	1917	8	11	1,062	623	1,685	52,541	24,502
	1918	1	1	42	..	42	462	250
	1919	5	127	1,098	588	1,686	63,271	32,738
	1920	12	14	1,610	146	1,756	54,283	32,160
	1921	5	5	75	150	225	1,483	986
Fed. Cap. Terr.	1913	1	1	100	100	200	1,400	600
	1914	1	1	50	..	50	350	170
	1915	1	1	20	..	20	80	65
	1913	1	4	131	39	170	2,500	1,675
	1914	2	2	68	..	68	552	348
	1915	7	7	254	44	298	5,237	2,365
Nth. Territory	1916	2	2	120	..	120	420	345
	1917	2	2	75	..	75	615	520
	1918	3	4	112	10	122	428	395
	1919	5	9	46	21	67	1,910	1,436
Commonwealth	1913	208	921	33,493	16,790	50,283	623,528	287,739
	1914	337	1,203	43,073	27,976	71,049	1,090,395	551,228
	1915	358	942	57,005	24,287	81,292	583,225	299,633
	1916	508	1,536	128,546	42,137	170,683	1,678,930	967,604
	1917	444	1,941	154,061	19,909	173,970	4,599,658	2,594,808
	1918	298	1,154	42,553	13,886	56,439	580,853	372,334
	1919	460	1,713	100,300	57,291	157,591	6,308,226	3,951,936
	1920	554	2,104	102,519	53,047	155,566	1,872,065	1,223,716
	1921	624	888	120,198	44,903	165,101	956,617	757,028

It will be seen from the foregoing table that industrial disputes throughout the Commonwealth were most frequent during the year 1921, when particulars concerning 624 dislocations of work were recorded. This number is considerably higher than that for any previous year. In 1920 the number of disputes was 554, and during the years 1916, 1917 and 1919 stoppages of work numbering 508, 444 and 460 respectively were recorded. Since the systematic collection of particulars concerning industrial disputes was commenced in 1913, information relating to 3791 stoppages of work has been collected and tabulated. The period during which this number of disputes occurred was the nine years, 1913 to 1921. It is, of course, obvious that the mere number of disputes cannot by itself be accepted as a proper basis of comparison, nor does the number of workpeople involved afford a satisfactory basis if it is desired to compare the effect of dislocations during certain periods or within certain areas; a better idea as to the significance and effect of industrial disputes may be obtained from the number of working days lost and the estimated loss in wages.

A noticeable increase in the number of stoppages of work in New South Wales took place during the year 1921. In all the other States the numbers of disputes were less than those recorded during 1920.

The predominance of industrial disputes in New South Wales, as compared with the other States, continued during the year 1921. The position which New South Wales occupies in comparison with the other States is almost entirely due to the prevalence of disputes in connection with coal mining. Apart from these stoppages, the number of disputes in all other industries whilst still in excess of that for each of the other States, does not compare unfavourably when the number of workpeople in each State is taken into consideration.

The number of workpeople who were involved in the industrial disputes which commenced during the year 1921 was 165,101, as compared with 155,566 during 1920; 157,591 during 1919; 173,970 during 1917; and 170,683 during 1916. During each of the other years for which particulars are shewn, the number of workpeople affected by dislocations of work was comparatively low.

The greatest losses in working days and wages were occasioned by disputes which began during the year 1919. The number of working days lost on account of the 460 disputes during 1919 was 6,308,226, causing an estimated loss of wages of £3,951,936. Comparatively heavy losses were caused by disputes commencing during the years 1916, 1917 and 1920. During 1916, disputes numbering 508 caused a loss of 1,678,930 working days, and a consequential estimated loss of £967,604 in wages; in 1917 the number of disputes was 444, the loss in working days 4,599,658, and the loss in wages £2,594,808, and in 1920 the corresponding figures were 554 disputes, 1,872,065 working days, and £1,223,716 lost in wages.

Compared with the losses during the years just mentioned, the figures for the year 1921 shew a considerable decrease, notwithstanding that the disputes were more numerous. The figures for 1921 were 624 disputes, 956,617 working days, and £757,028 lost in wages.



It must be mentioned, however, that the figures for 1914 and 1916 include particulars of abnormal disputes which occurred in the coal mining industry during those years, while particulars relating to the "card system" dispute at the Government Railway Workshops in New South Wales are included in the figures for the year 1917. Three serious dislocations occurred during the year 1919. Miners and others at Broken Hill ceased work during the second quarter of the year, and the dispute continued until November, 1920. Seamen and marine engineers were also involved in protracted disputes, which commenced during 1919, and caused heavy losses of working days and wages. During the year, 1920, the most serious dislocations were those which involved marine stewards on interstate vessels; factory engine-drivers and gasworkers at Melbourne; brown coal miners at Morwell; and printing trade employees at Melbourne. Detailed particulars of the most serious disputes during each year have been published in previous Labour Reports, but in view of the magnitude of the dislocations of work mentioned above, it is of interest to repeat the main features of the troubles.

In 1914, a protracted dispute occurred in the coal mining industry in New South Wales over the refusal of the miners to work the afternoon shift. The number of working days lost owing to this dislocation was 523,000, and the estimated loss in wages was approximately £259,000.

In the year 1916, another dispute of considerable magnitude was recorded, when coal mining employees in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania ceased work over the question of "eight hours bank to bank." The total losses caused by these stoppages were 409,000 working days and £240,850 in wages.

The dislocation of work during the year 1917, following on the "card system" dispute at the New South Wales Government Railway Workshops, was very far-reaching in its effect. After careful consideration of the data it was ascertained that 79 disputes throughout the various States were directly associated with the action of the employees at the Government Railway Workshops. The originating dispute, which commenced on the 2nd August, 1917, when the employees at the workshops ceased work—such action, according to statements of their representatives, being a protest against the introduction of a time-card system—rapidly extended to other industries throughout the Commonwealth. Railway employees in other branches of the service, coal and metalliferous miners, seamen, water-side workers, and others left work, most of them stating that they did so in sympathy with the railway men, while other bodies of workpeople, including carters, storemen, and artificial manure makers, stated that they refused to handle "black" goods and coal, and acted accordingly. Of the 79 disputes, which were the outcome of the original stoppage, 52 occurred in New South Wales; 18 in Victoria; 3 in South Australia; and 2 in each of the remaining States. The total number of workpeople involved in these dislocations was 97,507, the loss in working days was 3,982,250, with a consequent estimated loss in wages of £2,233,000. In addition a large number of employees in various industries, who were not directly connected with the dispute, were involuntarily thrown out of work, owing to the restrictions placed upon the use of coal, gas and electricity. It will be seen, therefore, that the losses occasioned by the "card system" dispute greatly exceed any previously recorded.

Three serious dislocations of work commenced during the year 1919. The workpeople involved in these disputes were—(1) metalliferous miners and others at Broken Hill ; (2) seamen and others engaged in the coastal trade ; and (3) marine engineers employed on interstate vessels. These disputes were responsible for exceptionally heavy losses in working days and wages.

The stoppage of work at Broken Hill, in which metalliferous miners and others were involved, was the most prolonged dispute which has been recorded by this Bureau. The mines closed down during May 1919, and work was not resumed until 11th November, 1920. The carpenters at the mines were involved in a sectional dispute prior to the 1st May, but the general stoppage of operations dated from the 19th May. During the early stage the dispute resolved into a struggle between unions as to which organisation engine-drivers at the mines should belong. Claims for increased rates of wage, reduction of hours of labour, abolition of contract system, abolition of night shift, and compensation for occupational diseases in addition to existing provisions, were made by the miners, engineers and engine-drivers. These claims were refused, and the result was that over 7000 workpeople were thrown out of work. In addition, the number of employees at the smelting works, Port Pirie, was reduced from 2000 to 800. Great distress existed in Broken Hill and Port Pirie during the currency of the trouble, and many of the workpeople left the districts.

Negotiations between the parties involved continued without success until July, 1920, when an agreement was arranged between the representatives of the companies and the unions to submit the claims of the men to an independent tribunal consisting of a Judge of the Federal or State Arbitration Court and five representatives of each side ; the selection of the Judge to be made by the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth and the Premier of New South Wales. Mr. Justice Edmunds was appointed Chairman of the tribunal on 26th July. After a conference extending over some weeks an award was issued. The terms of the award, as first announced, were not satisfactory to the parties, and the Arbitrator was requested to interpret certain sections, especially those in regard to hours of labour, before finality was reached.

The strike was declared "off" on the 10th November, 1920, and the men decided to offer themselves for work. During the month the various mines resumed operations, but before many weeks had passed the market price for lead and silver declined considerably, and consequently only few of the mines were able to continue working. It is estimated that the loss in wages to workpeople at the mines at Broken Hill and at the smelters, Port Pirie, exceeded £2,500,000. In addition to this loss, large numbers of workpeople at Broken Hill, who were not directly connected with the dispute, were thrown out of employment or were working part time. The distress at Broken Hill was so serious that it was necessary to open relief depots.

The seamen's dispute also commenced during May 1919, and continued until August 1919. The cause of the cessation of work was the refusal of the owners to concede the men's demand for an increase of 35s. per month in their rates of pay. The result was a general cessation of work by

seamen engaged in the coastal trade. The Commonwealth Line of steamers was also involved. Work on the wharves was suspended, with the exception of the loading and unloading of oversea vessels. Owing to the inability to obtain coal and power many factories were closed, and thousands of workpeople engaged in manufacturing and other industries in the several States were thrown out of employment. Female employees were most severely affected. War Precautions (Coal) Regulations were issued by the Department of the Navy, prohibiting the use or supply of coal or coke without the consent of the Coal Board. The use of electric current and gas in private houses or boarding houses was prohibited between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. on each day, except Sunday, when they were permitted to be used between 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. Railway and tramway services were curtailed, and in the metropolitan areas the trams stopped running during the evenings and on Sundays. During the last week of August, after negotiations, the men agreed to man the ships and to meet the owners in conference. As a result of the conference the men were granted an increase of 35s. per month.

During December 1919, the marine engineers employed on interstate vessels took individual action to obtain higher rates of pay. The men gave notice of their intention to leave the vessels at their home ports, and did so. The approximate date of commencement of the dispute was the 13th December. The dislocation of work continued after the close of the year, and work was not resumed until the end of February 1920. War Precautions (Coal) Regulations on similar lines to those issued during the seamen's dispute were gazetted. Large numbers were thrown out of work, but not to the same extent as during the seamen's dispute. After a stoppage of work extending over 10 weeks, the engineers decided, by ballot, to give their executive complete control of the strike. The shipping controller's terms were accepted. Increased rates of pay were granted.

Particulars relating to the marine stewards' dispute which commenced in December, 1920, are given on pp. 154-6 of this Report.

The factory engine-drivers' dispute at Melbourne occurred in June, 1920, and lasted for two weeks. The cause of the trouble was the refusal of the employers to concede the demand of the men for an increase of four shillings per day. The industrial position was rendered more serious owing to the gasworkers being involved in a dispute concerning rates of wage during the same period. The effect of the two stoppages was most disastrous, as thousands of factory workers were thrown out of employment. The engine-drivers at the electric light and power works were amongst those who ceased work. The immediate result of the stoppages at these establishments was that the electric tramways were affected. Owing to the absence of gas or electric lighting in the streets, the cable trams on practically all lines ceased running after 6 p.m. The dispute at the electric light works was settled within a week, the men being granted increases of 3s. and 3s. 6d. per day. The factory engine-drivers and gasworkers, however, continued on strike. It is estimated that considerably over 20,000 workpeople were involuntarily thrown out of employment on account of the restrictions on the use of coal and power. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining proper lighting, many shops in the city and suburbs closed earlier than usual. The

tramway employees were not working full time during the currency of the dislocation. The stoppage of the trams at night and the want of proper lighting seriously interfered with the attendances at theatres and other places of amusement. Coal at the gas works and electricity generated by non-union labour were declared "black." The engine-drivers' dispute terminated on the 28th June, after a conference between the employers' executive committee and the industrial disputes committee of the Trades Hall Council. The gasworkers' trouble remained unsettled until the 26th July. A compulsory conference under the provisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act was called during the early stage of this dispute, but proved abortive. A further conference was held, but it was not successful in settling the dispute. Towards the end of June the Trades Hall disputes committee and officials of the transport unions waited upon the State Premier, and suggested that he should assist to bring about a round table conference with a view to settle the dispute. The Premier promised to consider the representations, but stated that he could not depart from the attitude the Government had already taken up with regard to settlement of the dispute by constitutional means. At the end of June the Premier submitted proposals to the employers and to the disputes committee for a settlement of the trouble. These proposals included the offer to appoint a Wages Board for gas workers. The proposals as submitted were not acceptable to the parties. Negotiations continued, and after a conference at the Premier's Office, at which the industrial disputes committee, the executive of the union and representatives of the companies were present, the men decided to accept the terms of the companies' offer and work was resumed after a stoppage of 44 days. Briefly, the terms of settlement provided for an increase in the basic wage in the gas industry from 12s. to 13s. per day, such increase to be paid retrospectively from 1st May, and to be reviewed at quarterly intervals according to the variation in the cost of living statistics.

The dispute in the printing trade in Victoria during 1920 commenced on the 1st March, and continued until the 17th May. The cause of the dislocation was the refusal of the employers to grant the claim of the unions for a reduction in the weekly working hours from 48 to 44. A claim for increased rates of wage was also submitted and refused. The jobbing printing trade was practically at a standstill, as approximately 2000 employees, including a large number of females, were involved in the dispute. After a conference, work was resumed, the employers granting substantial increases in the rates of wage, but no concessions were made in regard to the number of hours in the working week.

The dislocation of work at the brown coal mine, Morwell, Victoria, commenced during November, 1920, and continued until April, 1921. The State coal mine at Wonthaggi was idle from 10th November, 1920, to 25th January, 1921, owing to the trouble at the Morwell mine, as the miners of black coal ceased work in sympathy with the Morwell men.

In regard to extensive dislocations of industry which occurred prior to the institution of systematic inquiries by the Bureau, efforts have been made to obtain statistical data relating to the shearers' disputes in 1890, 1891 and 1894, and also concerning the number of workpeople

involved and the losses caused by the maritime dispute in the early part of 1891, but precise information was not obtainable.

**3. Particulars of Principal Industrial Disputes recorded during the Year 1921.**—(i.) *New South Wales*—The total number of cessations of work in this State during the year was 535, and the number of workpeople involved was 138,494, of whom 108,573 were directly and 29,921 indirectly affected. The loss in working days was 547,838, while the estimated loss of wages was £493,267.

Compared with the figures for the previous year, the number of disputes, and also the number of workpeople involved, shew considerable increases, but the losses in working days and wages occasioned by dislocations during the two years shew little variation. The number of disputes which occurred in this State during 1921 is higher than the number recorded for any previous year. The majority of the cessations of work were of short duration. No less than 321 of the total number recorded (535) lasted for 1 day or less. There was no general dislocation of work at the collieries, but during the period under review the number of disputes which were classified as involving employees in the mining industry was 499. With very few exceptions these stoppages occurred at the coal mines. The Wallarah colliery was idle for months owing to a dispute between two unions regarding the association to which certain men should belong. It was contended that men employed on a jetty were doing work which should be performed by members of the miners' union, and if they were to continue to perform such work, they would have to become members of that union. The trouble was referred to the Coal Industry Special Tribunal for settlement, and an award was made that the men should remain on the jetty as repairers, but that they must not load coal. Considerable loss of time was caused at several collieries during the year by the refusal of the employers to grant a claim of 3s. per shift extra to surface workers, who were compelled to work in the rain. As a result of the refusal, the men declined to work on wet days. The question of extra payment was submitted to the Special Coal Tribunal, and an allowance of 1s. 6½d. per shift was granted to pit-top hands who are compelled to continue at work in the open during rain.

Cessations of work at the collieries were mostly of short duration. Stoppages which contributed heavily to the loss of working days and wages during the year occurred at the undermentioned collieries:—Walarah, Hebburn, Richmond Main, Pelaw Main, Seaham, Stanford Merthyr, Mount Kembla, Invincible, Shortland, Ivanhoe, South Bulli, Burwood Extended, Mount Keira, Excelsior, New Greta, Wallsend, Abermain and Aberdare.

The disputes which occurred in industries not classified under mining and quarrying were not serious, with the exception of the seamen's trouble, particulars of which are given elsewhere. Railway construction workers were involved in a number of disputes during the year, but there was no prolonged dislocation of work in connection with any of the troubles. The dismissal of an employee caused a cessation of work at the Occidental Gold Mine, Cobar, during February and March. The men contended that he had been unjustly dismissed. After a stoppage of

five weeks, work was resumed on the understanding that in the event of work being available, the dismissed man would be eligible for employment. The following disputes were responsible for fairly heavy losses in working days and wages during the year :—Iron moulders at the Iron and Steel Works, Ultimo ; plasterers at Sydney ; and ironmoulders at Walsh Island Dockyard.

(ii.) *Victoria*.—During the year, 1921, twenty stoppages of work were recorded in this State. The total number of workpeople involved was 6280, of whom 4119 were directly, and 2161 indirectly affected. The total loss in working days was 109,595, and in wages £69,629. These figures shew a considerable decrease compared with those for the two previous years. The cessations of work which were mainly responsible for the losses during the period under review were those in which the undermentioned workpeople were involved :—Seamen and others on interstate vessels ; stonemasons at Melbourne and other industrial centres ; boilermakers at Robinsons Proprietary Limited, Melbourne ; water-works' construction labourers at Bethanga ; woodcutters at Merbein and district ; cold storage workers at Melbourne ; wheelers and miners at the State coal mine, Wonthaggi (3 stoppages) ; and poulterers' employees at South Melbourne. With the exception of the disputes in which seamen and stonemasons were involved, the cessations of work in this State during the year were not serious, so far as losses in working days and wages were concerned. Particulars relating to the maritime trouble are given on pp. 154-6. The stonemasons' dispute commenced on the 17th January, and work was not resumed until the third week in March. The cessation of work was caused by the refusal of the employers to pay the rates of wage specified in a determination of the Stonecutters' Wages Board. An appeal was lodged against the determination, and the Court of Industrial Appeal heard the case early in March. The determination of the Court provided rates of wage lower than those specified in the determination against which the appeal was lodged. On the decision of the Appeal Court being gazetted, work was resumed.

(iii.) *Queensland*.—In this State 33 dislocations of work occurred during the year, 1921. The number of workpeople involved was 4879, as compared with 5808 involved during the previous year. The number of working days lost was 95,560, and the estimated loss of wages was £69,793. These figures shew an increase on those for the previous year, but are comparatively small compared with the losses occasioned by dislocations during the year, 1919. The seamen's dispute during January and February was responsible for over forty per cent. of the loss in working days caused by cessations of work in this State during 1921. A number of disputes occurred in the coal mining districts. The most serious were those which stopped work at the Redbank, Mount Mulligan and Baralaba collieries. Sugar cane cutters and mill hands were involved in disputes during the year. Employees of the South Johnstone sugar mill, Innisfail, were idle during July and August. It is reported that the stoppage was caused by an extreme section of the members of the union, by intimidation, forcing the majority to cease work, and that the union officials did not authorise the strike. The waterside workers at Innisfail, Goondi and Mourilyan Harbour refused to handle sugar

from the South Johnstone mill, in sympathy with the sugar mill employees. As a result of the refusal of the waterside workers to work, the Court of Industrial Arbitration ordered that the Waterside Workers' Award be suspended at the ports of Innisfail, Goondi and Mourilyan Harbour. Stoppages of work which occurred at the Mulgrave sugar mill and at the Goondi mill also caused considerable losses of wages during the year.

Disputes involving railway construction workers on the Bowen Coalfields railway line, Merinda, and on the North Coast line were responsible for fairly heavy losses in working days and wages.

(iv.) *South Australia*.—The number of disputes in this State during the year 1921 was 19. These stoppages affected 3160 workpeople, who lost 57,038 working days and £37,315 in wages. The figures shew a considerable reduction compared with those for the previous year, when 40 cessations of work occurred, causing a loss of 232,402 working days, and of £140,326 in wages. The dispute in which seamen on interstate vessels were involved was responsible for the heaviest losses during 1921. The refusal of claims for the employment of extra men in the stokeholds of vessels caused two disputes in this State during the year. The vessels affected were the "S.S. Paringa" and the "S.S. Grace Darling." Both vessels were laid idle at Port Adelaide for lengthy periods. Other stoppages in this State causing serious losses of working days and wages were those in which the following workpeople were involved :—carpenters employed by the Adelaide Electric Light Company, Osborne ; wheat lumpers on steamers at Wallaroo ; coopers at Adelaide ; and waterworks construction labourers at Todd River.

(v.) *Western Australia*.—Twelve stoppages of work were recorded in this State during the year, 1921. The number of workpeople involved in these disputes was 12,063, and the loss in working days was 145,103, with a consequential loss in wages of £86,038. Although the number of disputes was lower than in the previous year, the working days lost and the total number of workpeople affected were almost equal during each year ; the working days lost during 1920 being 145,640, and the workpeople involved, 12,013. Employees on the Government Railways of this State ceased work on the 1st January, and traffic was suspended for two weeks. The cause of the cessation of work was a claim by the locomotive men that (a) all work in a higher capacity shall be counted towards the next increase, irrespective of appointments ; (b) all hours in excess of eight in any one shift shall be paid for at 50 per cent. above ordinary rates ; and (c) penalty rate of 50 per cent. to be paid on all work performed between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m. The stoppage of the railway service seriously affected mining operations and mail services. The want of fuel caused many of the large gold mines to close, and considerable loss of wages was incurred by mining employees. At the end of a fortnight an agreement was arranged that, on condition the men resumed work, all matters in dispute would be referred to the State Arbitration Court for settlement. The Commissioner agreed that all acting work be counted towards promotion, and was prepared to admit the principle of paying a higher rate for work performed during the night time than that which may be paid



during day time. It was also agreed that there was to be no victimisation, that all hands were to be reinstated in their positions, and any time lost owing to the strike was not to be counted as a break in service. Another dispute which seriously affected the mining industry in this State occurred during April and May. Firewood cutters at Lakeside ceased work in order to enforce their claim to be conveyed to and from their camp at midday for lunch. This practice had been in force for some time, but the company desired to save the cost of running the train at midday. A conference between representatives of the employers and the unions involved, including the associations connected with the mining industry, presided over by the Premier, arrived at a satisfactory agreement concerning the running of the train. The mines continued work until their fuel supplies were exhausted, when they were closed, causing the dismissal of hundreds of workpeople. Tramway employees at Kalgoorlie ceased work at the beginning of February, and were idle for over three weeks. The men, who asked for higher rates of wage on account of the increase in the cost of living, were working under a Commonwealth Arbitration award which would not expire for some months. Negotiations with the management having been unsuccessful, the men decided at a stop-work meeting held on the 1st February not to resume work until a satisfactory settlement was reached. The traffic was suspended until 23rd February, when both parties agreed to submit the dispute for settlement to a local tribunal consisting of two representatives from the Company and two from the Union, with an independent chairman. As a result of the tribunal the men were granted an increased rate of wage. Both parties agreed that the award of the local tribunal was to be confirmed or varied by the Commonwealth Arbitration Court.

The most serious dislocations of work in this State, with the exception of the three mentioned above, were those which involved hotel employees at the Esplanade Hotel, Perth, over the alleged wrongful dismissal of a female employee; carpenters at Perth, whose demand for a working week of 44 hours was refused by the employers, and wharf lumpers at Bunbury over the locality of a "picking up" place.

(vi.) *Tasmania*.—Five stoppages of work occurred in this State during the year, 1921. These disputes affected 225 workpeople, and caused a loss of 1483 working days, and an estimated loss in wages of £986. These figures shew a considerable reduction compared with those for the previous year. The occupations of the workpeople involved in the five small disputes during the year were—Hop pickers, slaughtermen, timber workers, and building trade employees. The saw-milling and timber industry in this State was much disturbed during the year. Many of the principal mills were closed down as the proprietors stated that it was unprofitable to carry on. The employees' representatives contended that the men were locked out. The lost time and wages due to the closing of the mills are not included in the dispute tabulations for the year, but the large number of workpeople out of work in the timber industry is reflected in the unemployment tabulations (Vide Section III.).

**4. Industrial Disputes, Classified in Industrial Groups, 1921.**—In the following tables particulars are given for each State and Territory, as well as for the Commonwealth, of industrial disputes which

commenced during the year 1921, classified according to industrial groups. Similar information for the years 1913 to 1920 was published in Labour Reports Nos. 5 to 11.

### Industrial Disputes, Classified according to Industrial Groups, 1921.

INDUSTRIAL GROUP.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Establishments involved	NO. OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.			No. of Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
New South Wales.							
II. Engineering, metal works, &c. . . . .	3	3	73	15	88	6,443	4,699
III. Food, drink, &c., manufacturing and distribution . . . . .	2	2	210	210	420	420	170
IV. Clothing, hats, boots, &c. . . . .	2	3	23	20	250	387	171
VI. Other manufacturing . . . . .	1	1	44	28	72	4,680	4,067
VII. Building . . . . .	3	27	337	337	337	8,935	6,183
VIII. Mines, quarries, &c. . . . .	499	501	104,011	25,729	129,740	342,329	364,729
IX. Railway and tramway services . . . . .	12	12	545	165	710	4,002	2,466
XI. Shipping, wharf labour, &c. . . . .	6	11	2,798	3,744	6,542	179,015	109,569
XII. Pastoral, agricultural, &c. . . . .	3	3	93	93	93	355	275
XIV. Miscellaneous . . . . .	4	4	232	10	242	1,272	938
Total . . . . .	535	567	108,573	29,921	138,494	547,838	493,267
Victoria.							
I. Wood, sawmill, timber, &c. . . . .	1	1	6	6	6	36	24
II. Engineering, metal works, &c. . . . .	1	1	12	6	18	684	550
III. Food, drink, &c., manufacturing and distribution . . . . .	3	11	92	92	92	1,005	562
VII. Building . . . . .	2	81	536	536	536	22,672	15,150
VIII. Mines, quarries, &c. . . . .	3	3	2,460	2,460	2,460	4,580	4,500
XI. Shipping, wharf labour, &c. . . . .	6	11	651	2,152	2,803	77,333	46,740
XII. Pastoral, agricultural, &c. . . . .	1	4	35	35	35	105	105
XIV. Miscellaneous . . . . .	3	6	327	3	330	3,180	1,998
Total . . . . .	20	118	4,119	2,161	6,280	109,595	69,629
Queensland.							
I. Wood, sawmill, timber, &c. . . . .	1	1	8	10	18	288	190
III. Food, drink, etc., manufacturing and distribution . . . . .	7	67	1,632	1,632	1,632	27,181	24,160
VI. Other manufacturing . . . . .	3	3	207	76	283	1,202	791
VII. Building . . . . .	1	1	55	55	55	1,045	680
VIII. Mines, quarries, &c. . . . .	5	5	420	420	420	7,697	6,860
IX. Railway and tramway services . . . . .	3	3	444	444	444	5,472	3,308
XI. Shipping, wharf labour, &c. . . . .	5	9	366	1,370	1,736	47,672	28,978
XII. Pastoral, agricultural, &c. . . . .	6	6	214	56	270	4,931	4,789
XIII. Domestic, hotels, &c. . . . .	1	1	9	9	9	36	15
XIV. Miscellaneous . . . . .	1	1	12	12	12	36	22
Total . . . . .	33	97	3,367	1,512	4,879	95,560	69,793
South Australia.							
I. Wood, sawmill, timber, &c. . . . .	1	19	56	56	56	2,128	1,925
VII. Building . . . . .	2	2	88	5	93	954	706
VIII. Mines, quarries, &c. . . . .	1	1	800	800	800	11,200	7,850
XI. Shipping, wharf labour, &c. . . . .	8	9	309	997	1,306	37,851	23,175
XII. Pastoral, agricultural, &c. . . . .	1	6	400	400	400	3,200	2,600
XIV. Miscellaneous . . . . .	6	8	505	505	505	1,705	1,059
Total . . . . .	19	45	2,158	1,002	3,160	57,038	37,315
Western Australia.							
III. Food, drink, &c., manufacturing and distribution . . . . .	1	1	12	12	12	12	9
VI. Other manufacturing . . . . .	1	1	25	25	25	225	150
VII. Building . . . . .	1	40	400	400	400	2,800	2,000
VIII. Mines, quarries, &c. . . . .	1	1	20	107	127	314	199
IX. Railway and tramway services . . . . .	2	2	1,090	7,750	8,840	96,880	50,950
XI. Shipping, wharf labour, &c. . . . .	4	8	313	313	313	778	485
XIII. Domestic, hotels, &c. . . . .	1	1	28	28	28	4,844	1,995
XIV. Miscellaneous . . . . .	1	2	18	2,300	2,318	39,250	30,250
Total . . . . .	12	56	1,906	10,157	12,063	145,103	86,038

## Industrial Disputes, Classified according to Industrial Groups, 1921—continued.

INDUSTRIAL GROUP.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Establishments involved	NO. OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.			No. of Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
<b>Tasmania.</b>							
I. Wood, sawmill, timber, &c. . . . .	1	1	14	..	14	812	540
III. Food, drink, &c., manufacturing and distribution . . . . .	1	1	15	..	15	15	11
VI. Other Manufacturing . . . . .	1	1	10	150	160	80	60
XII. Pastoral, agricultural, &c. . . . .	1	1	24	..	24	120	75
XIV. Miscellaneous . . . . .	1	1	12	..	12	456	300
Total . . . . .	5	5	75	150	225	1,483	986
<b>All States.</b>							
I. Wood, sawmill, timber, &c. . . . .	4	22	84	10	94	3,264	2,679
II. Engineering, metal works, &c. . . . .	4	4	85	21	106	7,127	5,249
III. Food, drink, &c., manufacturing and distribution . . . . .	14	82	1,961	210	2,171	28,633	24,912
IV. Clothing, boots, &c. . . . .	2	3	230	20	250	387	171
VI. Other manufacturing . . . . .	6	6	286	254	540	6,187	5,068
VII. Building . . . . .	9	151	1,416	5	1,421	36,406	24,719
VIII. Mines, quarries, &c. . . . .	509	511	107,711	25,836	133,547	366,120	384,138
IX. Railway and tramway services . . . . .	17	17	2,079	7,915	9,994	106,354	56,724
XI. Shipping, wharf labour, &c. . . . .	20	48	4,437	8,263	12,700	342,649	208,947
XII. Pastoral, agricultural &c. . . . .	1	20	766	56	822	8,711	7,844
XIII. Domestic, hotels, &c. . . . .	2	2	37	..	37	4,880	2,010
XIV. Miscellaneous . . . . .	16	22	1,106	2,313	3,419	45,899	34,567
Total . . . . .	624	888	120,198	44,903	165,101	956,617	757,028

Any comparison as to the frequency of industrial disputes in classified industries can be reasonably made only after omitting those which are recorded for mining, quarrying, etc. (Group VIII.). For the year 1913 the proportion of disputes in those industries represented practically 50 per cent. of the total number recorded. During the year 1914 this proportion rose to 55 per cent., and during 1915 to 57 per cent. In 1916, 1917, 1918, and 1919, however, the proportion of disputes in Group VIII. shewed a decrease, the figures representing 47, 45, 45, and 50 per cent. of the total number of disputes during the respective years. In the year 1920 the proportion rose to 57 per cent., while in 1921 no less than 509, or over 81 per cent. of the total number of dislocations recorded during the year, were disputes which affected employees in the coal and metal-liferous mining industry. In recognising this preponderating influence, attention has frequently been drawn to the considerable proportion contributed by the coal mining industry in New South Wales. In making any comparison as to the number of disputes in this industrial class in each State, it should be observed that the number of workers engaged in the mining industry is very much larger in New South Wales than in any of the other States, although even after allowance is made on this account it will be found that there is still an excessive proportion of industrial trouble in that State. Of the 509 dislocations of work which involved employees in the mining industry during the year 1921, 499 occurred in New South Wales, 3 in Victoria, 5 in Queensland, 1 in South Australia, and 1 in Western Australia.

Of the total number of working days lost and the estimated total loss in wages due to disputes which commenced during the year 1921, 38 per cent. and 51 per cent. respectively were due to stoppages which

involved employees in the mining and quarrying industries (Group VIII.), as compared with 26 per cent. and 33 per cent. during the year 1920.

Particulars of industrial dislocations at Mount Morgan, Queensland, and Wallaroo, South Australia, are not included in the dispute tabulation. At both these places work was suspended for long periods, the reason being that the companies concerned found themselves unable to carry on without loss. At the end of 1920 copper prices, which had been as high, as £128 per ton, fell to below £70 per ton; while investigations showed that the cost of production, after allowing for the gold and silver contents, was over £90 per ton. Faced with the prospect of serious losses, estimated in the case of Mount Morgan at over £100,000 per annum, both companies attempted to secure a reduction in wages. The Mount Lyell company had to face the same position, and also proposed a reduction in wages. These reductions were not acceptable to the employees, and consequently the mines and works at Mount Morgan and Wallaroo were closed for a considerable time. At Mount Lyell it was found possible to avoid closing the mine and works, through the action of the Deputy President of the Federal Arbitration Court. After hearing representatives of the unions and of the company, and having held an enquiry as to the cost of living at Mount Lyell by Commission, an award of the Court was made in the terms of the company's latest offer. This offer waived any reduction in wages, but had reference to a rearrangement of working hours designed to secure an increase in production without incurring a proportionate increase in the working costs per ton. Also as a result of the intervention of the Federal Arbitration Court, which awarded a considerable reduction in the wages being paid when the mines and works closed down, operations at Wallaroo were resumed for some time, but work was suspended in February, 1922. Notwithstanding offers of subsidies made by the Government, and conferences and Court proceedings convened by the President of the State Arbitration Court, the Mount Morgan mines and works were still closed down at the end of the year under review. Work was resumed in February of 1922, but the circumstances under which such resumption was made will be dealt with in the next Report.

The number of disputes which occurred in the shipping industry (Group XI.) during the year 1921, was 29, involving 12,700 workpeople, and causing losses of 342,649 working days, and £208,947 in wages. The dislocation of work in which the seamen on interstate vessels were involved caused the greater part of these losses. This dispute commenced on the 26th January, and continued until the 25th February, following immediately on the marine stewards' dispute, which was declared "off" on the 25th January, after having been in existence since the 15th December, 1920. The trouble with the marine stewards arose over the refusal of the shipping companies to concede the men's demand for a reduction of time in which their daily hours of work were to be performed. An important point in the men's claim was that the "spread" of hours in which a period of eight hours was worked, should start at 6.30 a.m., and end at 8 p.m., which meant a reduction of "spread" from fifteen to thirteen and a half hours, but the shipowners, while agreeing to the claim for an eight-hour day's work at sea, stipulated a "spread" of fifteen hours. Negotiations having failed, the men gave 24 hours'

notice of their intention to leave the vessels at their home ports, and did so. The Tasmanian boats were first affected, and the trouble extended until interstate shipping was entirely suspended. People who had arranged to visit Tasmania during the Christmas holidays were unable to do so, and hotel and boarding-house keepers in that State catering for tourists suffered serious financial loss. Wharf labourers, tally clerks, carters and other employees closely connected with the shipping industry were immediately thrown out of employment. Restrictions placed upon the use of coal, gas, and electric power, caused many factories to close down, and thousands of workpeople were entirely out of work or working part time. In Victoria, although the industrial position was bad, it was not so serious as during previous dislocations. Many proprietors of factories had installed oil and other engines, with the object of carrying on during periods when coal or power was not available. These provisions lessened somewhat the number of unemployed. During February the industrial position became very acute. Railway and tramway services in Victoria were greatly reduced. Electric and cable tram services ceased running at 7 p.m. on week days, and trams and trains were not running on Sundays. An embargo was placed upon racing by the Victorian Government, and from the middle of January to the beginning of March horse-racing in the metropolitan area was entirely suspended, and very few country meetings were allowed. The dispute, so far as the marine stewards were concerned, terminated on the 25th January, when the men decided in favour of resuming work unconditionally. The shipping trouble, however, had not yet ended, as the shipowners required a guarantee from the officials of the Seamen's Union that "job control" would cease. It will be seen, therefore, that a new dispute commenced on the 26th January. Interstate shipping was further delayed, and coastal traffic between the States was not resumed until 26th February, when a settlement of the "job control" dispute was reached. In connection with this cessation of work, it is mentioned that during the year, 1920, a number of disputes occurred on vessels over the question of "manning." The men refused to take the vessels to sea until the demand for the employment of additional assistance was granted. The owners had in most cases conceded the claims, but on the termination of the marine stewards' dispute, they declined to recommission the vessels until the Executive Council of the Seamen's Union gave an assurance that no similar demands would be made in future, but that, when an augmentation of the crew or stokehold manning, increased accommodation, or other concessions were desired, they would be sought by constitutional means only, and not by the exercise of job control or direct action. The Commonwealth Government was requested to appoint a tribunal under the Industrial Peace Act for the purpose of settling the dispute. The shipowners were strongly opposed to the appointment of such tribunal. The Government, after consideration, refused the request. A compulsory conference under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act was held on the 18th February, but failed to reach a settlement. A further conference was called, and after a number of meetings the following agreement was signed by representatives of the parties to the dispute :—

"A resumption of the shipping industry is hereby agreed upon between the parties represented at the compulsory conference before Mr. Justice Powers, the conditions being :

" (1) No question of manning is to be raised with regard to ships that are being put into commission at the earliest possible moment. With regard to ships that are not being put into commission immediately, either because of trade purposes or otherwise, the manning question is to be decided by a manning committee, as hereafter provided, before the ships go to sea.

" (2) The manning of all Inter-state ships about which there is any difference is to be fixed by a manning committee, consisting of four members nominated by the employers, and four by the Seamen's Union, or such other method as may be agreed upon, with a chairman to be mutually agreed upon, who shall be a practical man; and if the parties fail to agree as to the chairman, he will be appointed by his Honor, Mr. Justice Powers. The manning committee to be constituted by Tuesday, 1st March, at the latest.

" (3) The decision of the manning committee to be binding on all parties during the currency of this agreement.

" (4) The policy of securing alterations by the adoption of the so-called 'job control' is hereby waived.

" (5) The uninterrupted continuance of the shipping industry is to be the settled policy of both parties to this agreement.

" (6) Both sides agree to settle all disputes by agreement, or other constitutional means.

" (7) A conference as to suggested alterations of the present general agreement as to wages and conditions will be held within a fortnight of this date.

" (8) This agreement shall continue in force until the 31st day of December, 1921, or until mutually determined."

Seventeen disputes in the Commonwealth were classified in Group IX. (Railway and Tramway Services). The number of working days lost by these stoppages was 106,354, and the estimated loss in wages was £56,724. Sixteen dislocations of work tabulated in Group XIV. (Miscellaneous) caused a loss of 45,899 working days, while 28,633 days were lost by workpeople who were involved in disputes which were included in Group III. (Food, Drink, etc.). Nine dislocations of work, involving employees in the building trade (Group VII.), caused a loss of 36,406 working days. The cessations of work classified in the remaining groups were not serious so far as the loss of working days and wages were concerned.

**5. Duration of Industrial Disputes.**—The duration of each industrial dispute involving a loss of work, *i.e.*, the period which expires between the cessation and resumption of work, is for statistical purposes computed in working days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, except in those cases

where the establishment involved carries on a continuous process (*e.g.*, Metal Smelting and Cement Manufacture). For the purpose of tabulating comparative results as to the number of disputes, workpeople involved (directly and indirectly) and the consequent loss of working time and wages, the particulars relating to each dispute are classified according to varying periods over which the dispute remained unsettled. The following limitations of time have been adopted :—(a) One day or less ; (b) two days and more than one day ; (c) three days and more than two days ; (d) over three days and under six days (the latter considered as constituting one week) ; (e) one week and under two weeks ; (f) two weeks and under four weeks ; (g) four weeks and under eight weeks ; and (h) eight weeks and over.

Where a settlement of a dispute is reached and all the workpeople involved return to work at the same time, the duration of the dispute is readily determined. In other disputes (mainly those extending over long periods) varying conditions arise which tend to complicate the situation, such as (a) a proportion of the workpeople involved obtaining other employment ; (b) a certain number of other workpeople being temporarily employed ; and (c) the establishment involved in the dispute being closed down indefinitely and work abandoned. In such cases the dispute is considered to have terminated and its duration determined, either when a sufficient number of other workpeople have been engaged to enable the establishment to be carried on (substantially as before the dispute), or when evidence is obtained that the establishment has been closed down indefinitely and work abandoned. Anomalous positions have been reached in some instances. In one case a dispute remained technically in existence so far as the workpeople were concerned, even after the establishment had been closed down and work therein abandoned. In another, a dispute was considered by the workpeople to be still in existence, notwithstanding that their places had been filled and the establishment had resumed operations.

(i.) *Duration of Industrial Disputes in Commonwealth, 1913-1921.*—

In the following table comparative particulars are given with respect to the number of disputes, workpeople directly and indirectly involved, working days lost, and estimated amount of loss in wages respectively, consequent upon the cessations of work, which were recorded for the Commonwealth during the years 1913 to 1921, classified under the specified limits of duration :—



## Duration of Industrial Disputes in the Commonwealth, 1913-1921.\*

Limits of Duration.	Year.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Workpeople Involved.			Number of Working Days Lost.	Total Estimated Loss in Wages. £
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
1 day and less ..	1913	66	9,698	5,075	14,773	14,773	8,168
	1914	118	15,295	10,192	25,487	25,488	13,744
	1916	155	55,680	10,711	66,391	65,757	35,293
	1917	158	28,705	6,758	35,463	35,065	26,733
	1918	74	11,062	4,534	15,596	15,264	12,364
	1919	154	29,218	11,825	41,043	40,977	35,639
	1920	226	40,603	10,225	50,828	49,862	49,610
	1921	332	70,437	15,913	86,350	85,841	95,235
2 days and more than 1 day ..	1913	22	2,631	1,945	4,576	9,022	4,449
	1914	53	6,309	3,352	9,661	18,382	8,986
	1916	57	11,607	5,923	17,530	31,775	17,672
	1917	47	7,093	2,383	9,476	18,917	12,253
	1918	40	9,720	1,714	11,434	20,746	14,274
	1919	59	10,973	2,767	13,740	26,561	20,210
	1920	62	11,443	2,965	14,408	27,114	23,705
	1921	90	16,778	5,719	22,497	44,441	48,056
3 days and more than 2 days ..	1913	17	1,294	610	1,904	5,707	2,946
	1914	29	2,983	1,987	4,970	14,910	7,500
	1916	45	8,050	5,220	13,270	39,419	23,612
	1917	29	4,363	433	4,796	14,340	9,442
	1918	33	5,012	2,530	7,542	22,042	13,618
	1919	36	6,724	3,149	9,873	29,371	20,944
	1920	43	7,286	1,687	8,973	26,739	23,056
	1921	60	10,082	2,397	12,479	37,093	37,418
Over 3 days and less than one week (6 days) ..	1913	25	3,785	1,004	4,789	19,057	8,940
	1914	38	2,252	2,117	4,369	19,728	9,449
	1916	81	13,460	5,918	19,378	86,817	50,484
	1917	39	4,749	1,578	6,327	27,132	16,868
	1918	31	2,404	98	2,502	11,100	7,697
	1919	52	9,165	1,815	10,980	48,935	36,147
	1920	58	10,228	1,819	12,047	52,601	41,572
	1921	27	3,365	1,361	4,726	20,879	21,537
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	1913	34	7,551	1,972	9,523	72,156	32,700
	1914	38	5,222	1,206	6,428	53,108	27,868
	1916	64	8,081	5,493	13,574	108,978	60,933
	1917	58	9,003	1,669	10,672	79,857	47,336
	1918	45	5,896	1,634	7,530	60,967	42,514
	1919	68	15,670	2,171	17,841	132,501	86,101
	1920	66	10,359	3,100	13,459	107,364	77,022
	1921	54	8,904	8,519	17,423	161,379	113,856
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks ..	1913	21	1,439	4,671	6,110	76,260	41,040
	1914	30	6,382	4,491	10,873	181,896	91,419
	1916	41	8,565	3,960	12,525	202,657	117,211
	1917	38	10,190	2,654	12,844	210,184	118,362
	1918	35	2,966	1,251	4,217	62,654	43,700
	1919	32	4,852	7,312	12,164	166,998	102,428
	1920	43	9,549	22,530	31,579	412,219	243,031
	1921	34	3,891	2,700	6,591	106,779	92,324
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks ..	1913	11	6,206	1,177	7,383	273,342	121,864
	1914	17	823	719	1,542	52,674	26,717
	1916	32	19,348	3,207	22,555	644,960	402,471
	1917	49	45,338	1,823	47,161	1,615,954	821,402
	1918	23	3,365	1,272	4,637	169,911	107,157
	1919	26	4,707	3,281	7,988	247,106	159,921
	1920	24	6,027	10,839	16,866	539,639	332,125
	1921	18	5,504	8,124	13,628	386,746	253,144
8 weeks and over ..	1913	12	889	336	1,225	153,211	67,632
	1914	14	3,807	3,912	7,719	724,259	365,545
	1916	33	3,755	1,705	5,460	498,567	259,928
	1917	26	44,620	2,611	47,231	2,598,209	1,542,412
	1918	17	2,128	853	2,981	218,169	131,010
	1919	33	18,991	24,971	43,962	5,615,777	3,490,546
	1920	32	7,024	382	7,406	656,527	433,595
	1921	9	1,237	170	1,407	113,459	95,458
Total ..	1913	208	33,493	16,790	50,283	623,528	287,739
	1914	337	43,073	27,976	71,049	1,090,395	551,228
	1916	508	128,546	42,137	170,683	1,678,930	967,604
	1917	444	154,061	19,909	173,970	4,599,658	2,594,808
	1918	298	42,553	13,886	56,439	580,853	372,334
	1919	460	100,300	57,291	157,591	6,308,226	3,951,936
	1920	554	102,519	53,047	155,566	1,872,065	1,223,716
	1921	624	120,198	44,903	165,101	956,617	757,028

\* Particulars for the Year 1915 are given in Report No. 11, p. 155.

It will be seen from the tables shewing the duration of industrial disputes, that for the past nine years disputes lasting for one day or less were the most frequent. In 1913 the first year for which particulars were collected, stoppages of one day or less represented 32 per cent. of the total number, while they equalled in 1914, 35 per cent. ; in 1915, 41 per cent. ; in 1916, 31 per cent. ; in 1917, 36 per cent. ; in 1918, 25 per cent. ; in 1919, 33 per cent. ; in 1920, 41 per cent. ; and in 1921, 53 per cent.

Disputes which terminated in less than one week represented 62 per cent. of the total number in 1913 ; 71 per cent. in 1914 ; 70 per cent. in 1915 ; 67 per cent. in 1916 ; 61 per cent. in 1917 ; 60 per cent. in 1918 ; 65 per cent. in 1919 ; 70 per cent. in 1920 ; and 82 per cent. in 1921.

The dislocations of work which continued for four weeks or over were responsible for the greater part of the losses in working days and wages in each of the years for which particulars have been recorded. Disputes lasting over four weeks in 1919 represented 13 per cent. of the total number recorded, were responsible for 93 per cent. of the total number of working days lost, and were the cause of 92 per cent. of the estimated loss in wages during that year. The corresponding percentages for the year 1921 are 4 per cent. of the total number of disputes, 52 per cent. of the total loss in working days, and 46 per cent. of the loss in wages. During the year 1921 nine disputes continued for a period of eight weeks or over, causing a loss of 113,459 working days, and an estimated loss in wages of £95,458. These figures shew a marked decrease, as compared with those for the year 1919, when the figures were exceptionally large, as the thirty-three disputes which continued for a period of eight weeks or over caused a loss of 5,615,777 working days, and an estimated loss of £3,490,546 in wages. The twenty-six disputes which were classified in this duration group during the year 1917, were also responsible for considerable losses in working days and wages.

(ii.) *Duration of Industrial Disputes in each State and Territory, 1921.*

—In the following tables particulars are given for each State and Territory of the number of disputes which commenced during the year 1921, and relative information, classified according to the adopted limits of duration. Comparative particulars for the years 1913 to 1920 were published in Labour Reports Nos. 5 to 11.

## Duration of Industrial Disputes in each State and Territory, 1921.

Limits of Duration.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.							
1 day and less .. .. .	321	3	5	..	1	2	332
2 days and more than 1 day ..	83	2	2	1	2	..	90
3 days and more than 2 days ..	47	4	3	3	3	..	60
Over 3 days and less than 1 week ..	18	2	4	2	..	1	27
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	42	1	2	6	3	..	54
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks ..	15	4	11	2	2	..	34
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks ..	5	3	6	3	..	1	18
8 weeks and over .. .. .	4	1	..	2	1	1	9
Total .. .. .	535	20	33	19	12	5	624

## NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

1 day and less .. .. .	84,343	1,440	380	..	12	175	86,350
2 days and more than 1 day ..	22,190	95	103	48	61	..	22,497
3 days and more than 2 days ..	10,057	1,345	226	472	379	..	12,479
Over 3 days and less than 1 week ..	4,563	21	98	20	..	24	4,726
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	7,104	6	366	732	9,215	..	17,423
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks ..	2,171	105	1,105	842	2,368	..	6,591
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks ..	7,219	2,818	2,601	978	..	12	13,628
8 weeks and over .. .. .	847	450	..	68	28	14	1,407
Total .. .. .	138,494	6,280	4,879	3,160	12,063	225	165,101

## NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST.

1 day and less .. .. .	83,929	1,425	380	..	12	95	85,841
2 days and more than 1 day ..	43,827	190	206	96	122	..	44,441
3 days and more than 2 days ..	29,994	4,035	678	1,416	970	..	37,093
Over 3 days and less than 1 week ..	20,175	84	400	100	..	120	20,879
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	52,668	36	3,376	6,394	98,905	..	161,379
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks ..	34,671	1,841	18,271	11,746	40,250	..	106,779
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks ..	206,697	79,484	72,249	27,860	..	456	386,746
8 weeks and over .. .. .	75,877	22,500	..	9,426	4,844	812	113,459
Total .. .. .	547,838	109,595	95,560	57,038	145,103	1,483	956,617

## ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.

1 day and less .. .. .	£ 93,230	£ 1,419	£ 506	£ ..	£ 9	£ 71	£ 95,235
2 days and more than 1 day ..	47,623	161	130	57	85	..	48,056
3 days and more than 2 days ..	31,791	3,605	530	893	599	..	37,418
Over 3 days and less than 1 week ..	21,134	55	202	71	..	75	21,537
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	53,765	24	2,646	5,021	52,400	..	113,856
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks ..	36,635	1,085	15,352	8,302	30,950	..	92,324
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks ..	137,062	48,280	50,427	17,075	..	300	253,144
8 weeks and over .. .. .	72,027	15,000	..	5,896	1,995	540	95,458
Total .. .. .	493,267	69,629	69,793	37,315	86,038	986	757,028

It will be observed that no less than 332 of the 624 industrial disputes recorded during 1921 were of one day or less duration. Of these short dislocations 321 occurred in New South Wales, and the disputes in this State, with few exceptions, involved workpeople in the coal mining industry. The number of employees affected by these 321 stoppages of work was 84,343, or 61 per cent. of the total number involved in all disputes in the State during the year. Disputes lasting four weeks and less

than eight weeks were responsible for the heaviest losses in working days and wages, the eighteen dislocations classified in this duration group causing a loss of 386,746 working days, and an estimated loss of £253,144 in wages.

**6. Causes of Industrial Disputes.**—The reasons alleged by the employers and on behalf of the employees to have been the cause of a stoppage of work do not in every instance agree in detail. In such instances additional information is sought to verify or support the contention of either side. On occasions, the alleged reason is of a twofold character, in which case the claim, which is fully or partially satisfied, and results in a resumption of work, is taken to be the principal cause of the dispute. For the purpose of classification these causes (or objects) of industrial disputes are grouped under seven main headings, viz. :—(1) *Wages*; (2) *Hours of Labour*; (3) *Employment of Particular Classes or Persons*; (4) *Working Conditions*; (5) *Trade Unionism*; (6) *Sympathy*; and (7) *Other Causes*. The first five mentioned groups are subdivided in the following manner to meet varying phases of demands made under each of the main headings :—

#### Classification of Causes of Industrial Disputes.

- |                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                             |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>1. <i>Wages</i>.</p> <p>(a) For increase.</p> <p>(b) Against decrease.</p> <p>(c) System of payment.</p> <p>(d) Readjustment of rates.</p> <p>(e) Other wage questions.</p> | <p>(c) For reinstatement of discharged employees.</p> <p>(d) Against employment of certain officials.</p> <p>(e) Other questions concerning employment.</p> |
| <p>2. <i>Hours of Labour</i>.</p> <p>(a) For reduction.</p> <p>(b) Other questions concerning hours.</p>                                                                       | <p>4. <i>Working Conditions and Discipline</i></p> <p>(a) For change.</p> <p>(b) Against change</p> <p>(c) Other.</p>                                       |
| <p>3. <i>Employment of Particular Classes or Persons</i>.</p> <p>(a) Employment of women instead of men.</p> <p>(b) Employment of apprentices</p>                              | <p>5. <i>Trade Unionism</i></p> <p>(a) For closed shop—Employment of non-unionists.</p> <p>(b) Other union questions.</p>                                   |
|                                                                                                                                                                                | <p>6. <i>Sympathy</i>.</p> <p>7. <i>Other Causes</i>.*</p>                                                                                                  |

(i.) *Causes of Industrial Disputes in the Commonwealth, 1913-1921.*—In the following tables particulars are given with respect to the number of disputes, total number of workpeople involved and number of working days lost throughout the Commonwealth during the nine years 1913 to 1921, classified according to causes :—

\* The heading, "Other causes" has been adopted to meet various sets of circumstances, which mainly arise in connection with stoppages which are not concerted movements, and include among others the following :—(a) During the course of a meeting of miners, the wheelers return their horses to the stables and leave the colliery; (b) disputes (not necessarily connected with industrial matters which the employer can control) arise between wheelers and clippers or any two sets of workers, and sufficient workmen are not available to work the mine to its full capacity; (c) workmen abstain from work to attend the Police Court to hear prosecutions against certain other employees; (d) to witness some amusement; or (e) for other reasons which are subsequently ruled by the officials of the union to be either impracticable or against former decisions.

## Causes of Industrial Disputes in the Commonwealth, 1913-1921.\*

Causes of Disputes.	1913.	1914.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.								
1. Wages—								
(a) For increase .. ..	42	50	125	53	54	99	94	19
(b) Against decrease ..	4	3	7	1	4	2	..	2
(c) Other wage questions	31	67	96	69	69	100	106	161
2. Hours of Labour—								
(a) For reduction .. ..	3	1	16	2	1	4	16	12
(b) Other disputes <i>re</i> hours	7	13	5	8	11	5	9	16
3. Trade Unionism—								
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	8	13	14	26	7	19	20	5
(b) Other union questions	5	11	8	32	19	29	27	22
4. Employment of particular Classes or Persons ..	44	83	83	90	92	118	135	169
5. Working Conditions ..	51	72	90	81	34	54	106	162
6. Sympathetic .. ..	5	3	20	57	1	6	2	13
7. Other Causes .. ..	8	21	44	25	6	24	39	43
Total .. ..	208	337	508	444	298	460	554	624
NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.								
1. Wages—								
(a) For increase .. ..	8,633	7,362	30,193	7,135	7,095	58,532	41,748	2,659
(b) Against decrease ..	563	534	1,051	21	57	667	..	850
(c) Other wage questions	7,160	15,243	23,507	18,894	12,737	26,222	21,139	52,704
2. Hours of Labour—								
(a) For reduction .. ..	460	220	24,481	1,004	26	578	20,758	2,313
(b) Other disputes <i>re</i> hours	1,819	3,237	579	2,576	4,214	961	2,137	2,113
3. Trade Unionism—								
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	5,370	5,807	1,178	6,182	710	9,001	2,752	1,353
(b) Other union questions	1,418	1,593	1,167	17,320	6,673	17,509	7,534	6,607
4. Employment of particular Classes or Persons ..	11,370	14,863	15,910	15,445	14,576	21,488	26,163	45,408
5. Working Conditions ..	10,785	17,053	20,516	19,021	7,757	11,582	21,204	35,790
6. Sympathetic .. ..	947	675	4,191	76,076	200	3,080	1,397	3,251
7. Other Causes .. ..	1,758	4,462	47,910	10,296	2,394	7,971	10,734	12,053
Total .. ..	50,283	71,049	170,683	173,970	56,439	157,591	155,566	165,101
NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST.								
1. Wages—								
(a) For increase .. ..	100,069	99,451	592,625	56,083	198,323	5,403,581	793,935	13,731
(b) Against decrease ..	9,438	32,965	6,192	42	316	10,013	..	25,700
(c) Other wage questions	78,183	169,847	143,248	225,080	97,561	96,118	101,219	192,858
2. Hours of Labour—								
(a) For reduction .. ..	2,774	9,240	583,052	78,016	312	10,372	534,458	13,315
(b) Other disputes <i>re</i> hours	15,111	16,855	1,598	62,560	20,551	15,760	37,486	13,260
3. Trade Unionism—								
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	91,002	92,720	48,881	87,600	21,894	279,804	24,900	17,890
(b) Other union questions	32,388	6,968	10,276	572,949	24,341	329,205	21,999	117,199
4. Employment of particular Classes or Persons ..	191,723	64,367	70,452	47,297	113,466	87,225	129,215	431,130
5. Working Conditions ..	73,562	584,289	81,511	211,971	93,468	32,029	128,967	69,732
6. Sympathetic .. ..	24,066	2,125	75,447	3,239,798	7,200	21,050	72,940	6,150
7. Other Causes .. ..	5,212	11,568	65,648	18,262	3,421	23,069	26,946	55,652
Total .. ..	623,528	1,090,395	1,678,930	4,599,658	580,853	6,308,226	1,872,065	956,617

\* Comparative particulars for the year 1915 are given in Labour Report, No. 11, p. 159.

It will be seen from the above table that the main causes of industrial disputes are "Wage" questions, "Working Conditions" and "Employment of Particular Classes or Persons." In each of the nine years 1913-1921, the number of dislocations concerning wages exceeded those caused by any other question. In 1913 the number of stoppages over wage questions represented 37 per cent. of the total number during that year, as compared with 36 per cent. in 1914; 36 per cent. in 1915; 45 per cent. in 1916; 28 per cent. in 1917; 43 per cent. in 1918; 44 per cent. in 1919; 36 per cent. in 1920, and 29 per cent. in 1921. The majority of

the disputes classified under the heading, "Employment of Particular Classes or Persons," are stoppages of work for the purpose of protesting against the dismissal of certain employees, who, in the opinion of their fellow-workers, have been unfairly treated or victimised. This class of dispute occurs very frequently in the coal mining industry. The number of disputes over "Trade Union" questions, and "Hours of Labour" represents a fairly uniform proportion of the total number of disputes during the years under review. "Sympathetic" disputes were numerous during the years 1916, 1917 and 1921. The figures for the year 1917 were abnormal. It may be mentioned, however, that the disputes during that year in connection with the "time-card system" dispute were responsible for the increase in the number.

(ii.) *Causes of Industrial Disputes in each State and Territory, 1921.*—In the following tables particulars in respect of the number of industrial disputes recorded for the year 1921, the number of workpeople involved, and the number of working days lost are classified for each State and Territory in the Commonwealth.

#### Causes of Industrial Disputes in each State and Territory, 1921.

Causes of Disputes.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	C'wlth.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.								
1. Wages—								
(a) For increase ..	8	6	1	2	1	1	..	19
(b) Against decrease ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
(c) Other wage questions	145	3	6	1	4	2	..	161
2. Hours of Labour—								
(a) For reduction ..	10	..	..	1	1	..	..	12
(b) Other disputes <i>re</i> hours ..	12	..	1	1	1	1	..	16
3. Trade Unionism—								
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	5
(b) Other union questions	15	2	4	1	..	..	..	22
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	135	7	15	8	3	1	..	169
5. Working conditions ..	155	..	3	3	1	..	..	162
6. Sympathetic ..	12	..	1	..	..	..	..	13
7. Other causes ..	40	1	1	..	1	..	..	43
Total ..	535	20	33	19	12	5	..	624

#### NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

1. Wages—								
(a) For increase ..	2,096	130	58	301	50	24	..	2,659
(b) Against decrease ..	..	450	..	400	..	..	..	850
(c) Other wage questions	41,752	1,500	480	42	8,903	27	..	52,704
2. Hours of Labour—								
(a) For reduction ..	1,882	..	..	31	400	..	..	2,313
(b) Other disputes <i>re</i> hours ..	1,805	..	55	81	12	160	..	2,113
3. Trade Unionism—								
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	942	..	402	9	..	..	..	1,353
(b) Other union questions	5,072	526	953	56	..	..	..	6,607
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	36,562	3,656	2,740	2,183	253	14	..	45,408
5. Working conditions ..	35,482	..	124	57	127	..	..	35,790
6. Sympathetic ..	3,211	..	40	..	..	..	..	3,251
7. Other causes ..	9,690	18	27	..	2,318	..	..	12,053
Total ..	138,494	6,280	4,879	3,160	12,063	225	..	165,101

Causes of Industrial Disputes in each State and Territory, 1921—*continued.*

Causes of Disputes.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	C'wth.
NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST.								
1. Wages—								
(a) For increase ..	8,250	1,221	232	2,908	1,000	120	..	13,731
(b) Against decrease ..	..	22,500	..	3,200	..	..	..	25,700
(c) Other wage questions	87,384	3,950	4,349	546	96,158	471	..	192,858
2. Hours of Labour—								
(a) For reduction ..	10,422	..	..	93	2,800	..	..	13,315
(b) Other disputes <i>re</i> hours ..	11,880	..	1,045	243	12	80	..	13,260
3. Trade Unionism—								
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	12,619	..	5,226	45	..	..	..	17,890
(b) Other union questions	91,092	1,492	22,487	2,128	..	..	..	117,199
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	240,027	79,748	58,270	46,704	5,569	812	..	431,130
5. Working conditions ..	65,403	..	2,844	1,171	314	..	..	69,732
6. Sympathetic ..	5,070	..	1,080	..	..	..	..	6,150
7. Other causes ..	15,691	684	27	..	39,250	..	..	55,652
Total .. .. .	547,838	109,595	95,560	57,038	145,103	1,483	..	956,617

Of the total number of disputes (624) which commenced during the year 1921, "Wage" questions were responsible for 182, of which number 19 were claims by the employees for increases. One hundred and sixty nine disputes occurred over the "Employment of particular classes or persons," while 162 arose over "Working Conditions." "Trade Union" matters were the cause of 27 stoppages of work, and 28 dislocations occurred over "Hours of Labour." Thirteen disputes were classified under the heading "Sympathetic" during the year. The heaviest loss in working days was occasioned by disputes which arose over the "Employment of particular classes or persons." The seamen's dispute was responsible for the greater part of this loss.

7. **Results of Industrial Disputes.**—The terms or conditions (as between the parties involved in an industrial dispute) upon which a resumption of work is agreed, are taken as the basis of the result of the dispute. These terms or conditions when analysed in comparison with the alleged cause of the stoppage invariably come within one or other of the following four definitions, viz. :—

- (a) In favour of workpeople.
- (b) In favour of employer.
- (c) Compromise.
- (d) Indefinite.

Disputes are considered to result :—(a) *In favour of workpeople*, when the employees succeed in enforcing compliance with all their demands or are substantially successful in attaining their principal object, or in resisting a demand made by their employers ; (b) *In favour of employer*, when the demands of the employees are not conceded or when the employer or employers are substantially successful in enforcing a demand ; (c) *Compromise*, when the employees are successful in enforcing



compliance with a part of their demands or of resisting substantially full compliance with the demands of their employer or employers; (d) *Indefinite*, when for example, employees stop work owing to some misconception regarding the terms of an award, determination, or agreement, and work is resumed as usual on the matters in dispute being explained, or in cases where a dispute arises in connection with certain work which is, however, abandoned, even though the employees return to the same establishment to be employed on other work. The results of "Sympathetic" disputes, in which a body of workers cease work with the object of assisting another body of workers in obtaining compliance with some demand, are generally "Indefinite," except when the stoppage is entered upon partially to enforce a demand in which they might ultimately benefit.

(i.) *Results of Industrial Disputes, Commonwealth, 1913-1921.* The following table shews the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, and the number of working days lost in disputes throughout the Commonwealth during the nine years 1913-1921, classified according to results :—

**Industrial Disputes classified according to Results, Commonwealth, 1913-1921.**

YEAR	NO. OF DISPUTES				NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED IN DISPUTES.				TOTAL NO. OF WORKING DAYS LOST BY DISPUTES.			
	In Favour of Workpeople.	In Favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In Favour of Workpeople.	In Favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In Favour of Workpeople.	In Favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
1913	67	64	66	11	10,914	12,211	24,826	2,332	59,823	104,654	433,014	26,037
1914	118	98	110	11	21,224	18,242	30,396	1,187	129,995	119,819	829,265	11,316
1915	190	78	68	22	44,140	15,327	14,860	6,965	245,625	155,659	151,544	30,397
1916	223	178	84	23	70,588	36,670	23,296	40,129	886,010	253,084	476,302	63,534
1917	147	188	100	9	24,331	119,589	22,310	7,740	103,267	4,201,981	285,103	9,307
1918	92	100	93	13	13,780	15,998	23,739	2,922	101,207	177,223	280,045	22,378
1919	154	157	140	9	54,810	43,140	55,445	4,196	2,398,252	406,361	3,483,571	20,042
1920	183	199	168	4	30,399	61,947	62,811	409	180,345	911,156	777,175	3,389
1921	126	274	216	8	25,244	63,380	73,887	2,590	76,381	162,331	714,501	3,404

It will be seen from the above table that, during the years 1913, 1914, 1915 and 1916, the disputes resulting in favour of workpeople exceeded those resulting in favour of employers. During the later years, however, the position was reversed. A considerable number of disputes in each year resulted in a compromise, while certain disputes resulted in such a manner that they could not be definitely classed under any heading other than "Indefinite." The most of these disputes were of short duration.

(ii.) *Industrial Disputes in Commonwealth, classified according to Causes and Results, 1921.*—The following table shews the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, and the total number of working days lost in disputes which commenced in a State or Territory of the Commonwealth during the year 1921, classified according to principal cause and result :—

## Industrial Disputes, Classified according to Causes and Results, Commonwealth, 1921.

CAUSE.	No. of Disputes.				No. of Workpeople involved in Disputes.				Total No. of Working Days Lost by Disputes.			
	In Favour of Workpeople.	In Favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In Favour of Workpeople.	In Favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In Favour of Workpeople.	In Favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
<b>Wages—</b>												
(a) For increase	5	9	5	..	575	1,928	156	..	5,427	6,420	1,884	..
(b) Against decrease	1	..	1	..	400	..	450	..	3,200	..	22,503	..
(c) Other wage questions	34	50	77	..	8,699	12,278	31,727	..	21,890	25,046	145,922	..
<b>Hours of Labour—</b>												
(a) For reduction	..	10	2	..	..	1,982	331	..	..	4,522	8,793	..
(b) Other disputes re hours	3	7	6	..	375	704	1,034	..	488	8,122	4,650	..
<b>Trade Unionism—</b>												
(a) Against employment of non-unionists	2	2	1	..	265	411	677	..	1,787	5,271	10,832	..
(b) Other union questions	6	9	6	1	1,342	2,794	2,011	460	8,007	25,711	83,021	460
<b>Employment of particular Classes or Persons</b>	33	78	57	1	5,937	17,852	21,439	180	19,324	44,313	367,133	360
<b>Working Conditions</b>	35	80	47	..	6,356	18,133	11,301	..	14,939	32,925	21,868	..
<b>Sympathetic</b>	..	1	4	4	43	1,270	659	1,279	43	2,310	1,884	1,913
<b>Other Causes</b>	..	6	25	10	2	1,252	6,028	4,102	671	1,276	7,691	46,014
<b>Total</b>	126	274	216	8	25,244	63,380	73,887	2,590	76,381	162,331	714,501	3,404

NOTE.—For corresponding particulars for the years 1913-1920, see Labour Reports Nos. 5 to 11.

(iii.) *Results of Industrial Disputes in each State, 1921.*—The following table shews for each State and Territory the number of disputes, the number of workpeople involved, and the total number of working days lost through disputes which commenced during the year 1921. classified according to results :—

## Industrial Disputes in each State, Classified according to Results, 1921.

State or Territory.	No. of Disputes.				No. of Workpeople Involved in Disputes.				Total No. of Working Days lost by Disputes.			
	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
New South Wales	108	242	177	8	23,425	61,012	51,467	2,590	61,486	127,927	355,021	3,404
Victoria ..	4	4	12	..	101	485	5,694	..	889	2,004	106,702	..
Queensland ..	9	14	10	..	911	851	3,117	..	9,659	14,915	70,986	..
South Australia ..	12	10	7	..	760	555	1,845	..	4,280	14,027	38,731	..
Western Australia	12	2	3	..	32	441	11,590	..	52	2,882	142,169	..
Tasmania ..	1	2	2	..	15	36	174	..	15	576	892	..
<b>Total, C'wealth</b>	126	274	216	8	25,244	63,380	73,887	2,590	76,381	162,331	714,501	3,404

The particulars in the foregoing table shew that during the year 1921, 274 disputes resulted in favour of the employers ; 126 in favour of the workpeople, and 216 in a compromise. In New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania, more disputes resulted in favour of the employers, than of the workpeople, while in the other States the results, according to numbers of disputes, were equal. It will be noticed that 73,887 workpeople were involved in the 216 stoppages of work, which were classified under the heading "Compromise," as compared with 25,244 involved in disputes which resulted in favour of the workpeople, and 63,380 in disputes which ended in favour of the employers. In regard to working days lost, it will be seen that disputes which resulted in favour of the employers caused a greater loss than those which resulted in favour of the workpeople. The heaviest loss, however, was occasioned by dislocations which were considered to have resulted in a compromise.

**8. Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes.**—Methods of settlement, *i.e.*, the means adopted whereby the parties to an industrial dispute or their representatives are either brought into negotiation or other steps are taken to bring about a termination of the dispute and a consequent resumption of work vary considerably, but for the purposes of statistical classification may be confined within the following six main headings, *viz.* :—

- (i.) By negotiation.
- (ii.) Under State Industrial Act.
- (iii.) Under Commonwealth Arbitration Act.
- (iv.) By filling places of workpeople on strike or locked out
- (v.) By closing down establishment permanently.
- (vi.) By other methods.

The first three main headings are further divided as follows :—

- (i.) By negotiation—
  - (a) Direct negotiation between employers and employees or their representatives.
  - (b) By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party, not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Acts.
- (ii.) Under State Industrial Acts—
  - (a) By intervention, assistance, or compulsory conference.
  - (b) By reference to Board or Court.
- (iii.) Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—
  - (a) By intervention, assistance, or compulsory conference.
  - (b) By reference to Court.

Each of the first five methods indicates some definite action taken to arrive at a settlement of the issue or issues in an industrial dispute which involves a cessation of work. The sixth, "Other Methods," is more or less indefinite, and is connected with "Other Causes" and mainly relates to resumptions of work at collieries at the next shift, the cause of the stoppages not being in all cases made known officially to the management.

(i.) *Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes—Commonwealth, 1913-1921.*—In the following tables the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, number of working days lost, and estimated loss in wages caused by industrial disputes during the nine years 1913-1921 are classified for the Commonwealth according to the adopted schedule of methods of settlement :—

**Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes, Commonwealth, 1913-1921.\***

Methods of Settlement.	1913.	1914.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.								
Negotiation—								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	119	247	319	234	171	291	380	412
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	17	11	34	38	21	35	25	65
Under State Industrial Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	19	7	9	12	20	33	33	18
By reference to Board or Court ..	22	17	10	13	14	5	8	4
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	4	5	6	3	8	9	8	11
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked Out ..	13	16	18	36	26	22	22	10
By Closing down Establishment Permanently ..	1	4	6	4	8	7	4	2
By other Methods ..	13	30	106	104	30	58	74	102
Total ..	208	337	508	444	298	460	554	624

**NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.**

Negotiation—								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	23,357	48,204	68,841	49,512	34,680	76,070	101,404	93,912
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	3,172	8,054	32,043	23,338	4,155	47,849	6,278	20,775
Under State Industrial Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	6,505	770	2,117	6,295	2,958	6,926	9,312	11,229
By reference to Board or Court ..	12,774	7,308	2,291	2,779	3,392	1,380	1,711	1,083
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	659	205	1,110	1,490	3,042	1,997	766	12,037
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked Out ..	658	629	413	17,780	1,933	2,202	2,141	334
By Closing down Establishment Permanently ..	170	86	150	434	538	401	182	53
By other Methods ..	2,988	5,793	63,718	72,342	5,741	20,766	33,772	25,678
Total ..	50,283	71,049	170,683	173,970	56,439	157,591	155,566	165,101

\* Comparative particulars for the year 1915 are given in Labour Report No. 11, p. 165.

**Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes, Commonwealth, 1913-1921—cont.**

Methods of Settlement.	1913.	1914.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919	1920.	1921.
NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST.								
<b>Negotiation—</b>								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives .. ..	94,400	803,799	563,828	551,484	222,846	632,269	827,985	245,765
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act .. ..	26,335	128,231	812,763	863,896	37,444	5,379,655	217,916	156,076
<b>Under State Industrial Act—</b>								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	187,871	4,256	31,696	159,799	57,559	94,557	69,436	136,735
By reference to Board or Court .. ..	221,769	120,685	48,022	48,352	151,472	8,460	19,236	22,752
<b>Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—</b>								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	2,105	1,421	20,697	33,396	23,289	74,018	34,205	327,048
<b>By Filling Places of Work—</b>								
people on Strike or Locked Out .. ..	14,139	4,402	9,060	908,596	35,298	46,029	160,562	3,542
<b>By Closing down Establishment Permanently ..</b>	20,400	3,646	2,776	11,392	4,270	5,737	12,919	538
<b>By other Methods .. ..</b>	56,509	23,955	190,088	2,022,743	48,675	67,501	529,806	64,161
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>623,528</b>	<b>1,090,395</b>	<b>1,678,930</b>	<b>4,599,658</b>	<b>580,853</b>	<b>6,308,226</b>	<b>1,872,065</b>	<b>956,617</b>

**ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.**

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Negotiation—</b>								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives .. ..	43,834	402,729	309,617	287,348	139,426	419,573	534,760	240,442
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act .. ..	12,394	66,225	500,537	591,359	23,271	3,342,611	154,093	146,929
<b>Under State Industrial Act—</b>								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	86,277	1,841	18,075	65,352	41,358	59,167	46,831	79,233
By reference to Board or Court .. ..	104,293	64,208	23,047	32,444	96,211	4,425	11,205	19,452
<b>Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—</b>								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	1,373	712	8,228	18,333	14,311	46,472	19,285	198,887
<b>By Filling Places of Work—</b>								
people on Strike or Locked Out .. ..	6,478	2,076	4,326	453,844	24,514	29,586	94,235	2,203
<b>By Closing down Establishment Permanently ..</b>	7,850	1,651	1,588	6,456	2,764	3,106	7,125	355
<b>By other Methods .. ..</b>	25,240	11,786	102,186	1,139,672	30,479	46,996	356,182	69,527
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>287,739</b>	<b>551,228</b>	<b>967,604</b>	<b>2,594,808</b>	<b>372,334</b>	<b>3,951,936</b>	<b>1,223,716</b>	<b>757,028</b>

In the above tables, the methods of settlement of all disputes recorded during the years specified are set out in comparative form. In all years it will be observed that direct negotiation between the employers and employees settled the majority of the disputes. During the year 1913, 57 per cent. of the total number of dislocations was settled in this manner as compared with 73 per cent. during 1914; 71 per cent. during 1915; 63 per cent. during 1916; 53 per cent. during 1917; 57 per cent. during 1918; 63 per cent. during 1919; 69 per cent. during 1920; and 66 per cent. during 1921. The numbers of dislocations which have been settled by compulsory conferences or the intervention and assistance of officials under State or Commonwealth Arbitration Acts have not varied greatly during the period under review. In connection with

the comparatively large numbers of disputes which are classified as having been settled "By other methods," it must be mentioned that a large number of stoppages of work occur each year, principally at the collieries, without any cause for such stoppages being brought officially under the notice of the employers or their representatives. Such stoppages usually last for one day, and work is resumed on the following morning without negotiation.

(ii.) *Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes in each State and Territory, 1921.* In the following tables the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, number of working days lost, and estimated loss in wages caused by industrial disputes commenced during the year 1921 are classified for each State and Territory according to the adopted methods of settlement:—

**Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes in each State and Territory, 1921.**

Methods of Settlement.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	C'wth
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.								
<b>Negotiation—</b>								
Direct between employers and employees, or their representatives .. ..	368	12	12	11	4	2	..	412
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act .. ..	58	1	2	..	3	1	..	65
<b>Under State Industrial Act—</b>								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference .. ..	7	1	7	..	3	..	..	18
By reference to Board or Court .. ..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
<b>Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—</b>								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference .. ..	2	2	3	3	1	..	..	11
<b>By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out .. ..</b>	4	3	2	1	..	1	..	10
<b>By Closing down Establishment permanently .. ..</b>	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
<b>By other Methods .. ..</b>	96	1	3	1	..	..	..	102
<b>Total .. ..</b>	535	20	33	19	12	5	..	624

**NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.**

<b>Negotiation—</b>								
Direct between employers and employees, or their representatives .. ..	89,722	1,182	743	1,969	257	39	..	93,912
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act .. ..	16,708	1,400	111	..	2,396	160	..	20,775
<b>Under State Industrial Act—</b>								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference .. ..	821	450	641	..	9,317	..	..	11,229
By reference to Board or Court .. ..	..	..	1,083	..	..	..	..	1,083
<b>Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—</b>								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference .. ..	6,440	2,763	1,845	937	52	..	..	12,037
<b>By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out .. ..</b>	259	45	26	4	..	..	..	334
<b>By Closing down Establishment permanently .. ..</b>	..	..	..	..	41	12	..	53
<b>By other Methods .. ..</b>	24,544	440	430	250	..	14	..	25,678
<b>Total .. ..</b>	138,494	6,280	4,879	3,160	12,063	225	..	165,101

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes in each State and Territory, 1921—*cont.*

Methods of Settlement.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	C'with.
NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST.								
<b>Negotiation—</b>								
Direct between employers and employees, or their representatives .. ..	193,807	6,470	14,843	29,733	777	135	..	245,765
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act .. ..	108,634	1,400	868	..	45,094	80	..	156,076
<b>Under State Industrial Act—</b>								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference .. ..	10,208	22,500	5,035	..	98,994	..	..	136,735
By reference to Board or Court .. ..	..	..	22,752	..	..	..	..	22,752
<b>Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—</b>								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference .. ..	178,560	77,221	46,330	24,781	156	..	..	327,048
<b>By Filling Places of Work—</b>								
people on Strike or Locked out .. ..	2,530	684	304	24	..	..	..	3,542
<b>By Closing down Establishment permanently .. ..</b>								
By other Methods .. ..	54,101	1,320	5,428	2,500	..	812	..	64,161
Total .. ..	547,838	109,595	95,560	57,038	145,103	1,483	..	956,617

## ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Negotiation—</b>								
Direct between employers and employees, or their representatives .. ..	202,411	4,829	12,083	20,564	469	86	..	240,442
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act .. ..	112,036	1,400	488	..	32,945	60	..	146,920
<b>Under State Industrial Act—</b>								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference .. ..	7,855	15,000	3,929	..	52,449	..	..	79,233
By reference to Board or Court .. ..	..	..	19,452	..	..	..	..	19,452
<b>Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—</b>								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference .. ..	109,300	46,667	28,063	14,737	120	..	..	198,887
<b>By Filling Places of Work—</b>								
people on Strike or Locked out .. ..	1,557	433	199	14	..	..	..	2,203
<b>By Closing down Establishment permanently .. ..</b>								
By other Methods .. ..	60,108	1,300	5,579	2,000	..	55	300	355
Total .. ..	493,267	69,629	69,793	37,315	86,038	986	..	757,028

It will be seen from the above tables that 412 disputes during the year 1921 were settled by direct negotiations between employers and employees or their representatives. In New South Wales, 368 or 69 per cent. of the total number of disputes in that State during the twelve months, were settled by this method, while in Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania this method of settlement was the most frequent. It will be noticed that, in Queensland, 7 disputes were settled by intervention or by compulsory conference under the State Arbitration Act, while 4 dislocations were settled by referring the matters in dispute to the State Industrial Court. Sixty-five disputes were settled by the intervention or assistance of an arbitrator or chairman not appointed under the Commonwealth or State Arbitration Acts. A large number of the dislocations classified under this method of settlement occurred at the collieries in New South Wales. The questions in dispute were referred to the Chairman of the Coal Industry Special Tribunal, appointed under the "Industrial Peace Act, 1920," for settlement.



Eleven disputes were recorded as having been settled by intervention, assistance, or compulsory conference under "Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act." Ten disputes during the year were terminated by filling the places of the workpeople who ceased work. Of the 102 dislocations which are classified as having been settled by "other methods," it will be seen that 96 occurred in New South Wales. The majority of these disputes involved employees at the collieries, and lasted one day.

9. **Industrial Disputes, Commonwealth—Number and Magnitude during Calendar Years 1913 to 1921.**—In the following table particulars are given of the number of industrial disputes, the number of workpeople involved, and the losses in working days and wages caused by disputes during each *calendar* year 1913 to 1921, classified according to industrial groups:—

**Industrial Disputes, Commonwealth.—Number and Magnitude according to Industrial Groups during each Calendar Year 1913-1921.**

Calendar Year.	Manu- facturing. (Groups I. to VI.).	Building. (Group VII.).	Mining. (Group VIII.).	Transport, Land & Sea. (Groups IX. to XI.)	Miscel- laneous. (Groups XII. to XIV.)	ALL GROUPS.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.						
1913 ..	37	10	103	36	22	208
1914 ..	61	16	186	40	34	337
1915 ..	67	8	204	54	25	358
1916 ..	99	15	240	85	69	508
1917 ..	104	6	200	77	57	444
1918 ..	77	11	135	31	44	298
1919 ..	94	12	231	67	56	460
1920 ..	89	17	316	75	57	554
1921 ..	30	9	509	46	30	624
<b>1913 to 1921</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>2,124</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>3,791</b>
NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.						
1913 ..	5,175	232	33,537	9,049	2,290	50,283
1914 ..	13,017	4,321	48,735	3,256	1,670	71,049
1915 ..	15,180	301	54,315	8,550	2,946	81,292
1916 ..	15,482	751	95,512	9,366	49,572	170,683
1917 ..	32,058	403	69,519	60,975	11,015	173,970
1918 ..	10,472	685	35,149	6,507	3,626	56,439
1919 ..	19,550	2,810	86,607	36,386	12,238	157,591
1920 ..	21,092	6,527	81,043	15,043	31,861	155,566
1921 ..	3,161	1,421	133,547	22,694	4,278	165,101
<b>1913 to 1921</b>	<b>135,187</b>	<b>17,451</b>	<b>638,014</b>	<b>171,826</b>	<b>119,496</b>	<b>1,081,974</b>
NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST.						
1913 ..	61,384	2,303	389,854	121,034	47,960	622,535
1914 ..	195,838	140,881	582,967	56,186	17,281	993,153
1915 ..	128,719	801	460,801	59,286	33,353	682,960
1916 ..	339,530	23,913	961,775	104,217	215,318	1,644,753
1917 ..	845,557	8,084	1,317,600	2,374,474	143,601	4,689,316
1918 ..	217,425	3,602	215,573	38,922	64,071	539,593
1919 ..	272,405	124,003	1,826,694	1,898,900	181,736	4,303,738
1920 ..	367,296	103,373	1,944,038	626,826	545,734	3,587,267
1921 ..	47,385	36,406	467,867	666,517	68,010	1,286,185
<b>1913 to 1921</b>	<b>2,475,539</b>	<b>443,366</b>	<b>8,167,169</b>	<b>5,946,362</b>	<b>1,317,064</b>	<b>18,349,500</b>
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.						
1913 ..	£ 26,703	£ 1,171	£ 182,724	£ 61,005	£ 16,498	£ 288,101
1914 ..	96,461	72,735	293,722	30,178	7,379	500,475
1915 ..	58,519	462	244,943	32,408	13,810	350,142
1916 ..	177,361	13,107	587,163	61,532	115,635	944,798
1917 ..	467,292	4,592	937,308	1,158,079	74,464	2,641,735
1918 ..	131,811	2,235	146,676	21,298	43,114	345,134
1919 ..	167,502	73,643	1,280,265	977,494	119,924	2,618,828
1920 ..	215,057	70,006	1,418,193	357,786	309,345	2,370,387
1921 ..	39,416	24,719	459,450	397,169	49,721	970,475
<b>1913 to 1921</b>	<b>1,380,122</b>	<b>262,670</b>	<b>5,550,444</b>	<b>3,086,949</b>	<b>749,890</b>	<b>11,030,075</b>

## SECTION XIV.—STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX.

1. **General.**—In the following paragraphs, particulars are given of the operations of the various State Labour Bureaux. In Labour Report No. 6 (page 130), attention was drawn to the fact that the systems adopted in the several States for the registration of applications for work and from employers are not uniform, and that the comparisons which can be drawn from the figures shewing the results of the operations of these Bureaux are subject to certain limitations.

2. **Applications and Positions Filled, 1917 to 1921.**—The following table shews the total number of applications for employment and from employers, and the number of positions filled in the Commonwealth during the years 1917 to 1921 :—

**State Free Employment Bureaux.—Applications for Employment and from Employers, and Positions Filled in the Commonwealth, during the Years 1917 to 1921.**

Year.	Applications for Employment.			Applications from Employers.			Positions filled.
	On Live Register at Beginning of Period.	Received during Period.	Total.	On Live Register at Beginning of Period.	Received during Period.	Total.	
1917 .. .. .	5,487	76,710	82,197	*994	*27,372	*28,366	36,657
1918 .. .. .	4,676	77,652	82,328	*750	*39,970	*40,720	45,416
1919 .. .. .	5,994	98,527	104,521	*459	*43,775	*44,234	53,040
1920 .. .. .	7,475	124,429	131,904	*356	*61,328	*61,684	62,699
1921 .. .. .	7,669	131,867	139,536	*797	*49,824	*50,621	58,328*

\* Exclusive of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

It will be seen that there was a considerable increase in the number of applications for employment received during 1920 and 1921, compared with the years 1917 to 1919. This confirms to some extent the position as disclosed by the statistics of unemployment given in Section III. hereof, and shews that during the latter half of 1920 and for the whole of the year 1921, industrial conditions were unfavourable. In 1921 the number of applications made to the Employment Bureaux by employers was considerably less than in the previous year, and consequently the proportion of the positions filled, compared with the applications for work, is considerably less.

3. **Applications and Positions Filled in each State during 1921.**—The following table shews the number of applications for employment and from employers, and the number of positions filled in each State during the year 1921 :—

**State Free Employment Bureaux.—Applications for Employment and from Employers, and Positions Filled in different States, 1921.**

State.	Applications for Employment.			Applications from Employers.			Positions filled.
	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.	Received during Year.	Total.	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.	Received during Year.	Total.	
New South Wales .. ..	292	44,568	44,860	524	37,478	38,002	33,558
Victoria .. ..	648	18,812	19,460	*	*	*	1,912
Queensland .. ..	6,306	44,808	51,114	273	12,346	12,619	11,546
South Australia .. ..	260	9,693	9,953	*	*	*	4,256
Western Australia .. ..	152	12,466	12,618	*	*	*	6,467
Tasmania .. ..	11	1,520	1,531	*	*	*	589
Commonwealth .. ..	7,669	131,867	139,536	†797	†37,181	†12,643	58,328

\* Not available. † Exclusive of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

The following are the percentages of applicants who obtained employment through the Bureaux in the various States:—New South Wales, 75; Victoria, 10; Queensland, 22; South Australia, 43; Western Australia, 51; and Tasmania, 38 per cent.

**4. Applications and Positions Filled in Various Industrial Groups during 1921.**—The following table furnishes particulars for the year 1921 of the operations of the Free Labour Bureaux, classified according to industrial groups:—

**State Free Employment Bureaux.—Applications for Employment and from Employers, and Positions Filled in different Industrial Groups, 1921.**

Industrial Group.	Applications for Employment.			* Applications from Employers.			Positions filled.
	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.	Received during Year.	Total.	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.	Received during Year.	Total.	
I. Wood, Furniture, Saw-mill, Timber Workers, etc. .. ..	33	914	947	3	122	125	526
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	404	6,414	6,818	36	780	816	1,031
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. .. ..	111	1,290	1,401	1	629	630	600
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	43	630	673	35	778	813	375
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	16	165	181	2	47	49	30
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	6	132	138	..	50	50	46
VII. Building .. ..	416	7,285	7,701	11	3,060	3,071	3,447
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc.	122	1,661	1,783	14	736	750	482
IX. Rail and Tram Services	308	11,977	12,285	..	2,742	2,742	6,559
X. Other Land Transport	58	1,365	1,423	..	634	634	649
XI. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc. .. ..	27	324	351	..	86	86	92
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, Rural, etc. ..	1,372	15,183	16,555	96	5,801	5,897	8,788
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	232	14,449	14,681	541	13,567	14,108	12,902
XIV. General Labour and Miscellaneous. ..	4,521	70,078	74,599	58	20,792	20,850	22,801
TOTAL .. ..	7,669	131,867	139,536	797	49,824	50,621	58,328

\* Exclusive of Victoria, South Australia, West Australia and Tasmania.

Attention has already been drawn to the fact that there is considerable diversity in the nature and scope of the work ordinarily carried out by the Bureaux in the various States. For example, in some States in which certain Government Departments obtain workers from the Labour Bureaux, the number of workers is naturally larger in comparison with the number in the same groups in other States. Thus, of the positions filled in Group IX. (Rail and Tramway Services), 42 per cent. were filled in Queensland, and 55 per cent. in South Australia. In Victoria, in this group, only 183 positions were filled, and in Western Australia only 4, while in New South Wales and Tasmania no positions were filled. Practically the whole of the positions filled in Group XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.) were in three States, New South Wales, Queensland and Western Australia. Of the positions filled in this group, 10,810, or 84 per cent., as against 10,078, or 82 per cent. in 1920 were for female domestic workers, and the whole of these positions, with the exception of 10 in Tasmania, were filled in the three above-mentioned States, these being the only States which make special provisions for female workers. In the manufacturing groups (I. to VI.) 25 per cent. of the applicants obtained positions as against 40 per cent. in the previous year.

#### 5. Applications and Positions Filled during 1921, Males and Females.

—The following table gives particulars, for male and female workers separately, of the number of applications for employment, and from employers, and the number of positions filled during the year 1921 :—

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Applications and Positions Filled, Males and Females, 1921.

Particulars.	Applications for Employment.			*Applications from Employers.			Positions filled.
	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.	Received during Year.	Total.	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.	Received during Year.	Total.	
Males .. .. .	7,510	118,960	126,470	299	37,181	37,480	46,474
Females .. .. .	159	12,907	13,066	498	12,643	13,141	11,854
TOTAL .. .. .	7,669	131,867	139,536	797	49,824	50,621	58,328

\* Exclusive of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

Of the total number of registrations for employment during the year 1921, 90.2 per cent. (against 91.3 per cent. in 1920) were made by males, and 9.8 per cent., by females. The percentage of positions filled for males was 79.7 per cent. (against 82.4 per cent. in 1920), and for females 20.3 per cent.

For every 1000 applications for employment from male workers, 391 positions were filled in 1921, as against 429 in 1920, while for every 1000 applications from female workers, 918 were filled, as against 962 in 1920.

## SECTION XV.—ASSISTED IMMIGRANTS.

1. **General.**—The following table shews the total number of immigrants, the cost of whose passage was wholly or partly defrayed by the State Governments, up to the end of the year 1913, and the number arriving in each year since that date. The figures for 1920 include immigrants who arrived through the Overseas Settlement Committee, exclusive of those arriving in South Australia, particulars for which State are not available.

**Commonwealth.—Number of Assisted, Selected, or Nominated Immigrants to the End of the Year 1921.**

Particulars.	To end of 1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	Total.
No. of Immigrants	810,619	20,805	5,796	1,397	504	426	245	9,059	14,682	863,533

During the three pre-war years 1911 to 1913, inclusive, the average number of assisted immigrants was 41,317. During 1914, as the result of the outbreak of war in the latter half of the year, the number dropped to 20,805. In each of the years 1915 to 1919 inclusive, the number of immigrants arriving has been small, and in 1919 was only 245. An appreciable increase is shewn in 1920, and a further increase in 1921, when the total reached 14,682, a number, however, still considerably below the pre-war average for 1911 to 1913.

2. **Number of Assisted Immigrants arriving in each State, 1921.**—The following table shews the number of assisted immigrants arriving in each State during the year 1921 :—

**Assisted Immigrants.—Number arriving in each State, 1921.**

Particulars.				N.S.W.	Vict.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aus.	Tas.	C'with.
Selected	Male	..	..	118	1,158	7	241	426	253	2,203
	Female	..	..	360	569	3	163	289	271	1,655
Nominated	Male	..	..	2,372	1,154	609	77	1,752	49	6,013
	Female	..	..	2,130	1,106	528	91	914	42	4,811
Total				4,980	3,987	1,147	572	3,381	615	14,682

3. **Number of Assisted Immigrants classified in Industrial Groups, 1921.**—In the following table particulars are given of assisted immigrants of each sex, classified according to industrial groups, dependants being specified separately :—

## Assisted Immigrants.—Classified according to Sex and Industrial Group, 1921.

INDUSTRIAL GROUP.	SELECTED.			NOMINATED.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	32	..	32	65	..	65
II. Engineering, Metals, etc. ..	89	..	89	555	3	558
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	31	..	31	109	21	130
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. ..	25	..	25	102	95	197
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	6	..	6	31	5	36
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	27	..	27	79	4	83
VII. Building ..	39	..	39	152	..	152
VIII. Mining ..	13	..	13	141	..	141
IX. Rail and Tramway Services ..	7	..	7	80	..	80
X. Other Land Transport ..	10	..	10	75	3	78
XI. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc. ..	5	..	5	22	..	22
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. ..	1,424	6	1,430	1,750	19	1,769
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. ..	6	566	572	60	1,286	1,346
XIV. General Labour and Miscellaneous	147	13	160	987	145	1,132
Dependants, Adults ..	59	663	722	276	1,992	2,268
„ Children under 12 years	283	407	690	1,529	1,238	2,767
TOTAL ..	2,203	1,655	3,858	6,013	4,811	10,824

Of the total number of immigrants, 6,447 or 43.9 per cent., were dependants, two thirds of whom were females. Exclusive of dependants, 52.3 per cent. of the males were in group XII. (Agricultural, etc.), and 85 per cent. of the females in group III. (Domestic, etc.)

## SECTION XVI.—INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

1. **Scope of Investigations.**—A list of the districts from which returns of industrial accidents are received is given on page 135 of Labour Report No. 6. Limitations of space preclude its repetition in the present number.

2. **Number of Accidents Reported during Years 1917 to 1921.**—The following table shows the number of accidents which were reported in each State during the years 1917 to 1921 :—

## Industrial Accidents.—Number Reported in each State during the Years 1917 to 1921.

Particulars.			N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wth.
No. of Fatal Accidents	{	1917 .. ..	39	15	24	4	18	5	105
		1918 .. ..	42	20	23	6	31	5	127
		1919 .. ..	52	22	11	3	31	8	127
		1920 .. ..	39	16	18	4	25	5	107
		1921 .. ..	42	26	86	3	28	9	194
No. of Accidents in- capacitating for over 14 days ..	{	1917 .. ..	*	408	502	295	885	78	2,168†
		1918 .. ..	*	370	521	317	733	59	2,000†
		1919 .. ..	*	338	486	187	627	77	1,715†
		1920 .. ..	*	608	594	105	569	73	1,949†
		1921 .. ..	*	481	298	104	371	49	1,303†

\* Owing to the repeal of the Miners' Accident Relief Act, particulars as to non-fatal mining accidents in New South Wales are not available.

† Exclusive of New South Wales.

The total number of fatal accidents for the year 1921 was 194, an increase of 81.3 per cent. over the figure for the previous year, due to a large extent to the disaster in the Mount Mulligan coal mine in Queensland, for which 75 deaths were reported in 1921. With the exception of South Australia, in which State there was one fatal accident less in 1921 than in 1920, all the States shew increases.

As regards non-fatal accidents the number exclusive of New South Wales was 33.2 per cent. less in 1921 than in 1920. All States shew considerable decreases, with the exception of South Australia, where there was only one less in 1921 than in 1920. Apart from mining, in New South Wales 755 non-fatal accidents were reported, of which 44 were reported by the Chief Inspector of Factories as having occurred in ore-dressing and smelting works.

**3. Number of Accidents Reported in each Industrial Group during the Year 1921.**—The following table gives similar particulars regarding accidents in various industrial groups :—

**Industrial Accidents.—Number Reported in various Industrial Groups during the Year 1921.**

Industrial Group.	Fatal.	Incap'itated for over 14 days.	Industrial Group.	Fatal	Incap'itated for over 14 days.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	11	311	VII. Building and Scaffolding .. ..	5	18
II. Engineering, etc. ..	10	588	VIII. Mining .. ..	147	596*
III. Food, Drink, etc. ..	8	119	IX. Lifts .. ..	6	10
IV. Clothing, Hats, etc. ..	..	121	X. Miscellaneous .. ..	2	71
V. Books, Printing, etc.	..	91			
VI. Other Manufacturing	5	133	TOTAL .. ..	194	2,058*

\* Exclusive of non-fatal mining accidents in New South Wales.

The largest number of accidents occurred in the mining industry, nearly 76 per cent. of the fatal accidents having occurred in that industry in 1921, the fatalities at Mount Mulligan accounting for the increase over the previous year.

**4. Mining Accidents.—Sources of Information.**—Information regarding mining accidents in the different States is obtained from various sources, particulars of which are given in previous reports (see No. 11, page 175).

**5. Classification of Mining Accidents.**—In the following tables particulars are given of mining accidents reported by the Mines Departments in each State during the year 1921, shewing the class of mining (metalliferous or coal) in which they occurred, and the causes of such accidents :—



## Mining Accidents.—Classification according to Causes in each State, 1921.\*

## A.—Fatal Accidents.

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.
<b>(a) METALLIFEROUS MINES.</b>							
1. <b>Below Ground—</b>							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
" " Falls of Ground ..	1	3	1	..	6	1	12
" " Falling down ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " Shafts, etc. ..	1	..	..	1	7	1	10
Other Accidents .. ..	1	2	..	..	1	..	4
2. <b>Above Ground—</b>							
Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Other Accidents .. ..	..	..	..	1	3	..	4
3. <b>Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc. .. ..</b>	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
<b>(b) COAL MINES.</b>							
1. <b>Below Ground—</b>							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.) ..	..	..	75	..	..	..	75
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.) ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth ..	13	2	1	..	1	..	17
Other Accidents .. ..	1	3	2	..	..	..	6
2. <b>Above Ground—</b>							
Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Accidents .. ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>138</b>

\* The figures relating to mining accidents do not in all cases correspond with those published by the Mines Departments of the various States, the discrepancies being due partly to the fact that accidents occurring in certain metallurgical works are not included in the figures issued by the Mines Departments, and partly to the fact that there is apparently lack of uniformity in the nature of the non-fatal accidents reported to, and by the various authorities.

## B.—Non-fatal Accidents Incapacitating for over 14 Days.

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.
<b>(a) METALLIFEROUS MINES.</b>							
1. <b>Below Ground—</b>							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	..	1	2	..	4	..	7
" " Falls of Ground ..	..	..	2	2	16	1	21
" " Falling Down ..	..	..	..	..	13	..	13
" " Shafts, etc. ..	..	..	..	..	173	15	213
Other Accidents .. ..	..	1	24	..	..	..	..
2. <b>Above Ground—</b>							
Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion .. ..	..	..	..	..	12	..	12
Other Accidents .. ..	..	..	8	..	61	21	90
3. <b>Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc. .. ..</b>	..	..	31	48	13	..	92
<b>(b) COAL MINES.</b>							
1. <b>Below Ground—</b>							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.) ..	..	..	3	..	3	..	6
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth ..	..	4	8	..	14	..	26
Other Accidents .. ..	..	7	15	..	31	..	53
2. <b>Above Ground—</b>							
Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion .. ..	..	..	..	..	4	..	8
Other Accidents .. ..	..	..	4	..	4	..	8
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>541</b>

\* Not available.

† Exclusive of New South Wales.

It will be seen from the foregoing tables that in 1921, 103 of the fatal, and †93 of the non-fatal accidents occurred in connection with coal mining.

The number of accidents occurring below ground in 1921 was considerably larger than that occurring above ground, the respective figures for the year being 127 fatal and †339 non-fatal accidents below ground, and 11 fatal and †202 non-fatal accidents above ground.

#### 6. Number of Accidents per 1000 Persons Employed in Mining.—

In the following table particulars are given for the year 1920 of the number of persons who met with accidents per 1000 persons employed. Comparative figures for 1921 are not yet available.

#### Number of Fatal and Non-fatal Accidents per 1000 Persons Engaged in Mining, 1920.

STATE.	FATAL ACCIDENTS.		NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS.		ALL ACCIDENTS.	
	Metal Mining.	Coal Mining.	Metal Mining.	Coal Mining.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.
New South Wales ..	0.43	0.95	*	*	0.79	*
Victoria .. ..	0.48	0.50	0.97	3.48	0.49	1.79
Queensland .. ..	1.99	0.84	59.43	4.20	1.59	40.41
South Australia ..	0.71	..	14.56	..	0.71	14.56
Western Australia ..	3.26	..	58.96	114.46	2.94	64.38
Tasmania .. ..	0.71	..	11.26	50.00	0.68	13.20
COMMONWEALTH ..	1.38	0.86	† 34.88	† 22.61	1.15	† 32.56

\* Not available.

† Exclusive of New South Wales.

## SECTION XVII.—INTERNATIONAL LABOUR STATISTICS.

1. **General.**—The particulars given in this section embody the most recent information available for various countries in regard to (i.) Unemployment; (ii.) Industrial Disputes; (iii.) Membership of Trade Unions; and (iv.) Price Indexes. As already explained in previous Labour Reports, any comparisons which can be made between the various countries are subject to limitations, details of which are given in Labour Report No. 8, pages 151 to 154.

Since the commencement of the war considerable difficulty has been experienced in securing reliable information as to the prevalence of unemployment and other labour conditions in foreign countries. It is hoped, however, that it will be possible in future issues to considerably extend this Section, and to provide a ready means of making international comparisons on the important aspects of industrial life and organisation covered.

2. **Unemployment.**—In the following table the percentage is shewn of numbers of Trade Unionists returned as unemployed for the years 1914 to 1921 :—

Percentage of Numbers of Trade Unionists Returned as Unemployed, in various countries, 1914 to 1921.

Country.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
Australia ..	11.0	6.8	6.7	7.4	5.5	5.2	7.8	9.5
Austria ..	8.1	4.4	3.8	2.5	§	§	§	§
Belgium ..	3.9	§	§	§	§	§	§	21.6
Canada ..	§	8.0	1.9	1.9	1.4	3.6	4.6	12.6
Denmark* ..	9.9	7.7	4.9	9.2	17.4	10.7	5.8	19.9
Germany* ..	7.2	3.2	2.2	1.0	1.2	3.7	3.8	2.8
Great Britain*	3.3	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.8	2.4	2.4	15.3
Holland ..	16.2	14.6	5.8	9.6	10.0	8.9	7.2	11.0
Norway* ..	2.4	2.1	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.6	2.3	17.5
Sweden ..	6.7	7.8	4.2	3.9	4.4	5.5	5.4	26.5
U.S.A. :—								
Massachusetts	10.4	7.7	3.0	4.2	2.9	5.3	16.1	§

\* Returns relate solely to Unions paying unemployed benefit. § Not available.

3. **Industrial Disputes.**—The statistics of trade disputes are summarised from reports issued by Government Labour Bureaux, but there are considerable differences in the methods adopted for the collection of these statistics. Particulars of such differences are given in Labour Report No. 8, page 152.

The following table gives the number of disputes and the number of workers affected in various countries for the years 1913 to 1920 :—

**Industrial Disputes in various Countries, 1913 to 1920.**

(NOTE.—For reasons indicated in Labour Report No. 8, page 152, direct comparisons between the several Countries cannot be made.)

Country.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
<b>Number of Disputes.</b>								
Australia ..	208	337	358	508	444	298	460	554
Argentina ..	95	64	65	80	138	196	367	*
Austria ..	461	278	40	*	*	*	*	308
Belgium ..	167	*	*	*	*	*	372	532
Canada ..	113	44	43	75	148	196	298	285
Denmark ..	76	44	43	75	215	242	504	225
Finland ..	70	37	0	0	483	9	39	145
France ..	1,073	672	98	314	693	*	*	*
Germany ..	2,464	1,223	141	240	562	773	*	*
United Kingdom ..	1,497	999	707	581	688	1,252	1,413	1,715
Holland ..	427	271	268	321	344	325	649	475
Italy ..	997	905	608	568	471	*	1,626	1,881
Spain ..	201	140	91	178	176	256	*	*
Sweden ..	119	115	80	227	475	708	440	486
Switzerland ..	302	31	12	35	140	*	*	*
United States ..	*	1,204	1,593	3,789	4,450	3,353	3,569	3,167
Japan ..	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	282

**Number of Workers Affected (,000 omitted).**

Australia ..	50	71	81	171	174	56	158	156
Argentina ..	24	14	12	24	136	133	309	*
Austria ..	62	40	8	*	*	*	*	130
Belgium ..	29	*	*	*	*	*	190	306
Canada ..	40	9	9	21	48	68	139	52
Denmark ..	10	3	2	14	7	9	25	13
Finland ..	6	6	0	0	140	1	4	21
France ..	220	161	9	41	*	*	*	*
Germany ..	311	95	13	124	651	1,304	*	*
United Kingdom ..	689	448	453	284	861	1,097	2,586	2,024
Holland ..	30	15	13	18	31	43	62	61
Italy ..	464	217	180	136	170	*	1,079	1,268
Spain ..	101	52	31	99	75	109	*	*
Sweden ..	10	14	5	20	47	61	81	139
Switzerland ..	25	1	1	3	13	*	*	*
United States ..	*	*	*	1,600	1,227	1,240	4,154	1,417
Japan ..	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	36

\* Not available.

4. **Membership of Trade Unions.**—The next table which gives the approximate membership of Trade Unions in various countries for the years 1913, 1919, and 1920, shews the enormous growth which has taken place since the pre-war year 1913 :—

**Trade Unions. Membership in Various Countries, 1913, 1919, and 1920.**

Country.	1913.	1919.	1920.
Argentina .. .. .	(a)	40,000	68,000
Australia .. .. .	498,000	628,000	684,000
Austria .. .. .	253,000	772,000	901,000
Belgium .. .. .	203,000	750,000	920,000
Bulgaria .. .. .	30,000(b)	36,000	36,000(c)
Canada .. .. .	176,000	378,000	374,000
Czecho-Slovakia .. .. .	107,000	657,000	2,000,000(b)
Denmark .. .. .	154,000	360,000	400,000(b)
Finland .. .. .	28,000	41,000	59,000
France .. .. .	1,027,000	2,500,000(b)	2,500,000(c)
Germany .. .. .	3,572,000	9,000,000	13,000,000(b)
Great Britain .. .. .	4,192,000	8,024,000	8,024,000(c)
Greece .. .. .	(a)	170,000	170,000(c)
Hungary .. .. .	107,000(b)	500,000	343,000(b)
India .. .. .	(a)	500,000(b)	500,000
Italy .. .. .	972,000	1,800,000	3,627,000
Japan .. .. .	(a)	247,000	247,000(c)
Netherlands .. .. .	220,000	625,000	683,000(b)
New Zealand .. .. .	71,000	100,000	100,000(c)
Norway .. .. .	64,000	144,000	142,000
Poland .. .. .	(a)	350,000(b)	1,037,000(b)
Portugal .. .. .	(a)	100,000	100,000(c)
Rumania (old) .. .. .	10,000	75,000(b)	90,000
Russia .. .. .	(a)	3,639,000	5,220,000
Serbia (old) .. .. .	9,000	20,000	20,000(c)
South Africa .. .. .	5,000	60,000	60,000
Spain .. .. .	128,000	211,000	211,000(c)
Sweden .. .. .	136,000	339,000	400,000(b)
Switzerland .. .. .	89,000(b)	224,000(b)	292,000
United States .. .. .	2,722,000	5,607,000	5,179,000
Total .. .. .	14,773,000(d)	37,897,000	47,387,000

(a) Not available. (b) Estimates based on partial information. (c) Figures for 1919. (d) Exclusive of 9 countries.

5. The following Table gives particulars of the membership of Trade Unions in the countries specified in relation to the population for the years 1914 and 1920:—

Trade Unions—Total Membership and Number of Members per 1000 Inhabitants, 1914 and 1920.

Country.	Total Membership in Thousands.		Population in Thousands.		No. of Members per 1000 Inhabitants.	
	1914.	1920.	1914.	1920.	1914.	1920.
	(000).	(000).	(000).	(000).		
Australia .. ..	523	684	4,941	5,412	106	126
Belgium .. ..	203	920	7,571	7,642	27	120
Bulgaria .. ..	†29	(c) 36	4,466	5,518	7	7
Canada .. ..	166	374	7,758	8,835	21	42
Denmark .. ..	156	(b) 400	2,860	3,033	54	132
Finland .. ..	31	59	3,140	3,329	10	18
France .. ..	1,026	(c) 2,500	39,660	39,602	26	63
Germany .. ..	2,271	(b) 13,000	65,426	64,114	35	203
Great Britain ..	4,199	(c) 8,024	46,036	47,001	91	171
Italy .. ..	962	3,627	35,238	36,740	27	99
Netherlands ..	227	(b) 683	6,114	6,779	37	101
New Zealand ..	74	(c) 100	1,090	1,257	68	80
Norway .. ..	68	142	2,392	2,632	28	54
Roumania .. ..	‡10	90	7,230	7,508	1	12
Serbia .. ..	14	(c) 20	4,548	4,616	3	4
Spain .. ..	121	(c) 211	19,550	20,696	6	10
Sweden .. ..	141	(b) 400	5,604	5,814	25	69
Switzerland ..	50	292	3,781	3,937	13	74
United States ..	2,672	5,179	95,411	105,253	28	49
Total .. ..	12,943	36,741	362,816	379,718	36	97

† 1911 Figures.      ‡ 1912 Figures.      (b) Based on partial information.  
(c) Figures for 1919.

It will be seen that there has been a considerable increase in trade union membership during the period covered. The total membership for the countries specified was, in 1914, 12,943,000 and in 1920 36,741,000, while the proportion per 1000 inhabitants increased from 36 in 1913 to 97 in 1920.

6. **Price Index - Numbers in various Countries.**—(i.) *Wholesale Prices.*—In the following table are shewn the wholesale price index-numbers for various countries for the years 1901 to 1921, compared with the year 1911 as base (= 1000). The source of information and the number of items covered is indicated in the heading to the table and it must be understood that the figures do not shew the relative prices in the different countries, but merely exhibit the fluctuations in price-level in each country separately.

**Index-Numbers of Wholesale Prices in Australia and other Countries, 1901 to 1921, with Prices in 1911 as Base (= 1000).**

Year.	United Kingdom.			France.	Holland.	United States.	Canada.	Australia
	Board of Trade.	"Econ.-mist."	"Statist."	Statistique Générale.	Central Bureau of Statistics.	Bureau of Labour.	Department of Labour.	Bureau of Census and Statistics.
No. of Items.	150	44	45	45	53	294	271	92
1901	883	891	875	841	*	833	840	974
1902	881	874	862	821	*	840	856	1,051
1903	886	904	862	845	*	840	867	1,049
1904	898	856	875	833	*	906	874	890
1905	892	887	900	870	*	840	893	910
1906	921	952	987	917	*	927	942	948
1907	969	1,047	1,000	963	*	989	991	1,021
1908	941	921	912	891	*	958	949	1,115
1909	952	952	925	896	*	1,021	956	993
1910	995	978	975	958	*	1,052	975	1,000
1911	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1912	1,050	1,067	1,062	1,035	1,035	1,062	1,055	1,170
1913	1,065	1,052	1,062	1,021	991	1,052	1,064	1,088
1914	1,071	1,045	1,075	1,042	1,043	1,041	1,068	1,149
1915	1,315	1,328	1,336	1,428	1,435	1,052	1,162	1,604
1916	1,705	1,724	1,694	1,922	2,200	1,294	1,429	1,504
1917	2,220	2,158	2,189	2,671	2,835	1,841	1,860	1,662
1918	2,443	2,366	2,405	3,481	3,887	2,062	2,185	1,934
1919	2,708	2,474	2,569	3,658	2,948	2,230	2,302	2,055
1920	3,343	2,979	3,136	5,228	2,783	2,567	2,657	2,480
1921	2,333	1,904	1,994	3,470	1,791	1,631	1,933	1,903

\* Not available.

It will be noted both in this and in the succeeding table that with the exception of those for Germany and Poland, wholesale price index-numbers are considerably lower in 1921 than in 1920.

In the following table, wholesale price index-numbers for the years 1913 to 1921 are given for various countries, the prices for the year 1913, the year before the war, being taken as base (= 1000) :—



**Index-Numbers of Wholesale Prices in Various Countries, 1913 to 1921,  
with Prices in 1913 as Base (= 1000).**

Year.	UNITED KINGDOM.			BULGARIA.	DENMARK.	FRANCE.		GERMANY.		HOLLAND.	ITALY.
	Board of Trade.	"Economist."	"Statist."	General Statistical Bureau.	"Finans-tidende."	Official.	Statistique Générale.	Official.	"Frankfurter Zeitung."	Official.	"Bachi."
No. of Items	150	44	45	..	33	..	45	38	70	53	44
1913 ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1914 ..	..	987	976	1,210	1,340	1,022	1,026	..	..	1,053	960
1915 ..	..	1,231	1,271	1,850	1,490	1,400	1,409	..	..	1,447	1,327
1916 ..	..	1,605	1,595	2,680	2,060	1,886	1,910	..	..	2,219	2,012
1917 ..	..	2,041	2,061	6,670	2,620	2,620	2,626	..	..	2,860	2,967
1918 ..	..	2,249	2,265	8,310	3,320	3,398	3,409	..	..	3,921	4,091
1919 ..	..	2,351	2,419	11,660	3,400	3,569	3,583	..	..	2,974	3,658
1920 ..	3,139	2,832	2,953	23,920	3,410	5,103	5,120	..	15,843	2,807	6,244
1921 ..	2,022	1,810	1,878	20,451 <sup>a</sup>	1,780	3,452	3,470	19,110	18,670	1,811	5,775

Year.	NORWAY.	POLAND.	SWEDEN.	DUTCH EAST INDIES.	JAPAN.	STH. AFRICA	UNITED STATES.	CANADA.	PERU.	AUSTRALIA.	NEW ZEALAND.
	"Oekonomisk Revue."	Prof. Fiedorowicz.	"Svensk Handels-tidning."	Department of Agriculture.	Bank of Japan.	Official.	Bureau of Labour Statistics.	Official.	Department of Statistics.	Official.	Official.
No. of Items.	100	..	47	..	56	188	294	271	58	92	..
1913 ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1914 ..	1,150	1,060	1,160	990	955	966	1,000	1,004	..	1,056	1,044
1915 ..	1,590	2,180	1,450	1,000	967	1,070	1,010	1,092	..	1,474	1,230
1916 ..	2,330	3,610	1,850	1,160	1,172	1,226	1,240	1,343	..	1,382	1,337
1917 ..	3,410	10,901	2,440	1,350	1,486	1,407	1,760	1,749	..	1,528	1,567
1918 ..	3,450	15,090	3,390	1,680	1,959	1,531	1,960	2,054	..	1,778	1,753
1919 ..	3,220	21,370	3,300	2,170	2,395	1,648	2,120	2,164	..	1,889	1,777
1920 ..	3,770	123,950	3,470	..	2,596	2,233	2,440	2,497	2,380	2,280	2,117
1921 ..	2,690	588,663 <sup>b</sup>	2,110	..	2,005	1,604	1,550	1,817	2,100 <sup>(c)</sup>	1,749	2,028 <sup>b</sup>

(a) First seven months. (b) First ten months. (c) First nine months;

(ii.) *Retail Prices.*—The following two tables give index-numbers of retail prices, (a) cost of living, including articles other than food, and (b) food only, for the month of July in each year from 1914 to 1921, and where available for January 1922, the prices for July 1914 being taken as base. (= 1000). As is the case with the wholesale price-index numbers, they shew merely the fluctuations in prices in each individual country, and are not comparable horizontally.

**Index-Numbers of Retail Prices in various Countries, for the month of July, 1914 to 1921, and for January, 1922, with Prices in July, 1914 as Base (= 1000).**

## (a) COST OF LIVING.

		UNITED KINGDOM.	BELGIUM.	DENMARK.	FINLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.		ITALY.	NORWAY.
No. of Towns and Localities.		630	59	100	20	Paris	47	Berlin.	Rome.	30
July, 1914	.. ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
" 1915	.. ..	1,250	..	1,160	1,060	..	..	..	990	1,170
" 1916	.. ..	1,480	..	1,360	1,430	..	..	..	1,160	1,460
" 1917	.. ..	1,800	..	1,550	2,510	..	..	..	1,460	1,900
" 1918	.. ..	2,030	..	1,820	5,880	..	..	..	1,970	2,530
" 1919	.. ..	2,080	..	2,110	9,640	2,380	..	..	2,050	2,750
" 1920	.. ..	2,550	4,530	2,620	9,110	..	8,420	11,250	3,133	..
" 1921	.. ..	2,220	3,790	2,370	11,390	3,070	9,630	11,250	3,870	3,020
Jan. 1922	.. ..	1,880	3,870	2,120	10,550	2,970a	16,400	19,340a	4,300	2,830a

		POLAND.	SWEDEN.	SWITZERLAND	BRITISH INDIA.	ETH. AFRICA	CANADA.	UNITED STATES.	AUSTRALIA.	NEW ZEALAND.
No. of Towns and Localities.		Warsaw	40	23	Bombay.	9	60	32	30	25
July, 1914	.. ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
" 1915	.. ..	..	..	1,190	..	1,030	970	1,020	1,190	1,070
" 1916	.. ..	..	1,390	1,400	..	1,060	1,020	1,090	1,150	1,130
" 1917	.. ..	..	1,660	1,800	..	1,140	1,300	1,280	1,160	1,190
" 1918	.. ..	..	2,190	2,290	..	1,180	1,460	1,560	1,180	1,280
" 1919	.. ..	..	2,570	2,610	..	1,260	1,550	1,750	1,320	1,330
" 1920	.. ..	..	..	2,530	1,890	1,550	1,900	..	..	1,490
" 1921	.. ..	257090	2,360	2,090	1,770	1,330	1,550	1,790	..	1,570
Jan. 1922	.. ..	468830	2,160a	1,790	1,730	1,220	1,490	1,740a	..	1,540b

(a) December, 1921.

(b) November, 1921.

## (b) PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS.

		UNITED KINGDOM.	AUSTRIA.	BELGIUM.	CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.	DENMARK.	FINLAND.	FRANCE.		GERMANY.	HOLLAND.
No. of Towns and Localities.		630	Vienna	602 Budgets	Whole Country	100	20	Paris.	320	47	Amsterdam.
July, 1914	.. ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
" 1915	.. ..	1,320	1,810	..	..	1,280	..	1,200	1,230	..	1,140
" 1916	.. ..	1,610	3,860	..	..	1,460	..	1,290	1,420	..	1,170
" 1917	.. ..	2,040	6,220	..	..	1,660	..	1,830	1,840	..	1,460
" 1918	.. ..	2,100	17,880	..	..	1,870	..	2,060	2,440	..	1,750
" 1919	.. ..	2,090	30,370	..	..	2,120	..	2,610	2,890	..	1,960
" 1920	.. ..	2,620	55,700	4,590	..	2,530	9,820	2,730	3,880	11,560	2,100
" 1921	.. ..	2,260	98,000	4,100	13,460	2,360	12,780	2,060	3,730	12,740	1,800
Jan. 1922	.. ..	1,790	603000a	4,380a	15,440a	1,970	11,230	3,190	3,490a	22,190	1,540b

		ITALY.		NORWAY.	POLAND.	SWEDEN.	SWITZERLAND	BRITISH INDIA.	SOUTH AFRICA.	CANADA.	AUSTRALIA.	NEW ZEALAND.
No. of Towns and Localities.		Rome.	Milan.	30	Warsaw.	40	23	Bombay.	9	60	30	25
July, 1914	.. ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
" 1915	.. ..	950	..	1,230	..	..	1,190	..	1,070	1,050	1,310	1,120
" 1916	.. ..	1,110	1,510	1,530	..	..	1,410	..	1,160	1,140	1,300	1,190
" 1917	.. ..	1,370	2,100	2,030	..	..	1,800	1,790	1,280	1,570	1,260	1,270
" 1918	.. ..	2,030	3,210	2,710	..	..	2,580	2,220	1,340	1,750	1,310	1,390
" 1919	.. ..	2,060	3,040	2,900	..	..	3,180	2,500	1,390	1,860	1,470	1,440
" 1920	.. ..	3,180	4,450	3,190	..	..	2,870	2,390	1,970	2,270	1,940	1,670
" 1921	.. ..	4,020	5,060	2,950	456550	2,320	2,070	1,740	1,390	1,480	1,610	1,640
Jan. 1922	.. ..	4,690	5,670a	2,570	736810	1,890	1,760	1,690	1,210	1,430	1,420	1,470

(a) December, 1921.

(b) November, 1921.

## APPENDIX I.

## Average Current Retail Prices in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1921.

Particulars.	Bread.		Flour.		Tea.		Coffee.		Sugar.	Rice.	Sago.	Jam.	Oat-meal.	Rais-ins.		Cur-rants.	Starch
Unit of Quantity	2 lbs.	25 lbs.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.
	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>N.S. WALES</b>																	
Sydney ..	6.4	6	1.6	1	10.1	2	1.6		5.8	5.1	3.9	9.7	3.7	1	0.2	0	10.2
Newcastle ..	6.4	6	1.9	1	11.0	2	3.2		6.0	5.6	4.6	9.9	4.3	1	1.3	0	0.8
Broken Hill ..	6.7	6	11.4	2	2.2		6.1		6.4	7.2	5.6	8.4	3.9	1	0.4	0	11.3
Goulburn ..	6.2	6	1.7	2	0.6		3.2		6.2	6.4	4.7	9.5	4.0	1	2.6	0	2.5
Bathurst ..	5.9	6	0.1	2	2.1		1.6		6.2	6.3	4.6	9.8	4.3	1	0.9	0	0.6
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2.0</b>		<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11.4</b>
<b>VICTORIA</b>																	
Melbourne ..	6.4	6	10.5	1	9.7		2.0		6.0	5.5	3.8	8.8	3.1	0	11.9	0	0.1
Ballarat ..	6.7	6	1.9	1	8.4		10.5		6.2	5.6	3.8	8.7	3.4	0	11.8	0	0.7
Bendigo ..	6.9	6	2.6	1	5.3		10.4		6.1	5.7	4.3	8.2	3.3	1	0.7	0	11.6
Geelong ..	6.9	5	10.9	1	4.0		2.0		5.8	5.3	3.8	8.0	2.9	0	11.5	0	9.6
Warrnambool ..	7.2	6	4.2	1	8.3		2.4		6.4	5.9	4.3	9.0	3.6	1	0.0	0	11.6
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.6</b>		<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11.9</b>
<b>QUEENSLAND</b>																	
Brisbane ..	6.0	6	7.2		1.1		3.2		6.0	5.4	3.5	9.4	3.7	1	0.7	0	1.6
Toowoomba ..	6.6	6	11.4		0.1		1.7		6.1	5.1	3.8	9.6	4.2	1	0.5	0	2.2
Rockhampt'n ..	7.0	7	1.1		0.7		2.4		6.0	5.4	3.6	8.7	4.0	1	0.4	0	11.7
Charters Towers ..	7.0	7	4.7		4.2		5.5		6.3	6.4	4.4	9.5	4.4	1	2.6	1	3.7
Warwick ..	6.3	7	1.7		1.3		1.6		6.4	5.8	4.0	9.7	4.3	1	1.7	0	3.1
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3.1</b>		<b>6.1</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<b>S. AUSTRALIA</b>																	
Adelaide ..	6.1	6	11.3	1	9.3		5.2		6.0	5.9	3.9	7.6	3.1	1	0.1	0	10.2
Moonta etc. ..	6.1	6	2.7	1	9.7		9.3		6.0	6.7	5.3	8.2	3.7	0	11.9	0	0.2
Port Pirie ..	6.0	6	10.6		0.8		7.1		6.2	7.3	5.5	8.3	4.1	1	0.7	0	11.7
Mt. Gambier ..	6.3	7	0.6		3.3		8.7		6.3	7.1	5.3	8.3	3.2	1	0.5	0	10.5
Peterborough ..	6.3	6	8.4		4.0		9.4		6.5	6.9	5.1	8.7	3.9	1	1.3	0	11.7
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5.7</b>		<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10.4</b>
<b>W. AUSTRALIA</b>																	
Perth ..	6.0	6	3.6	1	11.5		11.4		6.0	5.7	3.7	9.1	3.5	0	11.2	0	0.5
Kalgoorlie ..	6.3	6	4.3		2.2		4.7		6.6	6.9	4.9	9.5	3.8	1	1.4	1	4.1
Mid. Junction ..	6.0	6	6.6		3.2		11.6		6.0	5.8	4.1	8.9	3.9	0	9.9	0	0.3
Bunbury ..	5.3	6	5.3		9.4		0.9		6.3	5.9	4.0	8.7	3.9	1	0.2	0	1.8
Geraldton ..	6.1	6	4.1		1.1		11.7		6.4	6.4	4.4	9.6	4.4	1	1.4	1	1.4
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.6</b>		<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>TASMANIA</b>																	
Hobart ..	6.5	6	1.1		8.8		11.0		6.0	5.8	4.1	8.2	3.0	0	11.8	0	10.3
Launceston ..	6.2	5	9.4		8.8		9.7		5.8	5.4	3.7	7.9	3.0	0	11.7	0	10.5
Zeelan ..	7.4	6	7.5		3.3		4.1		6.1	6.4	4.7	8.7	3.7	1	1.2	0	2.4
Beaconsfield ..	6.2	6	3.6		10.5		10.3		6.3	6.5	5.1	8.8	3.6	1	1.1	0	11.5
Queenstown ..	6.4	6	7.4		11.3		0.4		6.0	6.0	4.2	8.5	3.6	1	2.2	0	1.4
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10.9</b>		<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11.5</b>
<b>Weighted Aver. Commonwealth</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1.8</b>		<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11.5</b>

## Average Current Retail Prices in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1921—cont.

Particulars.	Blue.	C'ndles	Soap.	Pota- toes.	Onions	Kero- sene.	Milk.	Butter	Cheese	Eggs.	Bacon Middle	Bacon Shoulder.									
Unit of Quantity	dz. sq.	per lb.	per lb.	14 lbs.	per lb.	gallon	quart	per lb.	per lb.	per dz.	per lb.	per lb.									
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.									
N.S. WALES																					
Sydney ..	1	4.3	1	1.4	6.6	1	7.4	1.6	2	11.3	8.1	2	0.8	1	4.1	2	8.4	1	10.5	1	3.6
Newcastle	1	5.1	1	1.2	6.8	1	6.9	2.0	2	11.7	7.4	2	1.1	1	4.2	2	7.9	1	10.4	1	6.6
Broken Hill	1	2.0	1	1.7	6.3	1	8.2	1.7	3	8.1	9.5	2	1.0	1	5.7	1	9.3	1	8.1	1	6.5
Goulburn	1	6.0	1	2.1	7.3	1	1.8	2.5	3	0.8	7.3	2	0.9	1	4.6	2	3.0	1	10.3	1	6.3
Bathurst ..	1	4.4	1	1.2	7.3	0	11.9	1.9	3	2.3	7.7	2	1.7	1	5.0	2	1.9	2	0.4	1	6.4
Weighted Aver.	1	4.3	1	1.4	6.6	1	7.2	1.6	2	11.7	8.0	2	0.8	1	4.2	2	7.8	1	10.4	1	4.0
VICTORIA																					
Melbourne	1	1.2	1	1.1	5.8	0	11.8	1.1	3	1.5	7.9	2	1.4	1	6.7	2	2.9	2	1.3	1	6.8
Ballarat ..	1	1.1	1	0.4	6.1	0	9.5	1.1	3	7.9	7.8	2	1.6	1	5.6	1	10.0	2	1.2	1	6.8
Bendigo ..	1	0.3	1	1.2	5.1	0	10.6	1.0	3	2.6	7.8	2	0.2	1	4.7	1	9.1	1	9.0	1	5.0
Geelong ..	1	2.1	1	1.4	5.8	0	11.0	1.0	3	4.5	7.1	2	1.3	1	4.5	1	10.3	2	1.0	1	6.0
Warrnambool	1	1.3	1	0.0	5.9	0	8.5	1.0	3	3.2	6.6	2	2.0	1	4.5	1	8.0	1	11.3	1	4.2
Weighted Aver.	1	1.2	1	0.9	5.8	0	11.5	1.1	3	2.2	7.8	2	1.3	1	6.3	2	1.2	1	10.1	1	6.6
QUEENSLAND																					
Brisbane ..	1	0.6	1	0.0	6.0	1	5.5	1.4	2	11.9	7.3	2	0.0	1	2.4	1	10.9	1	8.9	1	1.2
Toowoomba	1	0.5	1	0.8	5.6	1	4.3	1.5	3	3.7	6.3	2	0.3	1	2.9	1	6.8	1	7.3	1	2.8
Rockhampt'n Charters Towers	1	3.0	1	1.0	5.6	1	5.2	1.4	2	11.3	6.6	2	0.1	1	3.5	2	0.6	1	8.2	1	4.2
Warwick	1	3.7	1	2.9	7.1	2	2.9	2.1	3	1.4	6.5	2	2.3	1	5.4	2	5.0	1	8.8	1	5.5
	1	4.0	1	1.6	6.7	1	3.9	1.7	3	5.7	6.6	2	0.4	1	3.4	1	6.7	1	7.7	1	3.8
Weighted Aver.	1	1.2	1	0.5	6.0	1	6.1	1.4	3	0.5	7.0	2	0.2	1	2.8	1	11.0	1	9.0	1	2.1
S. AUSTRALIA																					
Adelaide ..	1	0.2	1	0.6	6.0	1	3.4	1.4	3	3.2	8.0	1	11.6	1	5.1	1	7.8	1	9.6	1	4.0
Moonta, etc.	1	1.2	1	1.5	5.8	1	6.5	1.9	3	6.2	7.0	1	11.2	1	5.5	1	3.3	1	11.8	1	8.5
Port Pirie..	1	1.2	1	2.4	6.6	1	5.9	1.8	3	8.0	7.6	1	10.8	1	6.1	1	4.8	1	9.6	1	6.4
Mt. Gambier	1	0.8	1	1.1	6.6	0	11.5	1.2	3	7.3	6.5	1	8.3	1	3.4	1	2.3	1	9.4	1	6.1
Peterborough	1	0.0	1	2.7	6.7	1	6.6	1.8	3	8.5	6.5	1	8.5	1	6.3	1	3.0	1	10.8	1	8.6
Weighted Aver.	1	0.3	1	0.8	6.0	1	3.8	1.5	3	3.8	7.9	1	11.4	1	5.1	1	7.2	1	9.7	1	4.5
W. AUSTRALIA																					
Perth ..	1	4.8	1	0.9	5.2	1	7.2	1.9	3	2.0	9.0	2	3.2	1	5.8	2	4.7	1	10.3	1	2.4
Kalgoorlie..	1	7.6	1	2.1	7.1	2	2.2	2.7	4	0.3	9.8	2	5.2	1	7.0	2	6.5	1	11.6	1	7.0
Mid. Junction	1	4.8	1	1.6	6.0	1	9.0	2.3	3	2.5	8.5	2	4.2	1	6.1	2	5.0	1	11.0	1	5.6
Bunbury ..	1	5.8	1	0.6	5.8	1	6.0	2.4	3	1.1	7.5	2	2.4	1	6.8	2	3.5	1	11.3	1	5.3
Geraldton	1	7.5	1	2.0	5.4	1	10.7	2.4	3	5.3	7.0	2	4.9	1	7.4	2	0.5	2	0.4	1	8.3
Weighted Aver.	1	5.5	1	1.2	5.7	1	8.8	2.1	3	4.2	9.0	2	3.7	1	6.1	2	4.9	1	10.7	1	3.7
TASMANIA																					
Hobart ..	1	0.3	0	11.6	5.6	1	2.5	1.9	3	3.7	8.6	2	1.8	1	5.4	1	11.3	1	9.1	1	1.6
Launceston	0	11.9	0	11.3	5.6	1	2.3	1.7	3	1.6	7.8	2	0.6	1	3.6	1	8.5	1	8.9	1	2.6
Zeehan ..	1	3.3	1	1.4	7.0	1	4.9	2.4	3	4.9	7.2	2	1.9	1	5.7	2	0.8	1	8.4	1	5.4
Beaconsfield	1	3.1	1	0.5	6.6	1	1.0	2.3	3	4.8	6.0	2	0.2	1	5.5	1	7.2	1	9.0	1	6.1
Queenstown	1	2.2	1	0.4	6.1	1	5.5	1.5	3	4.4	7.5	2	1.9	1	5.7	2	3.0	1	7.2	1	4.6
Weighted Aver.	1	0.6	0	11.7	5.8	1	3.0	1.9	3	3.2	8.1	2	1.4	1	4.9	1	11.0	1	8.9	1	2.5
Weighted Aver. Commonwealth	1	2.5	1	1.0	6.1	1	4.0	1.5	3	1.5	7.9	2	1.0	1	5.1	2	3.1	1	11.1	1	4.7

Average Current Retail Prices in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1921—*cont.*

Particulars.		Ham.	Beef Fresh sirloin.	Beef Fresh Rib.	Beef Fresh Flank	Beef Fresh Shin.	Steak Rump.	Steak Shoulder.	Steak Stew- ing.	Beef Co'n'd round	Beef Co'n'd brisket with bone.	Beef Co'n'd brisket with- out bone.	Mutt'n Leg.	
Unit of Quantity		per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	
		s.	d.	d.	d.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	d.	d.	d.	
N.S. WALES														
Sydney ..	2	1.80	9.70	7.6	7.7	5.1	1	2.10	7.10	5.90	8.50	4.20	6.80	7.2
Newcastle ..	2	1.50	9.30	7.8	6.8	5.8	1	1.80	8.00	7.20	8.80	4.60	7.40	9.1
Broken Hill ..	1	9.00	10.30	8.5	7.1	6.4	1	4.61	0.30	11.20	11.20	7.60	9.20	9.8
Goulburn ..	1	11.00	9.30	7.4	5.4	5.8	1	2.30	8.50	7.90	9.50	6.50	8.30	8.5
Bathurst ..	2	2.30	8.80	7.7	5.8	5.9	0	11.70	7.50	7.10	8.70	6.30	8.20	9.0
Weighted Aver.	2	1.5	9.70	7.7	7.6	5.3	1	2.20	7.40	6.30	8.70	4.50	7.00	7.5
VICTORIA														
Melbourne ..	2	2.80	10.40	8.6	7.4	6.6	1	3.60	9.30	7.60	9.80	5.40	8.00	8.0
Ballarat ..	2	2.90	10.60	9.2	7.3	5.9	1	2.40	9.20	8.70	10.70	6.60	8.60	7.9
Bendigo ..	1	10.70	9.90	9.3	6.0	6.7	1	2.10	9.80	8.60	9.40	6.50	8.50	8.0
Geelong ..	2	2.40	11.80	10.2	7.8	6.8	1	4.00	10.10	9.10	11.10	7.50	9.60	9.4
Warrnambool ..	2	0.70	10.50	8.8	6.4	6.7	1	4.60	9.80	9.20	10.70	7.10	8.70	8.8
Weighted Aver.	2	2.50	10.50	8.8	7.3	6.6	1	3.50	9.40	7.90	9.90	5.70	8.10	8.0
QUEENSLAND														
Brisbane ..	2	1.30	8.60	5.9	5.7	4.9	0	9.90	6.10	6.00	7.80	4.30	6.30	8.0
Toowoomba ..	2	0.90	6.40	4.3	3.6	3.4	0	8.30	4.20	4.10	5.90	3.70	5.50	7.0
Rockhampt'n ..	2	2.0	8.60	6.6	5.4	4.8	0	9.30	5.70	5.60	6.90	4.0	6.20	8.4
Charters Towers ..	2	3.00	7.50	4.7	4.3	4.5	0	9.10	5.30	5.30	6.50	3.60	6.00	7.1
Warwick ..	2	1.70	7.40	5.8	5.5	4.3	0	8.70	6.10	6.10	7.30	5.00	5.40	8.1
Weighted Aver.	2	1.60	8.20	5.7	5.3	4.7	0	9.60	5.80	5.70	7.40	4.30	6.10	7.8
S. AUSTRALIA														
Adelaide ..	1	11.40	9.80	8.1	8.8	7.5	1	3.20	9.20	8.80	10.10	6.60	8.40	8.7
Moonta, etc. ..	1	11.40	9.60	9.1	7.7	7.0	1	2.50	10.30	9.70	10.40	7.80	9.30	8.8
Port Pirie ..	1	10.80	9.10	8.3	6.1	7.5	1	3.00	11.00	10.50	10.70	7.20	9.50	8.9
Mt. Gambier ..	1	9.90	9.50	8.9	6.6	8.0	1	2.00	9.80	9.00	9.90	7.50	9.50	9.0
Peterborough ..	1	11.40	8.90	8.3	6.0	7.3	1	2.40	11.20	10.10	10.80	7.30	9.50	9.1
Weighted Aver.	1	11.30	9.70	8.2	8.5	7.5	1	3.10	9.40	9.00	10.20	6.70	8.50	8.7
W. AUSTRALIA														
Perth ..	2	0.40	9.60	8.3	7.7	7.8	1	3.90	9.70	8.80	9.50	6.50	8.30	9.4
Kalgoorlie ..	2	2.60	9.80	8.8	9.2	8.9	1	3.20	10.70	9.10	10.10	7.40	9.20	10.0
Mid. Junction ..	2	1.20	9.80	8.7	8.6	8.0	1	2.40	10.10	9.10	9.80	7.00	8.80	9.5
Bunbury ..	2	0.70	11.50	10.1	10.9	9.1	1	3.30	11.10	9.40	11.20	8.00	9.50	10.8
Geraldton ..	2	2.50	10.60	9.6	7.7	7.9	1	2.70	9.70	9.20	9.20	7.30	8.80	8.3
Weighted Aver.	2	1.00	9.80	8.5	8.1	8.1	1	3.60	10.00	8.90	9.60	6.80	8.60	9.5
TASMANIA														
Hobart ..	2	1.31	0.00	10.1	8.3	7.8	1	4.80	10.80	10.51	0.00	7.40	9.90	9.6
Launceston ..	1	10.80	11.00	10.0	8.0	8.2	1	2.30	10.00	9.80	10.80	7.60	10.10	9.4
Zeehan ..	1	8.70	11.70	10.9	9.6	9.4	1	2.10	11.20	10.51	0.10	9.50	11.20	11.4
Beaconsfield ..	1	8.90	10.30	9.3	8.8	9.0	1	0.30	10.00	10.00	10.50	8.10	10.30	9.8
Queenstown ..	1	7.60	10.90	10.3	9.2	9.1	1	2.10	11.20	11.00	11.90	9.60	11.30	10.9
Weighted Aver.	1	11.80	11.50	10.1	8.3	8.1	1	3.50	10.60	10.30	11.50	7.70	10.10	9.7
Weighted Aver. Commonwealth	2	1.50	9.90	8.1	7.4	6.2	1	2.40	8.40	7.40	9.30	5.40	7.70	8.1

Average Current Retail Prices in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1921—*cont.*

Particulars.	Mutt'n Sh'lder.	Mutt'n Loins.	Mutt'n Neck.	Chops Loins.	Chops Leg.	Chops Neck.	Pork Leg.	Pork Loins.	Pork Belly.	Pork Chops.
Unit of Quantity	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.
	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
<b>N.S. WALES</b>										
Sydney ..	5.4	0 7.9	5.8	0 9.1	0 8.3	6.6	1 5.5	1 6.4	1 3.6	1 6.8
Newcastle ..	6.8	0 8.3	6.0	0 9.0	0 9.2	7.5	1 4.1	1 4.1	1 2.3	1 4.3
Broken Hill ..	9.1	0 10.0	8.1	0 10.5	0 10.5	10.1	1 2.4	1 2.3	1 2.3	1 4.7
Goulburn ..	6.9	0 9.2	5.6	0 10.0	0 9.5	7.1	1 2.5	1 3.0	1 2.1	1 4.0
Bathurst ..	6.9	0 8.3	5.0	0 8.5	0 8.3	6.7	1 2.5	1 3.4	1 0.7	1 3.4
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>0 8.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>0 9.2</b>	<b>0 8.5</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>1 5.2</b>	<b>1 5.9</b>	<b>1 3.4</b>	<b>1 6.4</b>
<b>VICTORIA</b>										
Melbourne ..	5.7	0 7.3	4.6	0 8.7	0 9.2	5.6	1 4.2	1 4.7	1 4.2	1 5.3
Ballarat ..	5.9	0 7.4	5.2	0 8.3	0 9.3	6.7	1 2.4	1 2.9	1 3.0	1 3.4
Bendigo ..	6.2	0 7.6	5.4	0 9.1	0 9.0	7.0	1 3.3	1 3.3	1 3.3	1 3.8
Geelong ..	7.3	0 9.0	6.8	0 9.7	0 10.1	8.5	1 3.4	1 3.0	1 3.1	1 3.7
Warrnambool ..	5.4	0 8.5	5.2	0 9.9	0 10.0	7.5	1 3.3	1 3.3	1 3.3	1 3.6
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>0 7.4</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>0 8.8</b>	<b>0 9.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>1 4.0</b>	<b>1 4.4</b>	<b>1 4.0</b>	<b>1 5.0</b>
<b>QUEENSLAND</b>										
Brisbane ..	5.4	0 8.0	7.4	0 8.2	0 8.3	7.6	1 4.2	1 4.2	1 1.7	1 4.7
Toowoomba ..	4.1	0 6.7	5.2	0 6.6	0 7.2	6.7	1 1.1	1 0.8	1 0.0	1 1.0
Rockhampt'n ..	5.9	0 8.5	6.4	0 8.6	0 8.6	7.8	1 0.9	1 0.9	0 11.5	1 1.3
Charters Towers ..	4.3	0 7.1	5.8	0 7.3	0 7.3	7.3	0 11.5	0 11.5	0 10.8	0 11.5
Warwick ..	6.6	0 8.2	5.5	0 8.2	0 8.2	6.6	1 0.1	1 0.0	0 11.5	1 0.0
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>0 7.9</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>0 8.0</b>	<b>0 8.0</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>1 3.0</b>	<b>1 3.0</b>	<b>1 1.0</b>	<b>1 3.4</b>
<b>S. AUSTRALIA</b>										
Adelaide ..	7.3	0 8.2	6.8	0 9.5	0 9.9	8.1	1 3.1	1 4.1	1 4.1	1 5.0
Moonta, etc. ..	7.1	0 8.2	6.4	0 9.7	0 9.8	7.6	1 0.6	1 0.6	0 11.8	1 0.8
Port Pirie ..	7.1	0 7.9	6.6	0 10.3	0 10.3	8.8	1 1.8	1 1.8	1 1.0	1 2.3
Mt. Gambier ..	7.7	0 8.4	7.4	0 10.0	0 10.2	8.9	1 1.4	1 1.3	1 1.1	1 2.0
Peterborough ..	7.7	0 8.3	7.1	0 10.4	0 10.1	8.2	1 1.6	1 1.7	1 1.4	1 2.6
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>0 8.2</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>0 9.5</b>	<b>0 9.9</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>1 2.9</b>	<b>1 3.7</b>	<b>1 3.6</b>	<b>1 4.5</b>
<b>W. AUSTRALIA</b>										
Perth ..	7.3	0 8.4	6.3	0 9.9	0 10.3	7.7	1 3.1	1 3.1	1 2.0	1 3.9
Kalgoorlie ..	7.9	0 9.5	7.8	0 10.3	0 10.4	8.6	1 2.8	1 2.8	1 1.3	1 3.3
Mid. Junction ..	7.7	0 8.6	6.1	0 9.8	0 9.9	8.2	1 2.6	1 2.6	1 1.4	1 2.7
Bunbury ..	9.0	0 10.4	7.4	0 11.5	0 11.5	9.3	1 3.0	1 2.8	1 2.4	1 4.7
Geraldton ..	6.4	0 7.4	6.2	0 9.1	0 9.0	7.8	0 11.6	0 11.6	0 10.6	0 11.6
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>0 8.7</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>0 10.0</b>	<b>0 10.3</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>1 2.9</b>	<b>1 2.9</b>	<b>1 1.7</b>	<b>1 3.6</b>
<b>TASMANIA</b>										
Hobart ..	7.5	0 9.4	7.1	0 10.9	0 11.4	8.5	1 3.6	1 4.3	1 4.4	1 5.1
Launceston ..	8.5	0 9.4	7.1	0 11.2	0 11.0	8.7	1 2.9	1 3.1	1 3.0	1 3.3
Zeehan ..	9.9	0 10.8	8.8	0 11.8	0 11.8	10.1	1 1.7	1 2.1	1 1.3	1 2.5
Beaconsfield ..	7.8	0 9.0	8.1	0 10.2	0 10.2	10.2	1 1.5	1 1.5	1 1.5	1 1.5
Queenstown ..	9.3	0 10.8	8.2	0 11.3	0 11.3	10.4	1 1.6	1 1.6	1 1.5	1 1.6
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>0 9.6</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>0 11.0</b>	<b>0 11.2</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>1 3.1</b>	<b>1 3.6</b>	<b>1 3.5</b>	<b>1 4.1</b>
<b>Weighted Aver. Commonwealth</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>0 7.9</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>0 9.1</b>	<b>0 9.1</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>1 4.1</b>	<b>1 4.6</b>	<b>1 3.3</b>	<b>1 5.1</b>

## APPENDIX II.

## Current Weekly House Rents† in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1921.

TOWN.	AVERAGE PREDOMINANT WEEKLY RENTS FOR HOUSES HAVING—													
	Under 4 Rooms.		4 Rooms.		5 Rooms.		6 Rooms.		7 Rooms.		Over 7 Rooms.		Weighted Average for all Houses.	
N.S. WALES—	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Sydney ..	14	2	18	4	21	7	25	2	29	7	35	9	23	0
Newcastle ..	11	0	14	5	20	9	26	0	32	1	39	4	20	1
Broken Hill*	6	9	10	8	13	5	16	8	19	10	23	0	11	5
Goulburn ..	11	0	14	1	18	7	24	11	29	2	38	6	21	4
Bathurst ..	7	2	9	5	13	0	17	6	21	3	32	6	14	7
Weighted Aver.	13	6	17	7	20	1	24	1	29	3	35	6	22	2
VICTORIA—														
Melbourne ..	12	1	16	6	21	0	27	1	32	8	40	5	23	5
Ballarat ..	6	4	7	8	11	8	15	8	18	9	28	1	14	3
Bendigo ..	6	9	9	11	12	11	17	9	20	11	30	4	14	7
Geelong ..	8	5	12	7	16	4	20	11	24	1	28	3	18	0
Warrnambool..	8	6	12	8	17	11	20	10	23	6	28	5	18	0
Weighted Aver.	11	1	15	3	19	7	25	4	30	5	38	3	21	11
QUEENSLAND—														
Brisbane ..	8	1	11	1	14	4	18	8	22	6	28	10	16	10
Toowoomba ..	6	5	9	9	13	0	17	0	20	1	25	11	16	1
Rockhampton ..	7	6	8	7	10	3	14	0	16	2	21	0	13	1
Charters Towers	7	2	9	5	11	8	14	10	17	5	22	0	11	6
Warwick ..	8	1	10	1	13	0	16	2	19	5	22	6	15	1
Weighted Aver.	7	9	10	6	13	6	17	7	21	1	27	0	15	11
S. AUSTRALIA—														
Adelaide ..	10	1	14	7	20	2	24	8	29	10	36	1	20	2
Moonta, etc. ..	7	0	9	8	13	0	17	2	18	9	20	10	13	3
Port Pirie*	9	8	12	4	15	4	18	4	19	2	23	0	14	1
Mt. Gambier ..	6	7	8	7	10	11	14	5	15	4	18	10	11	9
Peterborough ..	10	6	11	1	14	11	17	0	19	6	24	0	14	8
Weighted Aver.	9	9	14	0	19	2	23	7	28	2	33	11	19	1
W. AUSTRALIA—														
Perth ..	10	8	14	2	17	7	21	5	24	1	27	5	16	6
Kalgoorlie ..	10	2	13	6	16	5	19	0	22	1	24	2	13	2
Mid. Junction ..	8	3	10	9	14	11	19	2	22	1	23	5	13	9
Bunbury ..	7	11	11	10	14	2	15	7	18	8	27	6	11	1
Geraldton ..	10	3	14	9	18	0	22	6	30	3	40	6	15	6
Weighted Aver.	10	5	13	10	17	2	20	8	23	7	26	11	15	6
TASMANIA—														
Hobart ..	12	1	17	0	21	0	24	10	29	8	37	2	22	6
Launceston ..	9	2	12	2	17	5	16	5	23	6	29	11	17	11
Zeehan ..	4	0	6	8	8	8	10	5	13	7	14	3	6	4
Beaconsfield ..	1	11	2	4	3	4	3	11	6	6	6	11	3	2
Queenstown ..	7	0	10	0	13	0	14	0	17	6	20	0	9	9
Weighted Aver.	10	1	14	0	18	1	19	11	25	3	31	6	18	8
Weighted Aver. 30 Towns ..	11	5	15	4	19	3	23	8	28	3	34	8	20	7

\* See remarks on page 48, paragraph (ii.).

† The rents are shewn to the nearest penny.



## APPENDIX III.

## Average Annual Wholesale Prices in Melbourne, 1920 and 1921.

COMMODITY.	UNIT.	1920.	1921.	COMMODITY.	UNIT.	1920.	1921.
<b>GROUP I. METALS</b>				<b>GROUP V. GROCERIES, &amp;C.—</b>			
Iron—Pig—		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	Currents ..	lb.	0 8½	0 9½
Mixed Nos. ..	ton	256 8	220 0	Raisins ..	"	0 9	0 9½
Rod and Bar ..	"	572 6	596 8	Herrings ..	doz. 1 lb.		
Angle and Tee ..	"	563 4	582 11		tins	10 3½	10 7
Plate ..	"	990 5	759 2	Salmon ..	"	22 4	22 1
Hoop ..	"	975 0	931 8	Sardines ..	doz. hlvs	13 7½	12 10
Galvanized ..	"			Tea ..	lb.	1 1½	0 10
Corrugated ..	"	1161 3	831 7	Coffee ..	"	2 0½	2 1½
Wire, Fencing ..	"	483 4	430 0	Cocoa ..	"	*	1 5
Zinc—Sheet ..	"	1895 10	1754 2	Sugar ..	ton	881 10½	980 0
Lead—Sheet ..	"	1047 11	884 9	Macaroni ..	lb.	0 6½	0 6½
Piping ..	"	1322 6	959 2	Sago ..	cwt.	37 5½	28 7
Copper—Sheet ..	lb.	2 3½	2 5½	Rice ..	ton	1090 0	842 11
Coal (on Wharf) ..	ton	35 10½	39 8	Salt—Fine ..	"	111 8	120 11
Tinned Plates ..	cwt.	73 0	36 7	Rock ..	"	283 4	250 0
Quicksilver ..	lb.	7 11	6 1	Mustard ..	doz. 1 lb.		
<b>GROUP II. TEXTILES</b>					tins	43 3½	44 8
LEATHER, &C.—				Starch ..	lb.	1 4	1 3½
Jute Goods—				Blue ..	"	1 1½	1 1
Branbags ..	doz.	13 2	6 7	Matches ..	gross	6 10½	6 11½
Corn sacks ..	each	14 7	8 5	Candles ..	lb.		2 7
Woolpacks ..	"	6 5	3 11	Kerosene ..	gallon	2 6½	2 7
Leather—				Tobacco ..	lb.	7 6½	8 0
Light Crop ..	lb.	2 9	1 5	<b>GROUP VI. MEAT—</b>			
Waxed Kip ..	"	3 3	2 1	Beef ..	100 lb.	65 11	38 2
Wool Split ..	"	1 9	1 4	Mutton ..	lb.	0 7½	0 5
Cotton—Raw ..	"	1 9½	0 9½	Lamb ..	"	0 8½	0 6½
Wool ..	"	1 4½	0 11½	Veal ..	"	0 5½	0 4½
Twine, Reaper ..	"	*	*	Pork ..	"	0 11½	0 11½
and Binder ..	"			<b>GROUP VII.</b>			
Tallow ..	ton	1333 3	610 10	<b>BUILDING MATERIAL—</b>			
<b>GROUP III. AGRICULT' L PRODUCE—</b>				Timber, Flooring			
Wheat ..	bushel	7 6½	8 11	6 x 1½ ..	100 ft. ln	34 0	30 1
Flour ..	ton	335 1½	401 0	6 x ¾ ..	"	30 4	25 3
Bran ..	"	170 7	168 0	6 x ½ ..	"	27 4	22 4
Pollard ..	"	170 6	168 2	6 x ¼ ..	"	19 3	16 0
Oats ..	bushel	4 10½	2 7½	Weatherboards ..	"	21 1	16 10
Oatmeal ..	ton	670 10	425 10	Oregon ..	1000 ft sp	467 11	327 3
Barley—English ..	bushel	7 3½	4 5	Shelving ..	"	951 8	893 9
Cape ..	"	6 2½	3 5	Cement ..	cask	27 6	42 0
Maize ..	"	7 11½	4 9	White Lead ..	ton	1750 0	1662 0
Hay ..	ton	260 11	182 6	Slates ..	1000	633 4	*
Straw ..	"	94 9	59 1	<b>GROUP VIII.</b>			
Peas ..	bushel	10 2½	8 3	<b>CHEMICALS—</b>			
Potatoes ..	ton	191 0	95 3	Cream of Tartar	lb.	3 2	1 11
Malt ..	bushel	8 7	7 1	Carbonate of Soda ..	ton	418 9	379 2
Chaff ..	ton	180 0½	91 10	Saltpetre ..	"	1175 0	976 8
Onions ..	"	264 3	71 7	Sulphur ..	"	398 4	369 4
<b>GROUP IV. DAIRY PRODUCE—</b>				Caustic Soda ..	"	760 0	685 10
Ham ..	lb.	1 11½	1 10	Potassium ..	"		
Bacon ..	"	1 7½	1 6½	Cyanide ..	lb.	1 6	1 5½
Cheese ..	"	1 3½	1 4	Alum ..	ton	653 4	817 6
Butter ..	"	2 1½	1 10	<b>NOTE.—</b>			
Lard ..	"	1 5½	0 11	Many of these prices are the average, not of all classes of commodities, but only of certain brands which have been on the market for a great number of years, and which were adopted for the purpose of computing index-numbers shewing the general fluctuations in prices from year to year.			
Eggs ..	doz	1 8	1 6				
Honey ..	lb.	0 8	0 6				
Beeswax ..	"	2 0	1 11				
Condensed Milk	doz. tins	11 4½	12 4				

\* Not available.

## APPENDIX IV.

### Minimum Rates of Wage for Adult Male Workers in the Main Occupations in the Capital Town of each State for a Full Week's Work, at 31st December, 1921.

NOTE.—Ruling or predominant rates of wage are distinguished from Award, Determination or Industrial Agreement rates of wage by an asterisk (\*). Except where otherwise specified by a numerical prefix in small type, the hours of labour constituting a full week's work are forty-eight. Award, Determination or Agreement Rates are quoted from the latest Awards, Determinations, or Agreements which were in force at the 31st December, 1921. Where two or more Award, Determination or Agreement Rates are quoted, the reason for such is that different rates of wage have been fixed for various classes or grades of work. It will be seen that in certain cases of this nature the wages are shewn in the form, say, 75s. to 80s., indicating that in addition to the two rates specified, there are also certain intermediate rates in force. In other cases the rates are shewn in the form 75s. and 80s., indicating that there are only two minimum or standard rates in force for different classes or grades of work, and that there are, of course, no intermediate minimum or standard rates.

## GROUP I.—WOOD, FURNITURE, SAW MILL AND TIMBER YARD.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne.		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Coopering.</b>												
Coopers .. .. .	£	110 0	£	110 0	£	110 0	110 0		£	114 0	£	110 0
<b>Furniture and Bedding.</b>												
Bedding Makers .. .	£	97 2	96 6		£	100 10	84 0		101 0		87 6	
Boults Carver Operators	£	107 0	105 0		£	107 3	92 0		105 0		97 0	
Cabinetmakers .. .	£	101 9	101 6		£	107 3	92 0		101 0		93 6	
Carpet Cutters .. .	£	110 0	107 6								93 6	
" Layers .. .	£	101 0	101 6		125 0				85 0		93 6	
" Planners .. .	£	101 0	107 6				92 0		85 0		93 6	
Chairmakers .. .	£	101 9	101 6		£	107 3	92 0		101 0		93 6	
Drape Cutters .. .	£	110 0	101 6								93 6	
French Polishers .. .	£	101 9	101 6		£	107 3	92 0		98 0		93 6	
Upholsterers .. .	£	101 9	101 6		£	107 3	92 0		98 0		93 6	
Wood Carvers .. .	£	101 9	101 6		£	107 3	92 0		105 0		93 6	
" Machinists .. .	£	101 9	98 0		£	107 3	92 0		98/ & 105/		90/ & 97/	
" Turners .. .	£	101 9	101 6		£	107 3	92 0		101 0		93 6	
<b>Mattress Making—Wire.†</b>												
Finishers .. .	£	89 6	95 6		£	100 10	85/6 to 96/				87 6	
Makers .. .	£	89 6	95 6		£	100 10	85/6 to 96/		98 0		87 6	
Varnishers .. .	£	89 6	95 6		£	100 10	80 6				87 6	
<b>Organ Building.</b>												
Journeyman .. .	£	109 6	£80/ & 100/		£	102 6	£90 0*					
<b>Overmantels and Mantelpieces</b>												
Journeyman .. .	£	101 9	101 6		£	107 3	86 6		101 0		93 6	

## Various numbers of hours constituting a full week's work.

(1) 18 hours. (1a) 15 hours. (1b) 16½ hours. (1c) 28 hours. (2) 30 hours. (3) 33 hours. (3a) 35 hours. (4) 36 hours. (4a) 41½ hours. (4b) 40 hours. (4c) 41 hours. (5) 42 hours. (5a) 43 hours. (5b) 43½ hours. (5c) 43½ hours. (6) 44 hours. (7) 44½ hours. (8) 45 hours. (8a) 45½ hours. (9) 45½ hours. (10) 46 hours. (10a) 46½ hours. (11) 46½ hours. (11a) 46½ hours. (12) 47 hours. (12a) 47½ hours. (12b) 47½ hours. (13) 47½ hours. (14) 49 hours. (15) 49½ hours. (16) 49½ hours. (17) 50 hours. (18) 51 hours. (18a) 51½ hours. (19) 52 hours. (20) 52½ hours. (21) 52½ hours. (22) 53 hours. (23) 53½ hours. (24) 53½ hours. (25) 54 hours. (26) 54½ hours. (26a) 54½ hours. (27) 55 hours. (27a) 55½ hours. (27b) 55½ hours. (28) 56 hours. (28a) 56½ hours. (29) 56½ hours. (30) 57 hours. (31) 58 hours. (32) 59 hours. (33) 60 hours. (33a) 62 hours. (34) 63 hours. (35) 65 hours. (35a) 66 hours. (36) 70 hours. (37) 72 hours. (38) 77 hours. (38a) 88 hours per fortnight. (38b) 86 hours per fortnight. (38c) 84 hours. (39) 7 nights. (39a) 96 hours per fortnight. (39b) 98 hours per fortnight. (39c) 112 hours per fortnight. (39d) 114 hours per fortnight. (40) 116 hours per fortnight. (40a) 120 hours per fortnight. (41) 136 hours per fortnight. (42) 144 hours per fortnight. (42a) 156 hours per fortnight. (43) 50 hours (summer), 46 hours (winter). (43a) 50 hours (summer), 48 hours (winter). (44) 52 hours (summer), 45 hours (winter). (44a) 52 hours (day), 48 hours (night). (45) 54 hours (summer), 48 hours (winter). (46) 54½ hours (summer), 52½ hours (winter). (47) 55 hours (summer), 46 hours (winter). (47a) 55 hours (summer), 50 hours (winter). (47b) 55 hours (summer), 44 hours (winter). (48) 55 hours (summer), 54 hours (winter). (48a) 56 hours (summer), 44 hours (winter). (48b) 55½ hours (summer), 54½ hours (winter). (49) 56 hours (summer), 48 hours (winter). (49a) 56 hours (summer), 52 hours (winter). (49b) 56 hours (summer), 53 hours (winter). (50) 57 hours (summer), 44 hours (winter). (50a) 57 hours (summer), 48 hours (winter). (50b) 57 hours (summer), 52½ hours (winter). (51) 58 hours (summer), 46 hours (winter). (52) 58 hours (summer), 50 hours (winter). (53) 58 hours (summer), 56 hours (winter). (54) 59 hours (summer), 58 hours (winter). (55) 60 hours (summer), 56 hours (winter). (56) 60 hours (summer), 58 hours (winter). (57) 84 hours and 72 hours alternate weeks. (58) 48 hours, 51 hours, 54 hours (four months each in each year). (59) 56 hours and 59 hours within certain radius. (60) 56 hours and 60 hours within certain radius. (61) 58 hours (summer), 54 hours (winter). (62) 176 hours per month. (63) 200 hours per month. (64) 48 hours (summer), 46 hours (winter).

† Sydney rates from 27th January, 1922.

‡ 44 and 48 hours per week.

## GROUP I.—WOOD, FURNITURE, SAWMILL AND TIMBER YARD.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne.		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.		
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
<b>Piano Making.</b>													
Cabinet Makers ..	£104	0	107	6	£102	6	1292/to100/*						
Frame-makers—Iron ..	£101	6	89	6									
Wood ..	£101	6	98/ & 104/6										
French Polishers ..	£104	0	101	6	£102	6	†92/6-100/*						
Veneers ..	£104	0	89	6	£102	6							
Wood Carvers ..	£104	0	98/ & 104/6										
Turners ..	£104	0	107	6									
<b>Picture Framing.</b>													
Compo. Workers ..	£98	0	88	0	£98	0							
Fitters Up ..	£98	0	88	0	£98	0							
General Hands ..	£98	0	86	0	£98	0	65/ to 85/*	} 90	0		66	0*	
Gilders ..	£98	0	93	0	£98	0	65/ to 85/*						
Joiners ..	£98	0	93	0	£98	0	65/ to 85/*						
Mount Cutters ..	£98	0	93	0	£98	0	75/to100/*						
Sawyers—Band or Jig ..	£98	0	92/ & 98/		£98	0	75/ to 87/*						
<b>Saw Milling &amp; Timber Yards.</b>													
Box and Case Makers ..	£98	0	£92	0	£93	6	£91	0	87	0	£94	0	
Labourers ..	£92	0	£82	0	£92	7	£81	0	81	6	£84	0	
<b>Machinists—</b>													
Box Printing ..	£95	0	£88	0	£93	6	£87	0			£91	0	
Boults Carver ..	£107	0	£102	0	£99	0	£101	0			£104	0	
Buzzer or Jointer ..	£101	0	£96	0	£94	5	£95	0	87	6	£98	0	
General Joiner ..	£107	0	£99	0			£98	0	99	6	£101	0	
Morticing or Boring ..	£95	0	£89	0	£93	6	£88	0	87	6	£91	0	
Moulding ..	£100	0	£96	0	£102	8	£95	0	87/6 & 93/6		£102	0	
own Grinder ..	£107	0	£101	0			£100	0			£105	0	
Nailing ..	£96	0	£92	0	£93	6	£91	0	90	6	£91	0	
Planing ..	£104	0	£96	0	£98	1	£95	0	99	6	£98	0	
Sandpapering ..	£95	0	£90	0	£92	7	£89	0	87/6 & 91/		£92	0	
Shaping ..	£107	0	£102	0	£111	10	£101	0	102	6	£104	0	
Tenoning ..	£101	0	£96	0	£98	1	£95	0	87	6	£98	0	
Ordermen ..	£98	0	£93	0	£95	4	£92	0	93	6	£96	0	
Pullers or Tailors Out ..	£92	0	£82/ & 87/		£94/5-95/4		£81/ & 86/		84	6	£84/ to 99/		
Saw Doctors ..	£116	0	£10/ to 118/		£108	2	£107/ to 117/		99	6	£108/ to 132/		
Sharpeners ..	£104	0	£96	0	£99	11	£95	0	99	6	£99	0	
<b>Sawyers—</b>													
Band or Jig ..	£104/ & 106/		£93/ & 99/		£101	9	£92/ & 98/		87/6 to 93/6		£95/ to 101/		
Circular ..	£96/ to 104/		£92/ & 96/		£97	9	£91/ & 95/		87/6 to 93/6		£94/ to 102/		
Gang Frame ..	£96	0	£93/ & 96/		£95	4	£92/ & 95/		90	6	£98	0	
Recut Band ..	£96/ to 104/		£93/ to 100/		£99	0	£92/ & 98/		90	6	£102	0	
Stackers .. per hour	2	7½	2	0	2	5½	2	6	1	9½	1	10½	
Tallymen ..	£98	0	£93	0	£95	4	£92	0	87	6	£96	0	
Wood Turners ..	£107	0	£96	0	£101	9	£98	0	102	6	£98	0	
<b>Undertaking.</b>													
Coachmen ..	£92	0	£84	0	85/ & 92/6		£82/ & 88/		£90	0			
Coffin Makers or Trimmers ..	101	6	89/ & 95/		87/6 & 92/6		87	6	90	0	89	0*	
									£100	0†			
<b>Venetian Blind Making.</b>													
Journey-men ..	£93/ & 97/		72	0*	£107	3	92	0			90	0	

## GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.

<b>Agricultural Implements.</b>												
Assemblers ..	£91	8	89	0	£85	6	81	0	£83	0		
Blacksmiths ..	£101/6 & 105/5		93	0			90	0	£98	1		
Bulldozermen ..	£90	0	95	0			87	0	£89	10		
Carpenters ..	£89	6	93	0			90	0	£95	4		
Drillers ..	£90	0	89	0			81	0	£84	4		
Engine Drivers ..	£94/ to 100/		99/6 & 102/				84	0				
Fitters ..	£93/6, 101/3½		95/ & 98/				90	0	£95	4		
Grinders ..	£90	0	92	0			79	6				
Labourers—unskilled ..	£82	0	86	0			79	6	£78	10		
Machinists—Iron ..	£90/ to 97/7½		92	0			87/ & 90/		£89	10		
Wood ..	£90/ to 97/7½		95	0			84/ & 90/					
Painters—Brush ..	£82	6	89	0			81	0				
Scroll ..	£89	6	93	0			90	0				
Patternmakers ..	£111	4½	105	0			97	0	£103	7		

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 194. † 44 and 48 hours per week.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 194.

## GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Agricultural Implements—contd.</b>												
Sheet Iron Workers ..	6	0	9	0			9	0				
Storemen ..	6	8	8	6	6	8	7	6	7	9		
Strikers ..	6	8	8	9			8	1	7	8		
Turners ..	10	3	9	0			9	0	4	9		
Wheelwrights ..	6	8	9	0			9	0				
<b>Bedstead Making—Metallic.†</b>												
Blacksmiths ..	9	3/ & 9	9	2	4	9	6	8				
Chillfitters—Modellers ..	9	4	0	10	0	9	9	6				
Other ..	9	4	0	9	5	8	6	2/ & 9				
Chippers ..	8	9	0	9	0	8	8	1				
Cutters, etc. ..	8	9	0	9	0	8	8	1				
Electroplaters ..	9	4	0	10	3	9	7	0				
Fitters Up ..	9	0	9	2/ & 9	5/	8	11	8				
Foundry Hands ..	8	9	0	9	3	8	0	8				
Frame Setters ..	9	2	0	9	3	9	0	8				
Furnacemen ..	9	3/ & 9	4/	9	3	0	9	1				
Japanners ..	9	0	0	9	2	0	8	6				
Lacquers ..	9	3	0	9	0	0	8	7				
Mounters ..	9	0	0	9	3	0	8	7				
Polishers ..	9	1	0	8	9	0	7	8				
<b>Boiler Making.</b>												
Journeymen ..	10	7	8	1	0	10	6	4	0	9	12	0
Railwaymen† ..	10	11	5	1	0	10	4	6	0*	9	11	0
<b>Brass Working.</b>												
Coremakers ..	10	3/7 &										
Dressers† ..	10	7/8	9	3	0	10	6	4	8	5	10	0
Finishers ..	9	0	8	4	0	8	7	1	6	8	9	0
Furnacemen† ..	9	9/5	1	10	1	6	10	6	4	10	102/ to 120/	
Moulders ..	10	3/7 &	9	6	0	9	2/7 & 9	6/3	8	5	9	0
Polishers ..	10	7/8	1	10	1	6	10	2/8 &	9	6	10	0
Cycles and Motors.												
Assemblers ..	8	9	10	8	8/ & 9	3/	10	6	4/ & 11	0/70/ to 106/	5	7
Cleaners ..	8	5	3				8	5	3		5	0
Filers ..	8	7	1	8	0		8	5	3		5	0
Fitters ..	9	1	8	9	3	0	10	9/4 & 11	0/4	102 to 106	5	0
Frame Builders ..	8	1/7 & 9	1/8	9	3/ & 9	5/6	10	9/4 & 11	0/4	80/ to 89/6*	5	0
Repairs ..	9	1	8	9	3/ & 9	5/6	10	9/4 & 11	0/4	75/ to 106/	5	0
Turners—Cycle ..	8	1	8	10	4	0		10	6	0	5	0
Motor ..	8	1	8	10	4	0		10	6	0	5	0
Wheel Builders ..	8	7	1	8	8	0	10	9/4 & 11	0/4		5	0
<b>Electrical Installation.</b>												
Armature Winders ..	10	8	6	10	8	0	11	10	1	10	4	0
Cable Jointers ..	10	8	6	11	6	6	10	8	2	10	2	0
Fitters ..	10	8	6	10	8	0	11	10	1	10	2	0
Linesmen ..	10	0	6	10	8	0	10	8	2	9	3	0
Mechanics ..	10	0	6	10	8	0	10	8	2	9	3	0
Patrolmen ..				8	9	6	8	9	10	9	9	0
Wiremen ..	10	0	6	10	8	0	10	8	2	9	3	0
Assistant ..				8	9	6	8	7	1			
Other Adults ..				8	9	6	8	7	1	7	9	0
<b>Electrical Supply.</b>												
Armature Winders ..	10	8	6	11	5	0	11	10	1	10	4	0
Cable Jointers ..	10	8	6	10	6	0	10	8	2	10	2	0
Carboner, Arc Lamp Attend.	8	8	6	9	4	0	9	2	7	8	7	0
Instrument Makers ..	10	8	6	10	6	0	11	10	1	9	9	0
Linesmen ..	10	0	6	10	3	6	10	8	2	9	3	0
Meter Fixers ..	10	0	6	9	4	0				8	7	0
Testers ..	10	0	6	10	2	6	10	8	2	9	3	0
Patrolmen—Night ..				10	6	0	8	9	10	9	9	0
Shift Electricians ..	10	8	6	11	5	0	11	4	7			
Sub-Station Attendants ..				10	7/6 & 11	5/						
Switchboard Attendants ..				10	7/6 & 11	5/						
Switchmen ..				9	0	0				8	7	0
Other Adults ..				8	8	0	8	7	1	7	9	6

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 194. † Sydney rates from 27th January, 1922. ‡ Melbourne rates from 3rd January, 1922.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 194.

## GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne.		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Electrical Trades.</b>												
Fitters .. ..	£108	6	108	0	£110	11	102	0	104	0	102	0
Mechanics .. ..	£100	6	108	0	£108	2	99	0	104	0	94	0
Wiremen .. ..	£100	6	108	0	£108	2	93	0	95	0	90	0
<b>Electroplating.</b>												
Makers Up .. ..	£90	6	86	0	..	..	100/ to 110/*	..	..	..	..	..
Platers .. ..	£96	6	110	0	£97	0	96	6	£92	7	80	0
Polishers .. ..	£ 0/6 & 92/6		96	0	£90/ & 97/		85	6	..	..	..	..
<b>Engineering.</b>												
Blacksmiths .. ..	£126	5	£122	10	£110	0	£120	0	£111	5	£125	9
Bolt and Nut Machinists ..	£107	6	£104	5	..	..	£102	0	£94	9	£106	10
Borers and Slotters .. ..	£126	5	£122	10	£99	0	£120	0	£111	5	£125	9
Brassfinishers .. ..	£126	5	£122	10	£106	4	£120	0	£111	5	£125	9
Coppersmiths .. ..	£126	5	£122	10	£110	0	£120	0	£111	5	£125	9
Drillers—Radial .. ..	£126	5	£122	10	£91	8	£120	0	£111	5	£125	9
Other .. ..	£107	6	£104	5	£91	8	£102	0	£94	9	£106	10
Drophammer Smiths .. ..	£126	5	£122	10	£106	4	£120	0	£111	5	£125	9
Fitters .. ..	£126	5	£122	10	£106	4	£120	0	£111	5	£125	9
Lappers and Grinders .. ..	£113/9 & 126/5		£110/7 & 122/10		£106	4	£108/ & 120/ 111/5		£100/3 & 111/5		£113/2 & 125/9	
Millers—Universal .. ..	£126	5	£122	10	..	..	£120	0	£111	5	£125	9
Other .. ..	£126	5	£122	10	£106	4	£120	0	£111	5	£125	9
Oliversmiths .. ..	£126	5	£122	10	£106	4	£120	0	£111	5	£125	9
Pattern Makers .. ..	£135	11	£132	1	£111	10	£120	0	£119	9	£135	2
Planers—Rail & Plate Edge ..	£113	9	£110	7	£91	8	£108	0	£100	3	£113	2
Other .. ..	£126	5	£122	10	£99	0	£120	0	£111	5	£125	9
Shapers .. ..	£126	5	£122	10	£99	0	£120	0	£111	5	£125	9
Springsmiths .. ..	£126	5	£122	10	..	..	£120	0	£111	5	£125	9
Turners .. ..	£126	5	£122	10	£106	4	£120	0	£111	5	£125	9
<b>Farrying.</b>												
Firemen .. ..	£105	0	105	0	£90	0	105	0	72	0*	..	..
Floormen .. ..	£100	0	100	0	£90	0	100	0	60/ to 72/*		..	..
Shoemsmiths .. ..	£105	0	105	0	£90	0	105	0	72	0*	..	..
<b>Ironworking—Assistants.</b>												
Boilermakers' Helpers .. ..	£88	0	91	0	£87	1	88	0	£84	6	88	6
Labourers .. ..	£85	0	86	0	£87	1	82	6	£79	0	84	0
Engineers' Labourers† .. ..	£85	0	84	0	£83	5	82	6	£79/ & 84/6		£88/6 & 94/3	
Furnacemen's Assistants .. ..	£88	0	91	0	£83	5	85	6	£79/ & 84/6		88	6
Moulders' Labourers .. ..	£85	0	86/ & 88/		£83	5	82	6	£84	6	88	6
Strikers† .. ..	£88/ & 90/		91	0	£87	1	88	0	£84	6	£88/6 & 94/3	
<b>Moulding—Iron.</b>												
Coremakers—Machine .. ..	£107	8½	95	0	£106	4	106	6	99	0	120	0
Other .. ..	£107	8½	103/ & 110/		£106	4	106	6	99	0	120	0
Dressers and Fettlers .. ..	£90	0	90	0	£87	1	85	6	£84	6	90	0
Furnacemen .. ..	£93/11½ to 96/		94	0	£92/7 & 96/3		95	6	£95	0	90	0
Moulders—Machine .. ..	£103	7	95	0	£102	8	93	0	99	0	120	0
Other .. ..	£107	8½	103/ & 110/		£106	4	93/ & 106/6		99	0	120	0
<b>Moulding—Piano Frames.</b>												
Moulders .. ..	£95 9½ & 100 10		103	0	£102/8 & 106/4		..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Moulding Pipes—Bank.</b>												
Casters and Finishers .. ..	£88	0	86	0	£91	8	96	0*	..	..	..	..
Coremakers .. ..	£88	0	103/ & 110/		£84	4	96	0*	..	..	..	..
Footmen—4-in. and under ..	£96	0	95	0	£93	6	96	0*	£89	10	..	..
5 and 6-ins. .. ..	£98	0	99	0	£93	6	96	0*	£95	4	120	0
Headmen—4 in. and under ..	£102	0	103	0	£100	10	102	0*	£95	4	..	..
5 and 6-ins. .. ..	£104	10	110	0	£100	10	102	0*	£100	10	120	0
<b>Moulding Pipes—Machine.</b>												
Coremakers—Faucet .. ..	£88	0	103/ & 110/		£84	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spigot .. ..	£88	0	95/ & 99/		£84	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
* Finishers and Casters .. ..	£88	0	103/ & 110/		£91	8	..	..	..	..	..	..

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 194. † Melbourne rates from 3rd January, 1922. ‡ 44 and 48 hours.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 194.

GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne.		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Moulding Pipes—Vertical.</b>												
Casters .. ..	£91	0	92	0	*91	8	..	..	93	6	120	0
Coremakers .. ..	£91	0	92	0	*84	4	96	0*	87/6 & 93/6	..	120	0
Corers .. ..	£91	0	92	0	*91	8	..	..	80	0	..	..
Rammers .. ..	£91	0	92	0	*86	2	96	0*	93	6	120	0
<b>Moulding—Steel.</b>												
Coremakers .. ..	£107	8½	94/to 108/	..	..	..	106	6	99	0	120	0
Moulders .. ..	£107	8½	94/to 108/	..	£102/8 & 106/4	..	93/ & 106/6	..	99	0	120	0
<b>Moulding—Stove.</b>												
Moulders .. ..	£95/9½ & 100/10	..	103	0	£90	9	91	0	96	0	..	..
<b>Ovenmaking.</b>												
Blacksmiths .. ..	£93	11½	91	0	..	..	89	6	£111	5	..	..
Grinders and Polishers ..	£92/1½ & 93/11½	..	93	0	£78	10	84	6	£89	2	..	..
Ovenmakers .. ..	£95/9½ & 101/9	..	95	0	£90	9	89/6 & 94/6	..	92	0	..	..
<b>Sheet Metal Working.</b>												
Canister Makers ..	£82	6	87/ & 94/	..	*95	4	88	6	92/ & 98/	..	96/ & 105/	..
Japanners—												
Coating or Brushwork	£100	C*	91	0	£97	2	82	0	..	..	..	..
Grainers. Liners, etc.	£105	0*	92	0	£97	2	83	6	..	..	..	..
Ornamental .. ..	£105	0*	98	0	£97	2	92	6	..	..	..	..
Machinists .. ..	£82/6 & 88/6	..	94	0	£97	2	80/6 & 88/6	..	92/ & 98/	..	..	..
Solderers .. ..	£82/6 & 86/6	..	91/ & 94/	..	£97	2	80	6	92/ & 98/	..	..	..
Tinsmiths .. ..	£96	6	98/ & 102/	..	£97	2	92/6 & 96/6	..	92/ & 98/	..	96	0
<b>Wireworking—Barbed Wire.†</b>												
Toolsharpenor or Machinist	£93	11½	94	0	..	..	79/6 & 81/	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Galvanising†</b>												
Galvanisers .. ..	£93	0½	104	0	£110	0	92	6	..	..	..	..
Picklers .. ..	£88	5½	98	0	£93	6	83	6	..	..	..	..
„ Assistant .. ..	£82	0½	92	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Nailmaking—†</b>												
Case Wirens .. ..	£82	0½	86	0	..	..	79	6	..	..	..	..
Labourers .. ..	£82	0½	86	0	..	..	79	6	..	..	..	..
Setters Up .. ..	£100	4½	97	0	..	..	79/6 to 87/	..	..	..	..	..
Storemen .. ..	£89	4½	92	0	..	..	79	6	..	..	..	..
Toolmakers .. ..	£100	4½	104	0	..	..	79	6	..	..	..	..
<b>Wire Netting Working—†</b>												
Weavers—												
Hand-Loom .. ..	£93	0½	86	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Power-Loom .. ..	£93	0½	86	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Strikers .. ..	£88/ & 90/	..	93	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Wire Working—</b>												
Journeymen .. ..	£95	0	94	0	..	..	84	0	90	0*	90/to 105/*	..

## GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.

<b>Aerated Waters and Cordials.</b>												
Bottlers .. ..	£92	6	82	6	*85	0	82	6	85	0	75	0
Bottlewashers .. ..	£90	6	80	0	*85	0	82	6	80	0	75	0
Drivers—												
Motor .. ..	94/6 & 97/6	..	87/ to 95/	..	88/ to 96/	..	93/ & 97/	..	90/6 & 94/6	..	93/ to 101/	..
One Horse .. ..	90	6	*88	0	86	0	*88	0	90	6	*88	0
Two Horses .. ..	93	0	*93	0	91	0	*93	0	90	6	*93	0
Grooms or Stablemen ..	90	6	87	0	85	0	87	0	87	0	87	0
Loaders .. ..	£90	6	80	0	*85	0	82	6	80	0	75	0
Packers .. ..	£90	6	80	0	*85	0	82	6	85	0	75	0
Wires .. ..	£90	6	80	0	..	..	82	6	85	0	75	0
<b>Baking—Bread.</b>												
Board Hands .. ..	10105	6	120	0	*103/ & 105/6	..	93	0	95	0	93	6
Carters—One Horse ..	94	0	17100	0	89	0	*85	0	88	0	83	0
Two Horses .. ..	94	0	17105	0	92	0	*85	0	93	0	93	0
Doughmen .. ..	*103/ & 105/6	..	120	0	*110	6	93	0	100	0	93	6
Forehands .. ..	10105/6 & 110/6	..	128	0	*10/6 & 115/6	..	93	0	97/6 to 120/	..	100	..
Ovenmen .. ..	10105	6	120	0	*105	6	93	0	100	0	93	6
Singlehands .. ..	10105	6	128	0	*110	6	93	0	102	6	95	0

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 194. † Rates for Sydney are taken from awards covering employees of Lysaght Bros. & Co. Ltd.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 194.

## GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne.		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Baking—Biscuits and Cakes.</b> †												
Adult Males .. ..	688	0	84	0	181	0	79	6	84	0	80	0
Bakers .. ..	699	6	94	0	188	6	84	6	95	0	87	6
Brakesmen .. ..	692	0	87	6	181	0	82	6	..	..	82	6
Mixers .. ..	692	0	94	0	188	6	82	6	95	0	93	6
Oven Firemen .. ..	693	6	94	0	181	0	82	6	..	..	87	6
Storemen .. ..	697	0	84	0	185	0	79	6	84	0	80	0
<b>Brewing.</b>												
Adult Males .. ..	690	6	688	0	688	0	690	0	92	6	75	6
Bottle Packers .. ..	690	6	688	0	688	0	690	0	92	6	75	6
Bottlers and Washers .. ..	690	6	688	0	688	0	690	0	92	6	75	6
Cellarmen .. ..	693	6	91	0	693	0	696	0	92	6	78	6
Drivers—												
One Horse .. ..	90	6	88	0	88	0	690	0	92	6	88	0
Two Horses .. ..	93	6	93	0	93	0	693	0	92	6	93	0
Motor, under 3 tons .. ..	99	6	93/ & 97/	88/ to 96/	96	0	..	..	93/ & 97/	101	0	..
„ 3 tons & over .. ..	99	6	101	0	101/ & 106/	99	0	100/ & 102/6	110	6	88/6 to 94/6	..
Engine Drivers .. ..	6103/6 & 106/6	6107	9	695/ to 124/	6111	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Firemen .. ..	6100	6	698	0	695	0	6105	0	95	6	84/6 & 85/6	..
Greasers and Trimmers .. ..	693	0	691	3	691/ & 92/	699	0	95	6	79/6 & 81/	..	..
Malt Hands .. ..	692	6	688	0	688	0	690	0	92	6	75	6
Stablemen and Grooms .. ..	90	6	87	0	85	0	693	0	192	6	87	0
Towermen .. ..	692	6	688	0	688	0	693	0	92	6	75	6
<b>Butchering—Carcase.</b>												
Carters—One Horse .. ..	96	0	91	0	86	0	..	85	0	88	0	..
Two Horses .. ..	103	6	91	0	89	0	..	85	0	93	0	..
Chilling Room Hands .. ..	110	0	..	..	95	0	..	80	0	..	..	..
Labourers—Beef .. ..	105	0	1092	0	85	0	85	0	685	0	78	0
Mutton .. ..	90	0	1092	0	85	0	85	0	680	0	78	0
Scalders .. ..	110	0	98	0	95	0	99	0	685/ & 107/6	..	78	0
Slaughtermen—Beef .. ..	145	0	10120	0	105	0	114	0	6107	6	105	0
Mutton .. ..	1	..	10120	0	105	0	114	0	6107	6	105	0
<b>Butchering—Retail.</b>												
Carters—												
Cash Cutting .. ..	107	0	98	0	1295	0	94	6	90	0	80	0
One Horse .. ..	89	6	91	0	1286	0	88	0	80	0	..	..
Two Horses .. ..	89	6	91	0	1289	0	93	0	80	0	..	..
General Hands .. ..	89	6	98	0	1295	0	94	6	90	0	80	0
Salts .. ..	107	0	98	0	1295	0	94	6	90	0	80	0
Shopmen .. ..	99/6 & 107/	98	0	1295	0	94	6	95	0	80	0	..
Smallgoodsmen .. ..	107	0	98	0	1295	0	94	6	95	0	80	0
„ Assistant .. ..	99	6	98	0	1285	0	84	0	85	0	80	0
<b>Butter Making.</b>												
Buttermakers .. ..	103	0	91	0	100	0	84	6	..	..	90	0
Cream Graders .. ..	95	0	99	0	95	0	..	..	..	..	90/ & 100/	..
Cream or Milk Testers .. ..	90	0	94	0	95	0	..	..	..	..	90/ & 100/	..
<b>Machinists—</b>												
Milk Drying, etc. .. ..	..	..	89	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	0
Pasteurizer .. ..	85	0	85	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	0
Separator, Weighing, etc. .. ..	85	0	85	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	0
Storemen or Packers .. ..	85	0	85	0	685	0	79	6	..	..	80	0
Other Adults .. ..	85	0	84	0	85	0	79	6	..	..	80	0
<b>Cheesemaking.</b>												
Journeyman .. ..	..	..	96	0	100	0	..	..	..	..	80	0
Other Adults .. ..	..	..	84	0	85	0	..	..	..	..	80	0
<b>Cold Storage and Ice.</b>												
Carters—												
Motor .. ..	496	0	93	0	88	0	93/ & 97/	93	0	493	0	..
One Horse .. ..	498	0	to 101	0	to 96	0	488	0	497	0	to 101	0
Two Horses .. ..	491	6	6488	0	86	0	..	488	0	..	488	0
Chamber Hands .. ..	493	6	6493	0	91	0	6493	0	493	0	493	0
Pullers and Stackers .. ..	494	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ .. ..	496	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ .. ..	93	6	699	0	123	6	79	6	87	6	75	0
„ .. ..	495	6	..	..	to 90	0*	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ .. ..	87	6	699	0	129	6	79/6 to 90/*	87	6	82	0*	..

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 194. † Sydney hours from first pay after 1st January, 1922. ‡ Piece-work rates. § Rates from Meat Export Award.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 194.



## GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO. ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne.		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Confectionery.†</b>												
Journeyman .. ..	10102	0	96	6	987	6	84/6 & 88/6		100	0*	80	0*
Labourers .. ..	1085	0	86	0	977	0	79	6	80	0*	..	..
Storemen—Head .. ..	10102	0	94	0	989	0	84	6	89	0*	..	..
Other .. ..	1085	0	89	0	to 111 984	6 0	79	6	..	..	..	..
<b>Ham and Bacon Curing.</b>												
Casing Cleaners—Foreman	94/ & 100/		105	0	*114	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Curers—First Hand ..	116	0	105	0	*114	0	79	6	92	6	..	..
Assistant .. ..	101	0	92	6	*97	0	..	..	85	0	..	..
Cutters Up—First Hand	102	0	105	0	*108	0	79	6	85	0	..	..
Assistant .. ..	94	6	97	6	*99	0	..	..	77	6	..	..
Ham Baggers .. ..	..	..	90	6	*102	0	79	6	80	0	..	..
Lardmen .. ..	89	6	87/6 & 97/6		*102	0	79	6	85	0	..	..
Rollers and Trimmers ..	94	6	97	6	*95	9	79	6	80/ & 85/		..	..
Scalders .. ..	89	6	97	6	*104	6	85	0	87	6	..	..
Shavers .. ..	89	6	97	6	*93	0	79	6	80	0	..	..
Slaughtermen .. ..	+		105	0	*114	0	85	0	92	6	..	..
Assistant .. ..	..	..	97	6	*94	0	79	6	80	0	..	..
<b>Smallgoodsmen—</b>												
First Hand .. ..	102	0	105	0	*114	0	79	6	92	6	..	..
Assistant .. ..	89	6	92	6	*93	0	..	..	85	0	..	..
Smokers—First Hand ..	94	6	97	6	*108	0	79	6	80	0	..	..
Assistant .. ..	89	6	87	6	*93	0	..	..	77	6	..	..
Washers—First Hand ..	94	6	..	..	*95	9	79	6	80	0	..	..
Assistant .. ..	89	6	87	6	*93	0	..	..	77	6	..	..
<b>Jam Making and Preserving.</b>												
Adult Males .. ..	85	0	84	0	78	0	79	6	84	0	78	0
Solderers .. ..	682	6 & 86	6 91/ & 94/		697	2	83/6 & 85/6		84	0	84	0
<b>Malting.</b>												
Maltsters .. ..	690	6	88	0	85	0	96	0	92	6	..	..
<b>Meat Packing.§</b>												
Cappers .. ..	98	0	86/ & 94/		*123	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fillers and Podgers ..	88	0	1087	0	*108	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guillotine Hands ..	87	0	86	0	*114	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jokermen .. ..	98	0	86/ & 94/		*116/6 & 120/		..	..	..	..	..	..
Lacquers .. ..	98	0	1087	0	*108/ & 114/		..	..	..	..	..	..
Margarine Makers ..	82/ & 87/		1092/ & 99/		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Packers .. ..	88	0	1087	0	*108	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seamers .. ..	98	0	86/ & 94/		*129	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Milk Delivery.</b>												
Carters—One Horse ..	1997	0	88	0	87	6	88	0	1785	0	88	0
Two Horses .. ..	1997	0	93	0	92	6	93	0	..	..	93	0
<b>Milling—Condiments.</b>												
Grinders .. ..	693	6	90	0	685	0	90	0	..	..	78	0
Mixers or Blenders ..	686	6	90	0	685	0	90	0	..	..	78	0
Stone Dressers .. ..	694	0	93	0	685	0	93	0	..	..	78	0
Other Adults .. ..	686	6	87	6	685	0	87	6	..	..	78	0
<b>Milling—Flour.</b>												
Engine Drivers .. ..	697/ to 106		905/ & 98/		93/ to 109		695/ & 98/		695/ & 98/		82/6 to 94	6
Firemen .. ..	691/ to 97/		692	0	91	0	692	0	692	0	..	..
Millers—Head .. ..	6110	0	6108	0	6107	6	6108	0	6108	0	100	0
Shift .. ..	6101/ to 109/		98/ to 107/		699/ to 107/		698/ to 107/		698/ to 107/		90	0
Millwrights .. ..	6104	0	6104	0	..	..	6104	0	6104	0	90	0
Packermen .. ..	687	6	691	0	687	6	691	0	691	0	80	0
Purifiers .. ..	689	0	690	0	687	6	690	0	690	0	78	0
Silksmen .. ..	689	0	690	0	687	6	690	0	690	0	78	0
Smutermen .. ..	687	6	691	0	689	6	691	0	691	0	..	..
Storemen—Head .. ..	689/ & 93/		694	0	692	6	694	0	694	0	85	0
Topmen .. ..	689	0	690	0	687	6	690	0	690	0	78	0
Truckers and others ..	687	6	686/ & 89/		..	..	686/ & 89/		686/ & 89/		78	0
Wheat Carriers per hour	2	6½	2	3	2	4	2	3	2	3	2	3
<b>Milling—Oatmeal.</b>												
Kilnmen .. ..	689	0	90	0	685	0	90	0	..	..	78/ & 80/	
Millers—Head .. ..	699	6	96	0	689/ to 104/		96	0	..	..	100	0

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 194. † Melbourne rates from 2nd January, 1922. ‡ Piece-work rates. § Brisbane rates taken from Meat Export Award. Sydney rates from 6th January, 1922.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 194.

## GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne.		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Milling—Rice.</b>												
Dryingroom Hands ..	692	6	87	6	685	0	87	6				
Millers—Head ..	699	6	96	0	689/ to 104/		96	0	..		..	
Stonedressers ..	694	0	93	0	685	0	93	0	..		..	
Other Adults ..	686	6	87	6	685	0	87	6	..		..	
<b>Pastrycooking.†</b>												
Carters ..	88	0	88	0	89	0	185	0	88	0	88	0
Packers ..	688	0	84	0	685	0			..		80	0
Pastrycooks ..	698	0	107	0	6110	6	93	0	95/ & 102/6		93	6
„ Assistant ..	685	0	100	0	6103	0	..		..		80	0
<b>Poulterers.†</b>												
Bench Hands—1st Rate ..	694	6	85	0								
2nd Rate ..	689	6	78/ & 83/		..		..		..		..	
Foremen ..	6102	0	105	0	..		..		..		..	
<b>Tea Packing.</b>												
Foremen ..	6105	0*	96	0	689/ to 104/		103	0	..		..	
Headmen ..	695	0*	91	0	689/ to 104/		93	6	..		..	
Other Adults ..	685	0*	85	0	685	0	79	6	..		..	

## GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.

<b>Bootmaking.</b>												
Bootmakers ..	695	9	695	9	695	9	695	9	695	9½	695	9
<b>Dyeing and Cleaning.</b>												
Clothes Cleaners ..	90/6 to 97/6		90/6 to 97/6		90/6 to 97/6		90/6 to 97/6		680	0	90/6 to 97/6	
Dyers—Black ..	112	0	112	0	112	0	112	0	690	0*	112	0
Colours ..	112	0	112	0	112	0	112	0	690	0*	112	0
Dye-house Labourers ..	87	6	87	6	87	6	87	6	680	0	87	6
<b>Hatmaking—Straw  .</b>												
Bleachers ..			686	6					..		..	
Blockers ..	695	0	696	6	687	0	630	0*	..		..	
Foremen ..	695	0	6108	0					..		..	
Stiffeners ..	695	0	696	6	687	0	680	0*	..		..	
<b>Tailoring—Order.</b>												
Cutters ..	6110	0	6115	6	6115	6	6115	6	6110	0	6115	6
Pressers ..	6102	6	6102	6	6102	6	6102	6	6100	0	6102	6
Tailors ..	6102	6	6102	6	6102	6	6102	6	6100	0	6102	6
Trimmers ..	6100	0	6102	6	6102	6	6102	6	6100	0	6102	6
<b>Tailoring—Ready-made.</b>												
Brushers ..	690	6	690	6	690	6	690	6	..		690	6
Cutters ..	6100	0	6102	6	6102	6	6102	6	695	0	6102	6
Folders ..	690	6	690	6	690	6	690	6	..		690	6
Machinists ..	6102	6	6102	6	6102	6	6102	6	..		6102	6
Pressers—Coat Hands ..	6102	6	6102	6	6102	6	6102	6	695	0	6102	6
Trousers and Vest Hands ..	6102	6	6102	6	6102	6	6102	6	695	0	6102	6
Tailors ..	6102	6	6102	6	6102	6	6102	6	695	0	6102	6
Trimmers ..	6100	0	6102	6	6102	6	6102	6	695	0	6102	6
Under Pressers—												
Coat Hands ..	687	6	687	6	687	6	687	6	690	0	687	6
Trousers and Vest Hands ..	687	6	687	6	687	6	687	6	690	0	687	6
<b>Textile Working—Woollen Mills.</b>												
Carders ..	683	0	84	0	85	0	79/6 & 84/*		..		78	0
Dyehousemen ..	683	6	84	0	85	0	82/6 & 84/*		..		80	0
Labourers—General ..	682	0	84	0	85	0	79/6 & 84/*		..		78	0
Willyhouse ..	682	6	84	0	85	0	82/6 & 84/*		..		78	0
Milling Hands ..	682	6	84	0	85	0	85/ & 84/*		..		78	0
Pattern Weavers ..	682	6	84	0	85	0	79/6 & 84/*		..		78	0
Scourers ..	682	6	84	0	85	0	82/6 & 84/*		..		80	0

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 194. † Sydney hours from 1st January 1922. ‡ Sydney hours from 15th January 1922. § Six-day week—48 hours; five-day week—40½ hours. || Sydney hours from 20th January, 1922. ¶ Piecework rates.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 194.

## GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne.		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Textile Working—Woollen</b>												
Mills—cont.												
Spinners .. ..	82	6	85	0	92	6	80/6 & 85/*		..		78	0
Tuners .. ..	86/6 to 97/6		86/ to 94/		85/ to 92/6		85/ to 94/*		..		78	0
Twisters in .. ..	85	6	84	0	↑		79/6 & 84/*		..		78	0
Warpers .. ..	83	0	85	0	..		79/6 & 85/*		..		78	0
Other Adults .. ..	82	6	84	0	85	0	79/6 & 84/*		..		78	0
<b>Timemaking.</b>												
Cutters—Lining .. ..	..		80/to 95/*		..		..		..		..	
Silk .. ..	85/ to 95/*		80/to 95/*		..		..		..		..	
<b>Waterproof Clothing.</b>												
Cutters—Rubber Material	105	0*	82/6 to 90/*		..		..		..		..	
Other .. ..	105	0*	..		..		..		..		..	
Garment Makers .. ..	93	0*	..		..		..		..		..	

## GROUP V.—BOOKS, PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.

<b>Bookbinding.†</b>												
Feeders .. ..	..		82	0	85	0	83	0	..		78	0
Finishers .. ..	99	0	106	0	101	0	102	0	101	6	100	0
Journeyman Bookbinders	99	0	106	0	101	0	102	0	101	6	100	0
Marblers .. ..	99	0	106	0	101	0	102	0	101	6	100	0
Paper Rulers .. ..	99/to 111/6		106	0	101	0	102	0	101	6	100	0
<b>Engraving—Process.§</b>												
Engravers .. ..	98	6	90/ to 100/		..		91	0	..		..	
Etchers—Half-tone ..	103	6	90/ to 100/		105	0	102	0	..		..	
Line .. ..	98	6	97	6	100	0	96	0	..		..	
Mounters .. ..	91	0	85	0	92	6	83	0	..		..	
Operators .. ..	103	6	90/ to 100/		105	0	102	0	..		..	
Printers .. ..	98	6	92	6	95	0	83	0	..		..	
Routers .. ..	91	0	90	0	92	6	83	0	..		..	
<b>Lithographing.†</b>												
Printers .. ..	99	6	106	0	105	0	102	0	..		100	0
Rotary Machinists ..	104	6	110/ & 114/		105	0	103	0	101	6	102/ & 104/	
Stone Polishers .. ..	99	6	90	0	85	0	83	0	..		100	0
<b>Printing—Daily Newspapers.</b>												
Compositors—Day Work	114	0	120	0	107	4	105	0	119	0	100	0
Night Work .. ..	124	0	140	0	114	8	111	0	129	0	105	0
Linotype Attendants—												
Day Work .. ..	99	0	94	0	93	6	85	0	109	0	96/ & 100/	
Night Work .. ..	114	0	101	5	98	6	91	0	114	0	101/ & 105/	
„ Operators—Day Work	↑		↑		117	4	↑		130	0	↑	
Night Work .. ..	↑		↑		124	8	↑		140	0	↑	
Machinists (First Hand)—												
Day Work .. ..	114	0	111	7	116	0	109	0	114	0	..	
Night Work .. ..	124	0	129	3	121	0	119	0	124	0	90	0
Publishers .. ..	94/ & 99/		94/to 108/10		85/ to 98/6		90	0	94/ to 101/		100	0
Readers—Day Work ..	119	0	127	6	88/6 & 103/6		109	0	119	0	100	0
Night Work .. ..	134	0	130	0	93/6 & 108/6		119	0	129	0	105	0
Readers' Assistants—												
Day Work .. ..	89	0	92	6	85	0	83	0	90	0	..	
Night Work .. ..	99	0	95/ & 100/		90	0	89	0	100	0	90	0
Stereotypers (1st Class)—												
Day Work .. ..	106	6	105	9	96/ & 103/6		94	0	106	6	..	
Night Work .. ..	111	6	116	1	101/ & 108/6		100	0	116	6	95	0
Stereotypers' Assistants—												
Day Work .. ..	99	0	94	0	87	6	87	0	94	0	..	
Night Work .. ..	104	0	104	6	92	6	93	0	104	0	85	0
<b>Printing—Job. Offices.†</b>												
Compositors .. ..	102	0	106	0	101	0	102	0	101	6	100	0
Electrotypers .. ..	107	0	106	0	101	0	102	0	..		100	0
General Hands .. ..	..		82	0	85	0	83	0	87	6	78	0
Linotype Operators ..	108	2	115	0	105/ & 112/4		110	0	126	0	110	0
Machinists .. ..	92/to 101/		106	0	85/ to 101/		102	0	101	6	100	0
Monoline Operators ..	108	2	115	0	105/ & 112/4		110	0	126	0	110	0
Monotype Operators ..	108	2	115	0	101/ & 106/		110	0	126	0	..	
„ Casting Machinists	..		82	0	85	0	83	0	87	6	..	
Readers .. ..	102	0	111	0	101	0	102	0	101	6	100	0
Stereotypers .. ..	97	0	106	0	101	0	102	0	101	6	100	0
Typographic Operators	108	2	115	0	105/ & 112/4		110	0	126	0	..	

\* Ruling or predominant rates see note at top of page 194. † Piece-work rates. ‡ Sydney rates from 5th January, 1922. § Other than in newspaper offices. || In Perth 48 hours per week may be worked, payment for the extra four hours being made at the ordinary time rate. An employer is not entitled to change from a 44 to a 48 hour week unless one week's notice is given to his employees.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 194.

## GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<b>Asphalting.</b> †						
Layers—Cold Work ..	697 0	87 0	..	87 0	..	} 88/6 to 94/6
Hot Work ..	697 0	87 0	..	..	..	
Mastic Boilers ..	697 0	..	..	..	..	
Potmen ..	697 0	84 0	..	..	..	
Rubbers Down ..	..	86 0	..	..	..	
Yardmen and Labourers	695 0	84 0	..	87 0	..	
<b>Boatbuilding.</b>						
Boatbuilders ..	..	8a70 100/*	6108 2	130 0*	130 0	110 0 *
<b>Brickmaking.</b> ‡						
Burners ..	2a 11 9to 114/10	1110 7	88/ to 94/	32110 7½	23101/6 to 108/6	84 0
Carters—One Horse ..	17b85 0	88 0	86 0	88 0	88 0	88 0
Two Horses ..	17b90 0	93 0	91 0	93 0	93 0	93 0
Clayholemen ..	97 0	89 0	882 6	90 6	87 0	81 0
Drawers ..	99 0	89/6 to 94/6	882 6	96 6	87 0	87 0
Labourers ..	93 0	84 0	880 8	85 6	87 0	81 0
Loaders Out ..	93 0	..	880 8	..	..	81 0
Loftsmen ..	90 0	84 0	880 8	85 6	87 0	81 0
Machinemen ..	95 0	1888/8 & 90/9	882 6	88/6 & 91/6	87/ & 90/	81 0
Panmen ..	93/ & 97/	1890/9to95/	880 8	1894/0½ & 97/2½	87 0	81 0
Pit Foremen ..	105 0	..	886 2	95 6	93 0	..
Men ..	97 0	89/ to 95/	882 6	90 6	87 0	81 0
Shooters ..	101 0	89/ to 95/	886 2	95 6	93 0	84 0
Setters ..	99 0	89/6 & 92/6	880/8 & 82/6	96 6	95 0	87 0
Truckers ..	93 0	84 0	880 8	85 6	87 0	81 0
Wheelers ..	93 0	84 0	880/8 & 82/6	85 6	87/ & 90/	81 0
Yardmen ..	93 0	84 0	880 8	85 6	87 0	81 0
<b>Broom-making—Millet.</b>						
Sorters—Head ..	697 0	110 0	6100 0	..	..	73/ & 75/*
Other ..	685/ & 89/	98 0	692 0	..	..	63 0*
<b>Brushmaking.</b>						
Bass Broom Drawers ..	699 6	95 0	} 102 6 {	80 0	..	..
Finishers ..	699 6	95 0		80 0	..	..
Machinists—Boring ..	699 6	95 0		80 0	..	..
Boults Carver ..	6104 0	95 0		80 0	..	..
Paint Brush Makers ..	6104 0	100 0		93 0	..	..
Pan Workers—Hair & Bass	699 6	95 0		86 6	..	..
<b>Candle Making.</b>						
Acidifiers ..	687 0	93 0	1086 0	93 0	..	..
General Hands ..	685 0	91 0	1082 0	91 0	..	..
Glycerine Distillers ..	689 6	93 0	1082 0	93 0	..	..
Moulders ..	685 0	91 6	1086 0	91 6	84/ to 93/6*	82 0*
Press-room Gangers ..	687 0	90 6	1083/ & 85/	90 6	..	..
Stillmen ..	690 0	93 0	1086 0	93 0	..	..
<b>Cardboard Box Makers.</b>						
Guillotine and other Cutters	688/ & 89/6	94 0	93 6	91/ & 102/	..	..
Other Adults ..	682 0	82 0	985 0	82 0	..	..
<b>Coachmaking—Road.</b> ¶						
Bodymakers ..	6101 0	102 6	99 11	98 6	98 0	102 6
Labourers ..	682 0	83 6	80 8	79 6	79 0	83 6
Painters ..	6101 0	102 6	99 11	98 6	98 0	102 6
Labourers ..	685 0	88 6	88 0	84 6	84 0	88 6
Smiths ..	6101 0	102 6	99 11	98 6	98 0	102 6
Strikers ..	682 0	87 0	82 3	83 0	82 6	87 0
Trimmers ..	6101 0	102 6	99 11	98 6	98 0	102 6
Vycemen ..	688 0	88 6	86 2	84 6	84 0	88 6
Wheelmaking Machinists	6101 0	102 6	99 11	98 6	98 0	102 6
Wheelwrights ..	6101 0	102 6	99 11	98 6	98 0	102 6
<b>Coachmaking—Axlemaking.</b> ¶						
Centre Turners ..	6101 0	102 6	99 11	98 6	98 0	102 6
Faceplate Workers ..	6101 0	102 6	99 11	98 6	98 0	102 6

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 194. † Sydney hours from 1st January, 1922. ‡ Sydney rates from 6th January, 1922. § Piece-work rates. || Sydney rates from 5th January, 1922. ¶ Sydney rates from 6th, and Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Hobart from 1st January, 1922.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 194.

## GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne.		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Coachmaking—Springmaking†</b>												
Fitters .. ..	6101	0	102	6	699	11	98	6	98	0	102	6
Spring Makers .. ..	6101	0	102	6	699	11	98	6	98	0	102	6
<b>Pellmongering.</b>												
Bate Hands .. ..	91	0	81	0	689	6	80/*&90/11		86	0		
Green Hands .. ..	93	0	81	0	686	6	90	11	86	0		
Labourers .. ..	91	0	78/ & 81/		685	0	79/6*&90/11		86	0		
Limepit Men .. ..	91	0	81	0	689/6 & 92/6		90	11	86	0		
<b>Machinists—</b>												
Burring .. ..	93	0	83	0	695	6						
Fleshing .. ..	93	0	83	0	692	6						
Scouring .. ..	91	0	86	0	686	6	90	11	86	0		
Setting Out .. ..	93	0	83	0	692	6	79/6*&90/11					
Soakholemen .. ..	91	0	83	0	692	6	79/6*&90/11		86	0		
Sweathouse Men .. ..	97	0	78	0	692	6	90	11	86	0		
Wool Sorters .. ..	95	0	86	0	692	6	90	11	86	0		
<b>Fibrous-Plaster Working.</b>												
Fixers' Assistants .. ..	698	0	693	3			695	4				
Shop Hands .. ..	6114	0	696	3			96	0				
Other Adults .. ..	698	0	696	3			695	4				
<b>Gas Making and Supply.†</b>												
Blacksmiths .. ..	6126	5	111	9	6110	0	107	0	6111	5	113	3
Coke Trimmers .. ..	101	6	96	0	685	3						
Engine Drivers .. ..	118	7	103/9&109/9		93/ to 109/		98	6	85/ to 91/6			
Gas Fitters .. ..	121	3	6111	9	6115	6	106	6	104	0	112	7
Labourers .. ..	93	6	88	0	685	3	82	6	80	8	89	6
Mainlayers .. ..	109	6	104	3	696	3	100	3	90	4	105	9
Metermakers .. ..	6100	0	111	9	697	2			96	9	112	7
Meter Testers .. ..	694	0	105	6			100	3			93	6
Service Layers .. ..	109	6	104	3	696	3	106	6	90	4	105	9
Labourers .. ..	93	6	88	0	688	0	82	6	80	8	89	6
Stokers .. ..	109	6	109/9 to 116/3		105/ & 107/		100	3	25109	1	105	9
Yardmen .. ..	93	6	88	0	685	3	82	6	80	8	89	6
<b>Glassfounding.</b>												
Bottlestoppers .. ..												
Furnacemen .. ..	98	0	98	3	98	0	98	0	98	0		
Assistants .. ..	89	0	89	0	89	0	89	0	89	0		
Labourers .. ..	89	0	89	0	89	0	89	0	89	0		
Lehrmen .. ..	12a89	0	12a89	0	12a89	0	12a89	0	12a89	0		
Packers .. ..												
Sorters .. ..	89	0	89	0	89	0	89	0	89	0		
<b>Glassworking and Glazing.</b>												
Bevellers .. ..	6106	4	103	0	695	0	95	0			93	6
Cementers .. ..	687	1	86	0			78/ to 95/*					
Cutters & Glaziers—Plate .. ..	6106	4	103	0	694	0	95	0				
Other .. ..	6106	4	103	0	694	0	95	0				
Lead Light Glaziers .. ..	6106	4	91/ & 103/				95	0				
Packers .. ..	693	0	91	0			79/6 to 90/*					
Silverers .. ..	6108	7½	103	0	695	0	95	0				
<b>Horsehair Working.</b>												
Curlers .. ..	690	0*	94	0								
Drafting Hands .. ..	690	0*	94	0								
Wet Hacklers and Others .. ..	690	0*	80/ to 94/									
<b>Jewellery, Clock and Watch Making.</b>												
Chainmakers .. ..	698/6 & 101/		101	6	697	6	90	6	96	0	1239/6 to 85/*	
Engravers .. ..	6101	0	1107	6	697/6 & 100/		90	6	96	0	1239/6 to 85/*	
Mounters .. ..	698	6	101	6	697	6	99	6	96	0	1239/6 to 85/*	
Setters .. ..	6101	0	104	0	6100	0	99	6	96	0	1239/6 to 85/*	
Watch and Clock Makers .. ..	6100	0	890/ & 100/		6102	6	97	0	100	0		
Repairs .. ..	6100	0	890/ & 100/		6102	6	97	0	100	0	12100	0*
<b>Leather—Small Goods.</b>												
General Hands .. ..	699	0	100	0	100	0	95	0	100	8	100	0
<b>Manures—Animal.‡</b>												
Fertiliser Hands .. ..	88	6	95	0	6113	0						

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 194. † Sydney rates from 6th, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Hobart rates from 1st January, 1922. ‡ Melbourne and Hobart rates from 1st January, 1922. § Piecework rates. || Hours of labour per week; 48 (daylight), 45 (artificial light). ¶ Brisbane rates from Meat Export Award.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 194.

## GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne.		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Manures—Artificial.</b>												
Acid Retortmen .. ..	..	..	91	6	..	..	89	0	88	6	..	..
Bagging Men .. ..	..	..	85	6	..	..	83	0	85	6	..	..
Bin Workers .. ..	..	..	85	6	..	..	83	0	85	6	..	..
Bone Mill Feeders .. ..	..	..	85	6	..	..	83	0	85	6	..	..
Chamber Burners .. ..	..	..	91	6	..	..	89	0	88	6	..	..
Crushers and Mixers .. ..	..	..	91	6	..	..	89	0	88	6	..	..
Labourers .. ..	..	..	85	6	..	..	83	0	85	6	..	..
<b>Masonry—Marble and Stone</b>												
Carvers .. ..	46	140 10	146	6	115	6	112	0	113/8&117/4	..	..	..
Machinists—Carborundum	46	94/ & 101/8	104	6	115	6	92	0	113/8&117/4	..	..	..
Other .. ..	..	..	116	0	115	6	92	0	113/8&117/4	..	..	..
Masons .. ..	46	112 6	115	0	115	6	100	0	113/8&117/4	6	110	0
Polishers—												
Machine-Granite .. ..	69	9 0	104	6	97	2	88	0	688	0	..	..
Marble .. ..	69	9 0	104	6	97	2	88	0	688	0	..	..
Other Granite .. ..	69	9 0	95	6	97	2	88	0	688	0	..	..
Marble .. ..	69	9 0	95	6	97	2	88	0	688	0	..	..
<b>Masonry—Monumental</b>												
Carvers .. ..	121	5 1/2	122	0	115	6	112	0	113/8&117/4	6	110	0
Fixers .. ..	116	6	93	0	115	6	96	0	113/8&117/4	6	110	0
Labourers .. ..	98	0	93	0	97	2	79	6	82	6	699	0
Letter Cutters .. ..	108	7 1/2	115	0	115	6	104	0	113/8&117/4	6	110	0
Masons .. ..	106	9 1/2	115	0	115	6	100	0	113/8&117/4	6	110	0
<b>Opticians.</b>												
Journeyman .. ..	95	to 108/	100	0	97/6 & 110/	..	189	6 to 102/	96	0	..	..
<b>Paper Bag Making.</b>												
Gullotine Cutters† .. ..	89	6	87	6	93	6	102	0	99	0	..	..
Machinists .. ..	..	..	87/6 & 92/6	..	93	6	83/ & 91/	..	99	0	..	..
<b>Paper Making.</b>												
Beatermen .. ..	105	0	102	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant .. ..	88	0	81	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breakermen .. ..	88	0	87	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cutters .. ..	88	0	84/ & 87/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gullotine Men .. ..	88	0	84	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machinists .. ..	105	0	105	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant .. ..	88	0	81	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Packers .. ..	87	6	81	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ragboilermen .. ..	90	0	84	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rippers .. ..	87	6	84	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Adults .. ..	85	0	81	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Polish Making.</b>												
Foremen .. ..	..	..	90	0	..	..	90	0	..	..	..	..
Grinders .. ..	..	..	90	0	..	..	90	0	..	..	..	..
Millhands .. ..	..	..	90	0	..	..	90	0	..	..	..	..
Mixers .. ..	..	..	90	0	..	..	90	0	..	..	..	..
Other Adults .. ..	..	..	87	6	..	..	87	6	..	..	..	..
<b>Portmanteau Making.</b>												
Journeyman .. ..	99	0	100	0	100	0	95	0	100	8	100	0
<b>Potteries—General.</b>												
Burners—Head .. ..	95	0	89	0	88	0	88	0*	..	..	84	0
Assistant .. ..	90/ & 92/6	..	86	0	88	0	75/ to 88/	..	..	..	78	0
Hollow-ware Pressers .. ..	100	0	87	0	80	8	90	0*	..	..	84	0
Labourers .. ..	90	0	84	0	80	8	68/ to 75/	..	..	..	78	0
Sagger Makers .. ..	92	6	86	0	..	..	69/ to 75/	..	..	..	..	..
Sanitary Pressers .. ..	105	0	88	0	80	8	..	..	..	..	84	0
Throwers—1st Class .. ..	105	0	94	0	69	0	90/ & 105/	..	..	..	87	0
2nd Class .. ..	..	..	84/ & 88/	..	88	0	..	..	..	..	81	0
Turners .. ..	97	0	87	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Potteries—Pipemaking.</b>												
Burners—Head .. ..	100	0	89	0	94	0	90	0*	94	0	84	0
Assistant .. ..	..	..	86	0	88	0	..	..	80	0	78	0
Drawers .. ..	95	0	84	0	80	8	84	0*	80	0	..	..
Junction Stickers .. ..	97	0	86	0	80	8	..	..	86	0	79	6
Moulders .. ..	102	0	87	6	80	8	..	..	94	0	78/ & 79/6	..
Mould Makers .. ..	95	0	94	0	82	6	90	0*	92	0	..	..
Setters .. ..	99	0	87	0	80	8	..	..	83/ & 94/	..	79	6

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 194. † Hours of labour per week; 48 (daylight), 45 (artificial light). ‡ Sydney rate from 5th January, 1922.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 194.

## GROUP VL—OTHER MANUFACTURING—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne.		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Potteries—Tile Making, (other than Roofing).</b>												
Labourers .. ..	85	0	84	0	80	8	80	0	..	..	78	0
Moulders or Pressers ..	97/ & 102/		87	6	80/8 & 84/4		88	0	..	..	78/ to 84/	
Setters—Head .. ..	99	0	87	6	80	8	90	0	..	..	..	
Other .. ..	99	0	87	6	80	8	90	0	..	..	79	6
<b>Quarrying. †</b>												
Borers—Hand or Machine	100	6	93	0	94	2	96	0	84	4	88	0
Assistant .. ..	92	6	84	0	88	2	90	0	..	..	81	0
Dressers .. ..	107	0	100	0	88	2	87	0	..	..	84	0
Facemen .. ..	102	6	93	0	94	2	87	0	..	..	78	0
Gutterers .. ..	112	6	..	..	97	10	..	..	..	..	84	0
Hammermen .. ..	98	6	100	0	94	2	90	0	81	7	84	0
Labourers or Strippers ..	92	6	84	0	88	2	87	0	78	10	78	0
Loaders, Pluggers or Trucks .. ..	92	6	84	0	88	2	87	0	78	10	78	0
Machine Feeders .. ..	104	6	87	0	93	8	87	0	84	4	81	0
Quarrymen .. ..	107	0	..	..	97	10	90	0	99	0	88/ to 102/	
Spallars .. ..	96	6	93	0	92	4	90	0	84	4	84	0
<b>Rope Making. †</b>												
Clothes Line Lappers ..	82	0	81	0	85	0	..	..	..	..	..	
Feeders for First Spreader	88	0	84	0	85	0	82	6	..	..	..	
Foremen—Head .. ..	97	0	..	..	93	0	89	6	..	..	..	
Jenny .. ..	94	0	..	..	86	0	84	6	..	..	..	
<b>Knockers Out and Dampers</b>												
Down .. ..	82	0	81	0	85	0	79	6	..	..	..	
Oilers .. ..	86	6	84	0	..	..	79	6	..	..	..	
Packers .. ..	88	0	81	0	85	0	79	6	..	..	..	
Reelers—Hand .. ..	83	6	82	0	85	0	79/6 & 82/6		..	..	..	
Steam .. ..	85/ & 88/		85	0	85	0	86	6	..	..	..	
<b>Rubber Working. §</b>												
Calender Hands .. ..	101/3 & 105/		101/3 & 105/		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Compound Weighers ..	89	0	89	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cycle Tyre Makers ..	87	6	87	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Dough Mixers .. ..	89	0	89	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Forcing Machinists ..	89	0	89	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Heaters .. ..	89	0	89	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Hosemakers .. ..	89	0	89	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Mechanical Lathe Hands	90	0	90	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Mill Hands .. ..	95	0	95	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Moulders—Other .. ..	89	0	89	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Press Hands .. ..	89	0	89	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Spreaders .. ..	89	0	89	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Surgical, Packing and other Makers .. ..	90	0	90	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Textile Cutters .. ..	86/ & 89/		86/ & 89/		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Tube Repairers .. ..	89	0	89	0	88	0	70/ to 90/*		..	..	..	
Joiners .. ..	87	6	87	6	88	0	70/ to 90/*		..	..	..	
Tyre Moulders .. ..	105	0	105	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Vulcanisers .. ..	89	0	89	0	88	0	70/ to 90/*		..	..	..	
Wrappers .. ..	86	6	86	6	88	0	..	..	..	..	..	
Other Adults .. ..	85	0	85	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Saddlery and Harnessmaking.</b>												
Collarmakers .. ..	99	0	100	0	100	0	95	0	100	8	100	0
Harnessmakers .. ..	99	0	100	0	100	0	95	0	100	8	100	0
Machinists .. ..	99	0	100	0	100	0	95	0	100	8	100	0
Saddlers .. ..	99	0	100	0	100	0	95	0	100	8	100	0
<b>Sail Making.   </b>												
Sailmakers .. ..	103	7	100	0	107	0	89	0	70/ to 90/*		..	
<b>Ship Building.</b>												
Carpenters and Joiners	110	0	110	0	110	0	110	0	110	0	110	0
Dockers .. ..	108	0	108	0	99	0	108	0	..	..	..	
Painters .. ..	108	0	108	0	99	0	108	0	..	..	..	
Shipwrights—New Work	130	0	119	2	119	2	130	0	130	0	110	0*
Old Work .. ..	130	0	119	2	119	2	130	0	130	0	110	0*
<b>Soap Making.</b>												
Foremen .. ..	97	0	94	6	107	0	94	6	..	..	..	
General Hands .. ..	85	0	87	6	102	0	87	6	87	6*	82	0*
Mixers .. ..	85	0	92	6	102	0	92	6	87	6*	..	
Soap Makers .. ..	97	0	..	..	102	0	..	..	87	6*	..	
Assistant .. ..	87	0	96	6	102	0	96	6	..	..	..	
<b>Tallow Making.</b>												
Tallowmen .. ..	93	6	95	0	108/ to 111/		84	0	..	..	..	

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 194. † Sydney hours from 1st January, 1922. ‡ Sydney rates 27th January, 1922. § Melbourne hours, 46½ and 48 per week. || Sydney rates from 6th January, 1922. ¶ Rates taken from Meat Export Award.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 194.



## GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
<b>Tanning and Currying. †</b>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Beamsmen .. ..	98 6	96 6	96 6	96 6	96 6	96 6
Curriers .. ..	103 6	101 6	101 6	101 6	101 6	101 6
Fancy Leather Finishers	93 6	91 6	91 6	91 6	91 6	91 6
Japanners or Enamellers	96 6	94 6	94 6	94 6	94 6	94 6
Jiggers and Grainers—						
Bookbinding Leather	96 6	94 6	94 6	94 6	94 6	94 6
Labourers .. ..	89 6	87 6	87 6	87 6	87 6	87 6
Linemens and Yardmen	90 6	88 6	88 6	88 6	88 6	88 6
<b>Machinists—</b>						
Fleshing .. ..	98 6	96 6	96 6	96 6	96 6	96 6
Scouring .. ..	91 6	89 6	89 6	89 6	89 6	89 6
Scedding .. ..	93 6	91 6	91 6	91 6	91 6	91 6
Shaving .. ..	100 6	98 6	98 6	98 6	98 6	98 6
Splitting .. ..	103 6	101 6	101 6	101 6	101 6	101 6
Unhairing .. ..	93 6	91 6	91 6	91 6	91 6	91 6
Whitening .. ..	100 6	98 6	98 6	98 6	98 6	98 6
Other .. ..	91 6	89 6	89 6	89 6	89 6	89 6
Rollers and Strikers	95 6	93 6	93 6	93 6	93 6	93 6
Tablemen .. ..	93 6	91 6	91 6	91 6	91 6	91 6
<b>Tent and Tarpaulin Making.</b>						
Cutters—1st Hand ..	£103 0	100 0	£98 0	89 0	..	12a90 0*
2nd Hand .. ..	£103 0	78 0	£98 0		..	12a75 0*
Dressers .. ..	£103 0	78 0	..		..	..
Machinists .. ..	£103 0	78 0	£98 0		..	..
Sewers—Hand .. ..	£103 0	85 0	£93 6		..	..
Tent Makers .. ..	£103 0	85 0	£98 0		70/ to 90/*	..
<b>Wickerworking.</b>						
Bamboo or Wickerworkers	105 0	87 6	£107 3	87 0	101 0	90 0
Basket Makers & Repairers	109 0	91 6	97/6 & 100/6	87 0	..	..
Upholsterers .. ..	£101 9	87 6	£107 3	87 0	..	..

## GROUP VII.—BUILDING.

<b>Bricklaying.</b>						
Bricklayers—Surface ..	£115 6*	£110 0	£115 6	£88 0	£117 4	£110 0
" Sewer and Tunnel ..	£121 0*	£117 4	£115 6	£88 0	£117 4	£116/ & 122/
<b>Carpentering.</b>						
Carpenters .. ..	£110 0	£102 8	£115 6	£95 4	108/ & 114/	£110 0
<b>Joinery.</b>						
Machinists—						
1st Class .. ..	£107 0	£101 0	£115 6	£100 0	..	£105 0
2nd Class .. ..	£101 0	£99 0	£108 2	£95 0	..	£98 0
3rd Class .. ..	£96 0	£90 0	£108 2	£89 0	..	£92 0
<b>Labouring—Building. †</b>						
Bricklayers' Labourers ..	£99 11	£97 2	£97 2	£95 4	£95 4	£99 0
Carpenters' Labourers ..	£99 11	£97 2	£97 2	£95 4	£86 2	£99 0
Concrete Workers .. ..	£99 11	£97 2	£102 8	£95 4	£95 4	£99 0
Earth Excavators .. ..	£96 3	£97 2	£97 2	£95 4	£86 2	£99 0
Gear Workers .. ..	£99 11	£97 2	£97 2	£95 4	£95 4	£99 0
Masons' Labourers .. ..	£99 11	£97 2	£97 2	£95 4	£95 4	£99 0
Plasterers' Labourers ..	£99 11	£97 2	£97 2	£95 4	£95 4	£99 0
Scaffold Hands .. ..	£99 11	£97 2	£97 2	£95 4	£95 4	£99 0
<b>Lathing and Ceiling.</b>						
Lathers .. ..	£95/ & 106/*	..	£115 6	..	£00/ to 120/*	99 0
Metal Ceilings .. ..	£110 0*	£101 9*	£115 6	..	100/ to 120/*	£110 0*
<b>Masonry.</b>						
Masons .. ..	4b112 6	£115 0	£115 6	£88 0	£113/8 & 117/4	£110 0
<b>Painting (House) and Glazing.</b>						
Glaziers .. ..	£104 0	£96 3	£115 6	£94 10½	102 0	£110 0
Painters .. ..	£104 0	£96 3	£115 6	£94 10½	102 0	£110 0
Paperhangers .. ..	£104 0	£96 3	£115 6	£94 10½	102 0	£110 0
Signwriters .. ..	£112 0	£96 3	£115 6	£94 10½	102 0	£110 0

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 194. † The rates of wage quoted for Builders' Labourers for Sydney, Brisbane and Perth are those payable under State Award or Agreement. The rates quoted for Melbourne, Adelaide and Hobart were awarded by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. ‡ Employees in New South Wales received 2s. per week above rates for other States in lieu of payment for certain holidays.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 194.

## GROUP VII.—BUILDING—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne.		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Plastering.</b>												
Fibrous Plaster Fixers	£114	1½*	£96/3to101/9		£115	6	£95	4			£110	0
Plasterers—Surface ..	£121	0*	£110	0	£115	6	£88	0	£117	4	£110	0
„ Sewer or Tunnel	£124	8*	£123	9	£121	6	£101	9			£116/£119/	
					£125	0						
<b>Plumbing and Gasfitting.</b>												
Galvanised Iron Workers	£110	0	£102	8	£115	6	£95	4	104	0	£99/ & 110/	
Gasfitters .. ..	£110	0	£102	8	£115	6	£95	4	104	0	88	0
Plumbers .. ..	£110	0	£102	8	£115	6	£95	4	104	0	£99/ & 110/	
<b>Roofing.</b>												
Shinglers .. ..	£116	0	£110	0	£115	6						
Slaters .. ..	£116	0	£110	0	£115	6	£84	0*	108	0*	£110	0*
Tilers .. ..	£116	0	£110	0	£115	6	†		108	0*	£110	0*
<b>Tile Laying.</b>												
Tile Layers .. ..	£108	0	†		£115	6	£100	0*			£110	0
<b>Tuckpointing.</b>												
Tuckpointers .. ..			£99	0	£115	6	£96/ to 102/*		†		£120	0*
<b>Water Supply and Sewerage</b>												
Carpenters .. ..	£109	0	£102	8			100	0*	£95	4	111	0
Concrete Workers ..	£101/ & 103/		£99	0	£96/ to 105/2				£84	4	94	6
Labourers .. ..	£95	6	£82	6	£85	0	79	6*	£78	10	85	6
Miners—Sewer .. ..	£105	5	£89/10 & 93/6		£112	6			£87	1	91	6
	to 127	6										
Pipejoiners and Setters	£97/ & 103/		£93	6	£90/6 & 92/4		84	0*	£34/4 & 95/4		91	6
Timbermen .. ..	£103 & 109/						84	0*	£87	1	91	6
Toolsharpeners .. ..	£103	0	£89	10	97	10	87	0*	£87	1	95	6

## GROUP VIII.—MINING.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.		Victoria.		Q'land.		S. Aust.		W. Aust.		Tasmania.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Coal Mining.†</b>												
Blacksmiths .. ..	101/6	to 117/6	117	0	121/6	to 134/6					104/ & 118/6	
Bracemen .. ..	105/6	to 107/6	113	6	105/6	to 124/6						
Carpenters .. ..	113	6	113	6	115/6	to 134/6					104	0
Deputies .. ..	129	6	130	0	124/6 & 128/						122/ & 123/	
	to 132	6										
<b>Engine Drivers—</b>												
Winding and Loco...	112/6	to 124/9	109/ & 117/6		123/6	to 150/			124/6 & 127/6		110	to 121/6
Other .. ..	105/6	to 116/	109	0	105/6	to 133/						
Labourers—Surface ..	99	0	99	0	99/	to 117/6					99/ & 100/6	
„ Underground	99/	to 105/6	99	0	101/	to 120/6			99	0	99/ & 100/6	
<b>Miners—</b>												
Machine .. ..	†		†		†				†		†	
Manual—Dry Work...	†		†		†				†		†	
„ Wet Work ..	†		†		†				†		†	
Platmen or Banksmen	105/6	to 109/	113	6	99/	to 120/6			109	0	100	6
Shaftsinkers—Dry Work	104/3	to 123/6	126	0	124/6-142/6							
„ Wet Work	107/8	to 123/6	132	0	133/9-151/9							
Shiftmen—Dry Work ..	99	to 126/6	113	6	116/6-134/6				119	6	116	6 & 120/
„ Wet Work ..	99/	to 126/6	119	6	125/9-143/9							
Shotfirers .. ..	123/6	to 129/6			116/6 & 134/6				119	6		
Shovelers .. ..	99/	to 105/6	99	0					110	0		
Skiprepairers .. ..	99/	to 106/6	99	0							104	0
Strikers .. ..	99/	to 102/	99	0								
Timbermen .. ..	102/	to 119/	126	0	116/6 & 134/6				109	0		
Weighmen .. ..	109/	to 112/6	120	0							111	0
Wheeler .. ..	103	6	105	6	105/6-126/6				109/6 & 115/6		100	6

Not Mined.

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 194. † Piece-work rates. ‡ The hours of labour for coal miners in the Commonwealth were fixed by a special tribunal appointed under the War Precautions Act as follows:—Eight hours bank to bank inclusive of one half hour for meal time, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday and six hours bank to bank, inclusive of one half hour for meal time on Saturday, Sundays and holidays. The customary number of shifts per fortnight is eleven, the collieries not working on pay Saturday. An industrial agreement registered under the State Arbitration Act in Western Australia provides that no person shall be employed below ground in coal mines for more than seven consecutive hours in twenty-four hours, or for more than forty-two hours in any week. The wages for Victoria are those paid at the State Coal Mine, Wonthaggi.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 194.

## GROUP VIII.—MINING—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Gold and Other Mining—Except Coal††						
Battery Feeders ..	85/ to 96/	69/ to 79/6	79/ to 96/3	..	94/6 to 106/6	72/ & 75/
Bracemen ..	88/ to 96/	74/ to 84/6	81/5 to 101/9	67 6	94/6 to 115/6	75/ & 78/
Engine Drivers—Stationary	88/ to 100/	85/ to 106/7	82/ to 121/	75/ to 84/	88/ to 107/6	82/ to 96/
Winding & Loco. ..	98/ to 107/	95/ to 114/5	90/ to 132/	81/ & 84/	98/ to 114/6	92/ to 103/
Firemen ..	82/ to 88/	79/ to 93/6	79/ to 106/4	69/ to 75/	82/ to 95/6	76/ to 94/
Labourers ..	85/ to 90/	69/ to 79/6	77/ to 96/3	66/ to 69/	91/6 to 109/6	72/ & 75/
Miners—Machine	91/ to 99/	75/ to 97/6	83/6 to 110/72	to 86/6	101/6-126/6	81/ to 87/
Manual—Dry Work	91/ to 99/	78/ to 95/6	83/6 to 101/9	72/ to 86/6	96/6 to 121/6	81/ to 87/
Wet Work	97/ to 105/	84/ to 101/6	95/4 to 110/78	to 92/6	103/6-130/6	87/ to 93/
Platmen ..	88/ to 96/	74/ to 84/6	81/5 to 101/9	67 6	94/6 to 115/6	75/ & 78/
Shaft Sinks—Dry Work	94/ to 99/	84/ to 97/6	83/6 to 110/	..	103/6-126/6	87/ & 93/
Wet Work	100 to 105/	90/ to 103/6	83/6 to 110/	86 6	110/6-135/6	93/ & 96/
Shift Bosses ..	..	79/ to 95/6	115/6 to 120/190/	90/ & 93/	..	..
Timbermen ..	92/6 to 105/	79/6 to 95/	89/ to 110/	75/ & 84/	103/6-126/6	84/ to 93/

## GROUP IX.—RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY TRANSPORT.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Railways.‡						
Engine Drivers (Loco.)—						
1st Class ..	130 0	123 0	120/ to 130/	117 0	138 0	123 0
2nd Class ..	124 0	114/ & 117/	114/ to 124/	112 6	126 0	120 0
3rd Class ..	118 0	108/ & 111/	108/ to 118/	108 0	118 0	117 0
4th Class ..	112 0	102/ & 105/	102/ to 112/	105 0	110 0	114 0
5th Class ..	106 0	..	102/ to 112/	..	104 0	108/ & 111/
Firemen—1st Class	100 0	96 0	95/ to 105/	97 6	98 0	102 0
2nd Class ..	94 0	93 0	95/ to 105/	93 0	92 0	99 0
3rd Class ..	88 0	87/ & 90/	89/ to 99/	90 0	86 0	93/ & 96/
Guards—1st Class	97/ to 103/	105 0	115/ to 125/	96 0	104 0	108/ & 111/
2nd Class ..	91/ to 97/	93/ to 102/	106/ to 116/	84/ & 93/	101 0	102/ & 105/
3rd Class ..	89/ to 91/	87/ to 93/	100/ to 110/	81 0	95/ & 98/	96/ & 99/
Porters ..	82/ to 91/	81/ to 96/	86/ to 100/	75 0	80/ & 83/	84/ to 93/
Shunters—1st Class	104/6-113/6	105 0	114/ to 124/	90 0	92 0	96 0
2nd Class ..	95/6 to 106/	99 0	108/ to 118/	87 0	86 0	93 0
3rd Class ..	91 0	93 0	104/ to 114/	84 0	..	..
Ordinary ..	91 0	87/ & 90/	96/ to 106/	81 0	86 0	..
Signalmen—Special	..	105 0	108/ to 116/	96/ & 105/	107 0	..
1st Class ..	109/ & 112/	99 0	106/ to 116/	93 0	98 0	93/ & 96/
2nd Class ..	106 0	96 0	101/ to 111/	90 0	95 0	87/ & 90/
3rd Class ..	103 0	93 0	95/ to 105/	84 0	92 0	..
4th Class ..	91/ to 100/	87/ & 90/	90/ to 100/	81 0	83/ & 86/	..
Tramways—Electric & Cable**						
Car Washers or Cleaners	82 0	88 6	69/2 7	80 6	86 0	87 6
Conductors—1st Year ..	885 0	88 6	85/ & 88/	82/6 & 84/6	88/ & 95/	84 6
2nd Year ..	888 0	91 6	88/ & 93/	84 6	95 0	87 6
3rd Year ..	691 0	94 6	93/ & 103/	88/6 & 90/6	95 0	89/ to 93/6
Firemen—Four Fires	95 0	100 6	97/6 & 98/	90 0	96 0	..
Less than 4 fires	88/ to 95/	97 6	96/ & 98/	..	93 0	..
Horse Drivers ..	82 0	88 6	101 0	87 6	90 0	88 0
Labourers ..	682 0	84/6 to 88/6	85 0	80 6	86 0	84/6 & 87/6
Lamp Trimmers ..	82 0	91 6	..	..	..	..
Maintenance Men ..	82 0	91 6	69/2 7	81 6	90 0	90 6
Motormen or Gripmen—						
1st Year ..	691 0	88 6	85/ & 88/	84 6	95 0	90 0
2nd Year ..	694 0	91 6	88/ & 93/	87 6	95 0	90 6
3rd Year ..	697 0	94 6	93/ & 103/	90 6	95 0	93 6
Night Watchmen ..	82 0	84 6	88 0	80 6	100 0†	84 6
Overhead Wiremen—						
Leading ..	696 0	97 6	6123 11	94 6	108 0	93 6
Other ..	687 0	94 6	6110 2	84/6 & 91/6	98 0	90 6
Pitmen ..	697 0	100/6 & 103/6	693/6 & 100/10	84/6 & 87/6	95 0	93/6 & 99/6
Signalmen ..	97/ to 103/	97/6 & 100/6	96/ & 100/	90/6 & 93/6	..	..
Tower Wagon Drivers—						
Horse ..	688 0	88 6	91 0	87 6	90 0	88 0
Motor ..	697 0	94 6	..	90 6	95 0	93 6
Track Cleaners ..	82 0	88 6	85 0	81 6	100 0	87 6
Trimmers or Fuelmen ..	88 0	..	92 0	81/ & 84/	86 0	..

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 194. † Rates of wage in force at Mt. Morgan from 20th February, 1922, are included. ‡ The number of hours constituting a full week's work in the mining industry is as follows:—N.S.W.—Broken Hill—Underground workers, 35 hours; surface workers, 44 hours. Other Districts—Underground workers, 44 hours; surface workers, 48 hours. Victoria, W. Australia and Tasmania—Miners and others underground, 44 hours; engine-drivers and workers aboveground, 48 hours. Queensland—Central Division—Miners and others underground work three shifts of 48, 44 and 40 hours each week, payment to be made as though 48 hours had been worked each week; engine drivers and others above ground, 48 hours. Mt. Perry—Miners, etc., 46 hours. Other Districts—Miners, etc., 44 hours. South Australia—Miners and others underground, 44 hours day shift, 40 hours night shift; engine-drivers and others above ground, 48 hours. § The hours of labour for railway employees are 48 per week (in New South Wales and Victoria 96 per [For continuation of footnote see next page.]

## GROUP X.—OTHER LAND TRANSPORT.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Carrying—Merchandise.</b>												
Carriers—												
One Horse ..	87	6	88	0	86	0	88	0	88	0	88	0
Two Horses ..	92	6	93	0	91	0	93	0	93	0	93	0
Three Horses ..	96	6	95	0	94	0	95	0	95	0	95	0
Corporation Carters—												
One Horse ..	694	10½	88	0	86	0	88	0	88	0	88	0
Two Horses ..	6103	10½	93	0	91	0	93	0	93	0	93	0
Jinkers—One Horse ..	87	6	96	0	93	0	96	0	96	0	96	0
Two Horses ..	92	6	101	0	98	0	101	0	101	0	101	0
Sanitary Carters ..	94/6 & 99/6		92/ to 102		88	0	..		92/ to 102/		92/ to 102/	
Stable Hands ..	87	0	87	0	85	0	87	0	87	0	87	0
Tip Dray Drivers† ..	to 92	0										
Motor Lorries & Wagons—	87/ & 92/		88	0	86	0	88	0	88	0	88/ & 93/	
Under 3 tons ..	90/ to 99/		93/ & 97/		88/ to 96/		93/ & 97/		93/ & 97/		93/ & 97/	
3 tons & over ..	99/ & 103/		101	0	101/ & 106/		101	0	101	0	101	0
<b>Carrying—Passenger.</b>												
Chauffeurs ..	2598	0	75/ & 80/†		..		..		..		1985/ & 95/	
<b>Lift Attendants.</b>												
Goods ..	82	0	74	0	688	6	65	0*	75	0	78	0
Passenger ..	82	0	74	0	85/ & 87/		65	0*	75	0	666	0*

## GROUP XI.—SHIPPING, WHARF LABOUR, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.		Victoria.		Q'land.		S. Aust.		W. Aust.		Tasmania.	
<b>Waterside Working.</b>												
Coal Lumpers per hour	3	0	2	9	3	1	2	10	3	0	2	9
Wharf Labourers per hour§	2	9	2	9	2	11	2	9	2	9	2	9
<b>Passenger Vessels—Intra-State  </b>												
Cooks—												
Chief .. per month.	335	0	390	0¶	390	0¶	390	0¶	390	0¶	238/ & 390/¶	
Second ..	to 405	0¶	280	0¶	280	0¶	280	0¶	280	0¶	208/ & 280/¶	
Third ..	265	0	..		..		..		..		..	
Ships ..	to 305	0¶	..		..		..		..		..	
Pantrymen ..	265	0¶	336	0††	336	0††	336	0††	336	0††	..	
Assistant ..	305	0¶	306	0	306	0	306	0	306	0	..	
Stewards ..	to 316	0††	& 316	0††	& 316	0††	& 316	0††	& 316	0††	188	0
	316	0	316	0	316	0	316	0	316	0		
	& 356	0††	& 356	0††	& 356	0††	& 356	0††	& 356	0††	& 356	0††

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 194. † Sydney rates from 6th January, 1922. ‡ 48 and 54 hours per week. § Rate of wage quoted is for other than special cargo. || Rates of wage quoted are in addition to victualling and accommodation. ¶ Not more than 9 hours per day. In the tropics 8 hours. †† Not more than 10 hours per day when at sea, 9 per day when in intermediate ports, nor 8 per day when in terminal ports.

fortnight), except in the following cases:—Victoria—Shunters and signalmen in 1st and special class boxes, 88 hours per fortnight. South Australia—Porters and signalmen, 48 to 57 hours. Owing to the difference in the classification of grades of railway employees in the various States, only minimum and maximum rates are quoted, excluding those for foremen. || 44 and 48 hours. ¶ Number of hours per week not regulated. \*\* Melbourne, Adelaide and Hobart rates from 1st January, 1922. Sydney hours from first pay after 1st January, 1922.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 194.

GROUP XI.—SHIPPING, WHARF LABOUR, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
<b>Passenger Vessels—Inter-State†</b>						
Bakers .. per month		\$.			\$.	
Barmen ..		350			370	
Butchers ..		316			316	
Cooks—Chief ..		300			320	
Second ..		420			450	
Third ..		340			340	
Ship's ..		280			280	
Pantrymen ..		330			330	
Scullerymen ..		336			336	
Chief Saloon Steward ..		260			260	
Second ..		326			326	
Second Cabin ..		356			356	
Fore Cabin ..		356			356	
Bedroom & other, ..		336			336	
		316			316	
		Wages in Vessels of 4000 tons Gross Register and under.			Wages in Vessels of over 4000 tons Gross Register.	
<b>All Vessels—Inter-State.† §§</b>						
A.B. Seamen .. per month			\$.	d.		
Boatswains ..			316	s		
Donkeymen ..			376	s		
Firemen ..			376	s		
Greasers ..			356	s		
Lamp Trimmers ..			356	s		
Fuel Trimmers ..			316	s		
<b>Marine Engineers.†† §§</b>						
Chief .. per month		VESSELS.			VESSELS.	
Second ..		Under 100 N.H.P.			100 or more N.H.P.	
Third ..		610/ to 660/			680/ to 1020/	
Fourth ..		500/			500/ to 660/	
5th, 6th, 7th, & 8th ..		450/			450/ to 550/	
		..			390/ to 490/	
		..			380/	
		INTERSTATE			INTERSTATE	
		PASSENGER VESSELS.			CARGO VESSELS.	
		Lowest Highest			Lowest Highest	
		Class, 125 Class, over			Class 60 Class, over	
		tons & under. 10,000 tons.			tons & under. 8,000 tons.	
<b>Merchant Service.†† §§</b>						
Masters .. per month		610s.	1600s.		522s.	1100s.
Officers—Chief ..		470s.	630s.		410s.	570s.
Second ..		410s.	570s.		370s.	490s.
Third ..		..	510s.		..	450s.
Fourth & Fifth, ..		..	370s.		..	370s.

## GROUP XII.—AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
<b>Farming. **</b>						
General Hands*§ ..	\$.	\$.	\$.	\$.	\$.	\$.
Harvesters*§ ..	d. 42 0a	d. 25/ to 45/	d. 25/ to 40/	d. 30/ to 45/	d. 40/ to 55/	d. 30/ to 40/
Milkers*§ ..	d. 42 0a	d. 48/ to 80/	d. 48/ to 80/	d. 60/ to 80/	d. 48/ to 80/	d. 48/ to 72/
Ploughmen*§ ..	d. 42 0a	d. 25/ to 45/	d. 25/ to 40/	d. 30/ to 40/	d. 35/ to 50/	d. 30/ to 45/
Chaffcutters—Portable ..	d. 42 0a	d. 30/ to 50/	d. 30/ to 45/	d. 35/ to 45/	d. 40/ to 60/	d. 35/ to 50/
Stationary ..	..	1084 0	..	..	..	3292 6 & 95/
Threshers—Feeders ..	..	1084 0	..	75 0	..	3292 6 & 95/
Machinists ..	..	..	..	to 86 1††	..	33 95 0
	..	..	..	..	..	3292 6
<b>Gardening. ††</b>						
Gardeners ..	90 0	675 0	94 8	66/ to 80/*	86 0	88 6
Labourers ..	85 0	672 0	685 0	60/ to 72/*	80 0	85 6
Nurserymen ..	90/ & 97/6	75 0	90 0	70/ to 90/*	75/ to 100/*	88 6
Labourers ..	85 0	70 0	85 0	60/ to 72/*	72 0*	85 6
<b>Pastoral Workers. ***</b>						
Cooks§ ..	102 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	100 0	102 0
Shearers .. per 100	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	30 0§	40 0
Shed Hands§ ..	90 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	70 0	90 0
Wool Pressers§ ..	110 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	110 0
<b>Rural Workers.</b>						
Fruit Harvesters ..	88 0	80/ & 86/	..	80/ & 86/	74 6	..

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 194. † Rates of wage quoted are in addition to victualling and accommodation. § Rates of wage quoted are in addition to Board and Lodging provided. ‡ Minimum rates under the Commonwealth Award are classified according to nominal horse-power of vessels. || Minimum rates under the Commonwealth Award are classified for Interstate vessels, and for vessels within a State according to tonnage; the lowest and highest classes for Interstate passenger and cargo vessels are here given. \*\* Hours in the farming industry vary considerably, and no reliable particulars can be published. †† 51 hours during harvest months, and 48 hours during other than harvest months. ‡‡ Marine Engineers—Not more than 8 hours per day in cases where one and where three or more engineers are employed, and not more than 12 hours per day where two engineers are employed, to be worked without payment for overtime. Masters and Officers.—Ordinary length of duty in a day at sea or in port or partly at sea and partly at port shall be 8 hours.

[For continuation of footnote see next page]

## GROUP XIII.—DOMESTIC, HOTELS, ETC

NOTE.—The rates of wage specified for employees in Clubs, Hotels and Restaurants represent the weekly cash payment where Board and Lodging are not provided. If Board and Lodging are provided the following amounts, fixed by Industrial Tribunals, may be deducted from the under-mentioned rates of wage:—Sydney, 10s. 7d. to 23s. (according to class of establishment); Melbourne, 20s.; Brisbane, 15s. and 17s.; Adelaide, 22s. (Restaurants); and 25s. (Hotels and Clubs); Perth, 24s. 6d.; and Hobart, 25s. per week.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne.		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.		
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
<b>Clubs—Residential.</b>													
Barmen .. ..	39	85	0	82	6	85	0	87	0	84/ to 95/*	..	..	
Billiard Markers .. ..	39	85	0	72	0	85	0	79	6	66	6*	2560	0
Lift Attendants .. ..	39	85	0	19	67	2	85/ & 87/	79	6	..	..	2557	6
Porters—Day Work .. ..	39	85	0	74	0	85	0	79	6	66	6*	2557	6
Night Work .. ..	39	85	0	74	0	85	0	79	6	77	0*	2557	6
<b>Cooks—Hotels &amp; Restaurants</b>													
Chefs .. ..	85/ to 143/6		79/ to 110/		99/ & 104/		104/ to 129/6		100/ & 108/		69/ to 119/6		
Cooks—Second .. ..	85/ to 113/6		76/6 to 89/		89	0	89/6 to 104/		86/ & 92/		2555/6 to 96/		
Third .. ..	85/ to 103/6		75/ to 79/		89	0	89/6 & 93/		80	0	2555/6 to 78/		
Kitchenmen .. ..	82/ & 85/		74	0	85	0	79	6	77	6	25	61	6
<b>Hairdressing,†</b>													
Full Hands .. ..	100	0	100	0	..		..		100	0	16	80	0
Hairdressers .. ..	95	0	14	90	0	98	0	87	0	100	0	16	80
<b>Hotels.</b>													
Barmen .. ..	85	0	82	6	85	0	87	0	95	0	25	82	0
Billiard Markers .. ..	85	0	72	0	85	0	79	6	75	0	25	61	6
Handymen .. ..	85	0	72	0	85	0	79	6	75	0	25	51/ & 56/6	
Lift Attendants .. ..	85	0	19	67	2	85/ & 87/	79	6	..		25	54/ & 61/6	
Porters—Day Work .. ..	85	0	74	0	85	0	79	6	75	0	25	54	0
Night Work .. ..	85	0	74	0	85	0	79	6	80	0	25	61	6
Waiters—Head .. ..	95	0	78	0	85	0	84	0	..		25	78/ & 90/	
Other .. ..	85	0	74	0	85	0	79	6	84	0	25	60/6 to 78/	
<b>Restaurants.</b>													
Pantrymen .. ..	82/ & 85/		74	0	85	0	79	6	77	6	25	61	6
Waiters .. ..	82/ & 85/		74	0	85	0	79/6 & 82/		84	0	25	60/6 to 78/	

## GROUP XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL LABOUR.

<b>Bill Posting.</b>										
Billposters .. ..	87	0	75	0	85	0	670/ to 80/*	80/ to 90/*	78	0
<b>Factory Engine Driving.†</b>										
Engine Drivers (Stationary)										
1st Class .. ..	103/ & 106/		102	0	109	0	99/ & 102/	97/ & 100/	161/ & 104/	
2nd Class .. ..	100	0	99	0	101	0	96	0	94	0
3rd Class .. ..	97	0	99	0	93	0	93	0	91	0
Firemen—1st Class ..	91	0	99	0	91	0	90	0	85	0
2nd Class .. ..	88/ & 89/6		91/6 & 96/		..		82/6 & 89/	82/ & 83/6	86/ & 87/6	
Greasers .. ..	88	0	91	6	91	0	84	0	82	0
Trimmers .. ..	86	6	91	6	90	0	82	6	80	6
<b>Fuel Distribution—Coal and Coke.</b>										
Baggers and Loaders ..	87	6	104	0	..		86	0	..	
Carters—One Horse ..	87	6	88	0	86	0	88	0	88	0
Two Horses .. ..	92	6	93	0	91	0	93	0	93	0
Trimmers .. ..	87	6	104	0	..		86	0	..	

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 194. † Hobart rates from 2nd January, 1922. ‡ Sydney, Adelaide, Perth and Hobart rates from 21st February, 1922.

Five intervals of 24 consecutive hours' leave to be allowed each master, officer or engineer each calendar month. §§ Not more than 8 hours per day. ¶ Not more than 9 hours per day. (In the tropics 8 hours.) ||| Hours shall not exceed 8 per day in terminal ports, 9 per day in intermediate ports, nor 10 per day at sea. ¶¶ Brisbane and Perth rates are for employees of local authorities. \*\*\* Shearers' and Woolpressers' hours are 44 per week; shed hands' hours are the same as shearers with such additional time as may be necessary to finish picking up fleeces, etc. Should the time engaged picking up, etc., exceed 30 minutes per day, all time thereafter must be paid as overtime. The hours of cooks are not regulated. In New South Wales it is understood that certain sheds are still working 48 hours. (a) Living wage declared by N.S.W. Board of Trade for adult male employees engaged in rural occupations

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 194.

## GROUP XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL LABOUR—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
<b>Fuel Distribution—Firewood.</b>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Carters—One Horse ..	87 6	85 0	86 0	88 0	88 0	88 0
Two Horses ..	92 6	89 0	91 0	93 0	93 0	93 0
Sawyers ..	87 6	89 6	692 7	95 0	..	86 0*
Yardmen ..	87 6	88 6	..	86 0	..	82 0*
Other Adults ..	87 6	83/6 & 85/6	..	88 0	..	..
<b>Marine Stores.</b>						
Bottle Washers ..	687 6*	80 0	85 0	690 0	80 0	..
Foremen ..	695 0*	83 0	90 0	6100 0	..	..
General Hands ..	685 0*	77 0	85 0	690 0	80 0	..
<b>Municipal.</b>						
Labourers ..	694 10½	87 0	685 0	79 6	80 0	85 6
Street Sweepers ..	694 10½	92 0	685 0	79 6	80/ & 82/	85 6
<b>Shop and other Assistants.</b>						
Boot Salesmen ..	696 6	1294 0	1295 0	85 0	85 0	1085/to 100/
Chemists' Assistants† ..	694/ & 103/	110 0	103 6	2280 0	..	110 0
Clerks ..	689 6	610 85 0	12100 0‡	688 0	85 0§	685 0
Confectionery Salesmen ..	685 0	..	1295 0	..	85 0	..
Drapery Salesmen ..	696 6	12100 0	1295 0	85 0	85 0	1085/to 100/
Fruit Salesmen ..	685 0	..	1295 0	..	..	..
Furniture Salesmen ..	696 6	12102 6	1295 0	84/6 to 89/6	85 0	85/to 100/
Grocery Salesmen ..	691 6	90 0	1295 0	82 0	85 0	1480 0
Newsagents' Assistants ..	688 0	..	1295 0	85 0	85 0	90 0
Railway Bookstall Assist'ns	688 0	..	1295 0	..	85 0	90 0
Tobacconists' Assistants	687 6	1490 0	1295 0	..	85 0	..
<b>Clothing—Men's.</b>						
Collectors, Doormen and Travellers ..	696 6	12105 0	..	..	89 6	..
Departmental Managers	6104/ & 109/	12117 0	..	..	..	10105 0
Parcels Office-men ..	..	1287 6	..	..	84 0	..
Salesmen ..	696 6	12105 0	1295 0	85 0	85 0	1085 to 100,
<b>Hardware.</b>						
Managers—Branch ..	6104/ & 109/	102 6	..	..	..	..
Departmental ..	6104/ & 109/	107 6	..	..	..	110 0
		to 125 0				
Salesmen—						
Junior ..	682/ & 86/6	60/ to 88/6	1268/to 87/6	79/6 & 82/	..	60/ to 85/
Outside ..	..	102 6	..	84/6 to 89/6	..	95 0
Senior ..	696 6	97 6	1295 0	84/6 to 89/6	85 0	90 0
<b>Storemen—Packing Cleaning, etc.</b>						
Night Watchmen ..	6985/ & 87/6	33112 9	3388 0	2884 0	..	3630/to 75/*
Office Cleaners ..	85/ to 90/	1080 6	85 0	..	80 0	1775 0
Packers—General ..	686/ to 90/	86 0	688 6	82 6	85 0	70 0
Storemen—General ..	687/6 & 93/	86 0	688 6	82 6	84 0	70 0
<b>Wholesale Grocery.</b>						
Packers—Head ..	692/to 113/6	91/ to 101/6	693/5to118/6	93 6	85 0	86/6 & 93/
Other ..	688 6	86 0	688 6	79 6	85 0	79 0
Storemen—Head ..	692/to 113/6	93/6to109/6	693/5to118/6	93 6	87 0	86/6 & 93/
Other ..	687 0	86/ & 93/6	688 6	79 6	84 0	79 0
<b>Wholesale Hardware.</b>						
Packers ..	691 0	90 6	688 6	79 6	85 0	80 0
Storemen ..	688 0	90 6	688 6	79 6	84 0	80 0
<b>Surveying.</b>						
Surveyors' Cooks (for 7 days)	90 6	2880 0*	99 0	2590/ to 99/*	93 4*	..
Foremen ..	94 0	81 0*	..	..	98 0*	..
Labourers ..	88 0	72 0*	85 0	72/ to 84/*	92 0*	..

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 194.

† Sydney rates from 6th

January, 1921. ‡ In retail shops same hours as other employees. § Hours usually worked prior to 21st March, 1922. || Number of hours per week not regulated.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 194.



## APPENDIX V.

Minimum Rates of Wage for Adult Female Workers in the Main Occupations in the Capital Town of each State for a Full Week's Work, at 31st December, 1921.

(See Explanatory Note at top of page 194.)

## GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<b>Biscuit Making.</b> †						
Adult Females .. ..	643 0	42 0	1043 0	35 0	635 0	45 0
<b>Butter Making.</b>						
Adult Females .. ..	..	48 9	43 0	37 6	..	45/ & 60/
<b>Cheese Making.</b>						
Adult Females .. ..	..	48 9	43 0	..	..	..
<b>Confectionery.</b> †						
Chocolate Dippers ..	43 0	50 0	942 0	35 0		
Other Adults .. ..	43 0	50 0	942 0	35 0	627/6 to 32/6*	25/ to 35/*
<b>Jam Making and Preserving.</b>						
Fillers .. ..	43 0	48 0	45 6	40 6	635 0	45 6
Other Adults .. ..	43 0	42 0	40 0	35 0	635 0	40 0
<b>Pastry Cooks.</b> †						
Adult Females .. ..	643/ to 64/9	42 0	643 0	..	..	..
<b>Tea Packing.</b>						
Head Women .. ..	12443 0	52 0	646/6 to 56	..	..	..
Other Adults .. ..	12443 0	44 0	643 0	37 6	635 0	..
<b>Tobacco Working—Cigars.</b> §						
Ringers .. ..	643 0	24 0	..	..	..	..
Wrapper Leaf Strippers	643 0	50/ & 55/	..	..	..	..

## GROUP IV—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.

<b>Bootmaking.</b> §						
Machinists—Wax Thread	655 0	655 0	646 9	655 0	..	655 0
Other Adults .. ..	646 9	646 9	646 9	646 9	646 9	646 9
<b>Dressmaking.</b>						
Adult Females .. ..	646 9	646 9	646 9	646 9	645 0	646 9
	to 67 9	to 67 9	to 67 9	to 67 9	to 53 0	to 67 9
<b>Dyers and Cleaners.</b>						
Adult Females .. ..	46 9	46 9	46/9 to 54/	46 9	655 0	46 9
	to 54 0	to 54 0		to 54 0		to 54 0
<b>Hat Making—Straw.</b>						
Finishers .. ..	643 0	647 3	644 6	..	..	..
Machinists .. ..	648 0	647 3	644 6	..	..	..
<b>Millinery.</b>						
Adult Females .. ..	647 6	646 9	646 9	646 9	645 0	646 9
	& 50 0	and 48 3	& 48 3	& 48 3		& 48 3
<b>Shirt Making.</b>						
Adult Females .. ..	646 9	646 9	646 9	646 9	645/ & 53/	646 9
	& 48 3	& 48 3	& 48 3	& 48 3		& 48 3
<b>Tailoring—Order.</b>						
Machinists—Coat Hands	653 9	653 9	653 9	653 9	662 6	653 9
Trousers, Vest Hds.	649 9	649 9	649 9	649 9	662 6	649 9
Tailoresses—Coat Hands	653 9	653 9	653 9	653 9	662 6	653 9
Trousers, Vest Hds.	649 9	649 9	649 9	649 9	653 1½	649 9
<b>Tailoring—Ready-made.</b>						
Machinists—Coat Hands	649 9	649 9	649 9	649 9	648 0	5649 9
Trousers, Vest Hds.	648 3	648 3	648 3	648 3	646 0	5448 3
Tailoresses—Coat Hands	649 9	649 9	649 9	649 9	648 0	5449 9
Trousers, Vest Hds.	646 9	646 9	646 9	646 9	645 0	5446 9

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 194.

† Sydney hours from 1st January, 1922.

‡ Melbourne rates from 2nd January, 1922.

§ Sydney hours from 15th January, 1922.

|| Sydney hours from 20th January, 1922.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 194.

## GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Textile Working—Woollen Mills</b>												
Comb Minders .. ..	646	3	42	0	43	0	42	0*	..	..	35	0
Drawers and Menders ..	650/3 & 55/3		42	0	43	0	42	0*	..	..	35	0
Gillbox Minders .. ..	646	3	42	0	43	0	42	0*	..	..	35	0
Warpers .. ..	650/3 & 55/3		45	6	43	0	45/ & 45/6*	..	..	..	35	0
Weavers—Loom .. ..	655	3	46	0	43	0	46/ & 51/3*	..	..	..	35	0
Other Adults .. ..	646	3	42	0	43	0	32/3 & 42/*	..	..	..	35	0
<b>Tie Making.</b>												
Machinists .. ..	643/ to 50/*		640/ to 45/*		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Needlewomen .. ..	43	0*	640/ to 47/6*		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pressers, Boxers & others	43	0*	640/ to 45/*		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Underclothing.</b>												
Adult Females .. ..	646/9 to 60/		646, 9 to 54/9		646/9 to 54/9		646/9 to 54/9		645/ & 53/		646/9 to 54, 9	
<b>Waterproof Clothing.</b>												
Garment Makers .. ..	649	9*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Needlewomen .. ..	649	9*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

## GROUPS I., II., V., AND VI.—PRINTING AND OTHER MANUFACTURING.

<b>Bedding and Furniture.</b>												
Bedding Machinists ..	646	0	648	0	644	0	42	0	50	0	45	0
Mattress (Wire) Workers	..	..	659	0	..	..	..	..	50	0	45	0
Picture Frame Workers	649	0	648	0	..	..	..	..	45	0	..	..
<b>Bookbinding.</b>												
Folders .. ..	646	0	48	0	643	0	47	0	645	0	645	0
Sewers .. ..	648/ to 50/		50	6	648	0	50	0	645	0	647	6
<b>Brassworking.</b>												
Coremakers .. ..	643	0	50	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Adults .. ..	643	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Brush Making.</b>												
Bass Broom Drawers ..	649	0	..	..	} 45 0 {	36	0	..	..	..	..	..
Bench Drawers .. ..	649	0	44	0		36	0	..	..	..	..	..
Machinists—Treadle Knot	649	0	44	0		36	0	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Candle Making.</b>												
Adult Females .. ..	643		44	9	..	44	9	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Cardboard Box Making.</b>												
Box Makers .. ..	645	6	48/ & 53/6		943	0	45	6	645	0	..	..
Other Adults .. ..	645	6	46	0	943	0	41/6 & 43/6		645	0	..	..
<b>Jewellery.</b>												
Chainmakers .. ..	648/6 & 53/6		57	6	665	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enamel Fillers .. ..	643	0	45	0	655	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gilders .. ..	648	6	65	0	655	0	55	0†	} 53 6	..	..	..
Polishers .. ..	648	6	55/ to 65/		655	0	55	0†		..	..	..
Scratch Brushers .. ..	648	6	45	0	655	0	55	0†		..	..	..
Workers N.E.I. .. ..	653	6	90	0	655	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Leather Small Goods.</b>												
Hand Stitchers .. ..	649	6	849	8	849	8	46	0	850	0	849	8
Other Adults .. ..	649	6	849	8	849	8	46	0	850	0	849	8
<b>Paper Making.</b>												
Adult Females .. ..	643	0	40/6 & 41/6		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Paper Bag Making.†</b>												
Adult Females .. ..	645	6	42	0	943	0	41	6	..	..	..	..
<b>Polish Making.</b>												
Adult Females .. ..	643	0*	44	9	..	44	9	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Fortmanteau Making.</b>												
Adult Females .. ..	649	6	849	8	849	8	46	0	850	0	849	8
<b>Potteries.</b>												
Adult Females .. ..	643	0	43	0	647	8	..	..	..	..	..	..

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 194. † Hours of labour per week: 48 (daylight), 45 (artificial light). ‡ Sydney rates from 5th January, 1922.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 194.

## GROUPS I., II., V. AND VI.—PRINTING AND OTHER MANUFACTURING—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<b>Printing.</b>						
Jobbing Office Assistants	646 0	48 0	643 0	47/ & 50/	645 0	645 0
Lithographing Feeders ..	648 0	48 0	643 0	50 0	645 0	645 0
<b>Rubber Working.</b>						
Adult Females .. ..	45 9	†45 9	..	..	..	..
<b>Saddlery and Harness Making</b>						
Adult Females .. ..	649 6	649 8	649 8	46 0	650 0	649 8
<b>Sail Making.</b>						
Adult Females .. ..	643 0	37/6 to 45/	645 0 & 50 0	42 0	50 0*	..
<b>Soap Making.</b>						
Adult Females .. ..	643 0	44 9	1043 0	44 9	..	..
<b>Tent and Tarpaulin Making</b>						
Machinists .. ..	646/to 49/	37/6 to 45/	645 0 & 50 0	42 0	50 0*	..
<b>Wickerworking.</b>						
Adult Females .. ..	648 0	..	..	47 6	50 0	45 0

## GROUP XIII.—DOMESTIC, HOTELS, ETC.

NOTE.—The rates of wage mentioned herein for employees in Hotels and Restaurants represent the weekly cash payment where Board and Lodging are not provided. If Board and Lodging are provided the following amounts, fixed by Industrial Tribunals, may be deducted from the under-mentioned rates of wage: Sydney, 10s. 7d. to 23s. (according to class of establishment); Melbourne, 20s.; Brisbane, 15s. and 17s.; Adelaide, 22s. (Restaurants); and 25s. (Hotels); Perth, 24s. 6d.; and Hobart 25s. per week.

<b>Hotels.</b>						
Barmaids .. ..	56 0	60 0	670 0	75 0	95 0	2561 6
Housemaids .. ..	50 0	45 0	43 0	53 0	57 6	2547/to 51/
Laundresses .. ..	55 6	48 0	48 0	58 0	60 0	2554 0
Waitresses .. ..	51 0	48 0	43 0	58 0	..	2560 6
Other .. ..	51 0	45 0	43 0	53 0	59 6	& 66 6 2547 0 to 54 6
<b>Laundries.</b>						
General Hands .. ..	643 0	25/ to 40/*	643 0	38 6	54 0	24 0
Machinists—Shirt & Collar	643 0	30/ to 48/*	643 0	42 0	60 0	24 0
Sorters .. ..	643 0	32 6 to 43 *	643 0	42 0	54 0	24 0
Starchers .. ..	643 0	22/6 to 32/*	643 0	38 6	54 0	24 0
Washers .. ..	643 0	32/6 to 36/*	643 0	38 6	66 0	24 0
<b>Office Cleaning.</b>						
Adult Females .. ..	444/ to 55/	662 4	656/ & 58/	1025 0 to 35 0*	1 6§	..
<b>Restaurants.</b>						
Pantry Maids .. ..	43 0 to 48 0	45 0	43 6	39 0	57 6	2548 0
Waitresses .. ..	44 6 to 47 6	45 0	43 6	40/6 to 50/6	59 6	2547/to 54 6

## GROUP XIV.—SHOP ASSISTANTS, CLERKS, ETC.

<b>Clerks, etc.</b>						
Cashiers .. ..	50 3	610 52 6	1273 0	652 9	50 0	4c 60 0
Clerical Assistants ..	50 3	610 52 6 & 55 0	1273 0	652 9	..	4c 60 0
<b>Saleswomen.</b>						
Boot .. ..	654 0	1247 6	1255 0	36 6	50/ & 55/	1050 0
Drapery .. ..	654 0	1250 0	1255 0	36 6	50/ & 55/	1050 0
Fruit & Confectionery ..	643 0	..	1255 0	..	50 0	1925 0*
News Agent & Bookstall	650 0	..	1255 0	36 6	50 0	& 1450 0
Tobacconists .. ..	656 0	1480 0	1255 0	..	50 0	60 0 1040 0

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 194. † 46½ and 48 hours. ‡ Sydney hours from 1st January, 1922. § Per hour. With minimum of 25 hours per week. || In retail shops same hours as other employees.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 194.